

**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, 2020.

OR

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

OR

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

Commission file number: 001-38237

Sea Limited

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
American Depositary Shares, each representing one Class A ordinary share	SE	New York Stock Exchange

Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0005 per share*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing of American Depositary Shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

359,755,767 Class A ordinary shares and 152,175,703 Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0005 per share, as of December 31, 2020

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.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

† 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	4
PART I	6
<u>ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS</u>	6
<u>ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE</u>	6
<u>ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION</u>	6
<u>ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY</u>	42
<u>ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	80
<u>ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS</u>	80
<u>ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES</u>	103
<u>ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>	114
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	115
<u>ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING</u>	116
<u>ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	116
<u>ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	130
<u>ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	131
PART II	132
<u>ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES</u>	132
<u>ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	132
<u>ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	132
<u>ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT</u>	133
<u>ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS</u>	133
<u>ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	134
<u>ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES</u>	134
<u>ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS</u>	134
<u>ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT</u>	134
<u>ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	134
<u>ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE</u>	135
PART III	135
<u>ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	135
<u>ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	135
<u>ITEM 19. EXHIBITS</u>	136

CONVENTIONS THAT APPLY TO THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 20-F

Unless otherwise indicated and except where the context otherwise requires:

- “2023 convertible notes” refers to our 2.25% convertible senior notes due 2023, which were issued in June 2018 and referred to as “2018 convertible notes” in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2019;
- “2024 convertible notes” refers to our 1.00% convertible senior notes due 2024, which were issued in November 2019 and referred to as “2019 convertible notes” in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2019;
- “2025 convertible notes” refers to our 2.375% convertible senior notes due 2025, which were issued in May 2020;
- “active users” refers to the number of unique accounts that interacted with our mobile and PC online games or Shopee marketplace, as applicable, in a particular period. A single account that plays more than one online game or in more than one market is counted as more than one active user. “DAUs” refers to the aggregate number of active users during the daily period, and “QAUs” refers to the aggregate number of active users during the quarterly period;
- “ADSs” refers to the American Depositary Shares, each of which represents one of our Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0005 per share;
- “China” or “PRC” refers to the People’s Republic of China excluding, for the purpose of this annual report only, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau;
- “gross merchandise value” or “GMV” refers to the value of orders of products and services on our Shopee marketplace. Our calculation of GMV for our e-commerce platform includes shipping and other charges;
- “orders” refers to each confirmed order from a transaction between a buyer and a seller for products and services on our e-commerce platform, even if such order includes multiple items, during the specified period, regardless of whether the transaction is settled or if the item is returned;
- “our region” comprises the seven distinct markets of Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore;
- “paying users” refers to the number of unique accounts through which a payment is made in our online games in a particular period. A unique account through which payments are made in more than one online game or in more than one market is counted as more than one paying user. “QPUs” refers to the aggregate number of paying users during the quarterly period;
- “shares” or “ordinary shares” refer to our Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0005 per share, and our Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0005 per share; and
- “we,” “us,” “our company,” “our group,” “our” or “Sea” refers to Sea Limited, a Cayman Islands company, its consolidated subsidiaries and its consolidated affiliated entities, including its variable interest entities, or VIEs, and their subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities.

Our reporting and functional currency is the U.S. dollar. This annual report contains translations of certain foreign currency amounts into U.S. dollars for the convenience of the reader. Unless otherwise stated, all translations from Indonesian rupiah into U.S. dollars have been made at the rate of IDR14,105.00 to US\$1.00, being the foreign exchange reference rate and the Jakarta interbank spot dollar rate published by the Bank Indonesia in effect as of December 30, 2020, all translations of New Taiwan dollars, Thai baht and Singapore dollars into U.S. dollars have been made at the rates of NT\$28.0800 to US\$1.00, THB30.0200 to US\$1.00 and S\$1.3214 to US\$1.00, respectively, being the noon buying rates in The City of New York for cable transfers in New Taiwan dollars, Thai baht and Singapore dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in effect as of December 31, 2020 set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board for translation into U.S. dollars, and all translations from Vietnamese dong into U.S. dollars made at the rate of VND23,131 to US\$1.00, being the central rate published by The State Bank of Vietnam in effect as of December 31, 2020. We make no representation that the Indonesian rupiah, New Taiwan dollar, Vietnamese dong, Thai baht or Singapore dollar amounts referred to in this annual report could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at any particular rate or at all. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our operational and financial results, which we report in U.S. dollars.” On April 9, 2021, the Jakarta interbank spot dollar rate for Indonesian rupiah was IDR14,580.00 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate for New Taiwan dollars was NT\$28.4300 to US\$1.00, the central rate for Vietnamese dong was VND23,214 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate for Thai baht was THB31.4500 to US\$1.00 and the noon buying rate for Singapore dollars was S\$1.3406 to US\$1.00.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of current or historical facts are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made under the “safe harbor” provision under Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those listed under “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors,” that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

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

- our goals and strategies;
- our future business development, financial condition, financial results, and results of operations;
- the expected growth in, and market size of, the digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services industries in the markets where we operate, including segments within those industries;
- expected changes in our revenue, costs or expenditures;
- our ability to continue to source, develop and offer new and attractive online games and to offer other engaging digital entertainment content;
- the expected growth of our digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services businesses;
- our expectations regarding growth in our user base, level of engagement and monetization;
- our ability to continue to develop new technologies and/or upgrade our existing technologies;
- our expectation regarding the use of proceeds from our financing activities, including our follow-on equity offerings and convertible notes offerings;
- growth and trends of our markets and competition in our industries;
- government policies and regulations relating to our industries;
- general economic and business conditions in our markets; and
- the impact of widespread health developments, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and the responses thereto (such as voluntary and in some cases, mandatory quarantines as well as shut downs and other restrictions on travel and commercial, social and other activities, and the availability of effective vaccines or treatments) which could, among other things, impact the business and manufacturing activities of our ecosystem participants, disrupt the global supply chain including those of our sellers on our platforms and merchant partners, and negatively affect consumer discretionary spending.

You should read this annual report with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and worse than what we expect. 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. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

You should not rely on forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The forward-looking statements made in this annual report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this annual report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

This annual report also contains statistical data and estimates that we obtained from industry publications and reports generated by government or third-party providers of market intelligence. Although we have not independently verified the data, we believe that the publications and reports are reliable. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Other Operational Risks—Industry data, projections and estimates contained in this annual report are inherently uncertain and subject to interpretation.”

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, 2018, 2019 and 2020 and selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2019 and 2020 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The following selected consolidated statements of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2017 and selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” included elsewhere in this annual report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results expected for future periods.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(US\$ thousands, except for number of shares and per share data)				
Selected Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue:					
Service revenue					
Digital Entertainment	327,985	365,167	462,464	1,136,017	2,015,972
E-commerce and other services	17,675	47,444	270,049	822,659	1,777,330
Sales of goods	10	1,579	94,455	216,702	582,362
Total revenue	<u>345,670</u>	<u>414,190</u>	<u>826,968</u>	<u>2,175,378</u>	<u>4,375,664</u>
Cost of revenue:					
Cost of service					
Digital Entertainment	(185,314)	(217,986)	(267,359)	(435,905)	(702,329)
E-commerce and other services	(47,284)	(107,260)	(446,281)	(907,518)	(1,743,773)
Cost of goods sold	—	(1,632)	(98,570)	(227,035)	(580,657)
Total cost of revenue	<u>(232,598)</u>	<u>(326,878)</u>	<u>(812,210)</u>	<u>(1,570,458)</u>	<u>(3,026,759)</u>
Gross profit	<u>113,072</u>	<u>87,312</u>	<u>14,758</u>	<u>604,920</u>	<u>1,348,905</u>
Operating income (expenses):					
Other operating income	2,103	3,497	9,799	15,890	189,645
Sales and marketing expenses	(187,372)	(425,974)	(705,015)	(969,543)	(1,830,875)
General and administrative expenses	(112,383)	(137,868)	(240,781)	(385,865)	(657,215)
Research and development expenses	(20,809)	(29,323)	(67,529)	(156,634)	(353,785)
Total operating expenses	<u>(318,461)</u>	<u>(589,668)</u>	<u>(1,003,526)</u>	<u>(1,496,152)</u>	<u>(2,652,230)</u>
Operating loss	<u>(205,389)</u>	<u>(502,356)</u>	<u>(988,768)</u>	<u>(891,232)</u>	<u>(1,303,325)</u>
Interest income	741	2,922	11,520	33,935	24,804
Interest expense	(23)	(26,501)	(31,295)	(48,208)	(148,243)
Investment gain (loss), net	9,434	33,591	8,603	11,794	(17,820)
Changes in fair value of convertible notes	—	(51,950)	41,259	(472,877)	(87)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(1,649)	(4,215)	4,801	(2,031)	(38,567)
Loss before income tax and share of results of equity investees	<u>(196,886)</u>	<u>(548,509)</u>	<u>(953,880)</u>	<u>(1,368,619)</u>	<u>(1,483,238)</u>
Income tax expense	(8,546)	(10,745)	(4,088)	(85,864)	(141,640)
Share of results of equity investees	(19,523)	(1,912)	(3,066)	(3,239)	721
Net loss	<u>(224,955)</u>	<u>(561,166)</u>	<u>(961,034)</u>	<u>(1,457,722)</u>	<u>(1,624,157)</u>
Net loss (profit) attributable to non-controlling interests	2,088	681	(207)	(5,077)	6,101
Net loss attributable to Sea Limited’s ordinary shareholders	<u>(222,867)</u>	<u>(560,485)</u>	<u>(961,241)</u>	<u>(1,462,799)</u>	<u>(1,618,056)</u>
Loss per share:					
Basic and diluted	(1.30)	(2.72)	(2.84)	(3.35)	(3.39)
Weighted average shares used in loss per share computation:					
Basic and diluted	171,127,788	205,727,195	338,472,987	436,601,801	477,264,888
Non-GAAP Financial Measure:					
Net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes ⁽¹⁾					
	<u>(196,114)</u>	<u>(480,580)</u>	<u>(944,172)</u>	<u>(867,776)</u>	<u>(1,333,824)</u>

(1) To see how we define and calculate “net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes,” a reconciliation between such item and net loss (the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure) and a discussion of the limitations of non-GAAP financial measures, see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.”

As of December 31,

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(US\$ thousands)				
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:					
Total current assets	309,884	1,720,713	1,710,713	4,410,139	8,939,004
Cash and cash equivalents	170,078	1,347,361	1,002,841	3,118,988	6,166,880
Prepaid expenses and other assets	79,443	186,181	312,387	535,187	1,054,229
Loans receivable	—	—	—	—	285,937
Total non-current assets	175,891	267,567	481,956	814,030	1,516,667
Property and equipment, net	31,123	74,348	192,357	318,620	386,401
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	—	—	—	182,965	234,555
Long-term investments	45,072	28,216	111,022	113,797	190,482
Prepaid expenses and other assets	32,299	46,297	69,065	65,684	204,804
Loans receivable	—	—	—	—	117,149
Total assets	485,775	1,988,280	2,192,669	5,224,169	10,455,671
Total current liabilities	263,756	637,705	1,186,493	2,362,366	4,636,067
Accrued expenses and other payables	102,086	285,248	636,880	980,805	2,033,461
Advances from customers	15,459	27,155	29,355	65,062	161,379
Deferred revenue	122,218	268,241	426,675	1,097,868	2,150,165
Total non-current liabilities	142,594	875,444	1,245,631	1,689,151	2,399,365
Deferred revenue	137,259	133,481	171,262	160,708	343,297
Convertible notes	—	726,950	1,061,796	1,356,332	1,840,406
Total liabilities	406,350	1,513,149	2,432,124	4,051,517	7,035,432
Total mezzanine equity	205,075	—	—	—	—
Total Sea Limited shareholders' (deficit) equity	(125,670)	469,025	(243,139)	1,162,424	3,382,912
Total shareholders' (deficit) equity	(125,650)	475,131	(239,455)	1,172,652	3,420,239
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' (deficit) equity	485,775	1,988,280	2,192,669	5,224,169	10,455,671

Selected Operating Data

The table below sets forth the key metrics across our digital entertainment and e-commerce businesses for the periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended							
	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2019	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
	(billions, unless otherwise indicated)							
Digital Entertainment								
Bookings (US\$) ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
Game QAUs (in millions)	271.6	310.5	321.1	354.7	402.1	499.8	572.4	610.6
Game QPUs (in millions)	20.7	26.1	29.2	33.3	35.7	49.9	65.3	73.1
E-commerce								
GMV (US\$)	3.5	3.8	4.6	5.6	6.2	8.0	9.3	11.9
Orders	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0

(1) GAAP revenue for the digital entertainment segment plus change in digital entertainment deferred revenue.

The table below sets forth the key metrics of our digital financial services business for the periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
Digital Financial Services				
Mobile wallet total payment volume (US\$ in billions)	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.9
Mobile wallet QPUs (in millions)	10.5	15.6	17.9	23.2

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

We believe some of the major risks and uncertainties that may materially and adversely affect us include the following:

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL RELATED RISKS

Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses

- We may fail to maintain or grow the size of our user base or the level of engagement of our users.
- We may fail to monetize our businesses effectively.
- We have a history of net losses and we may not achieve profitability in the future.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected our business activities and results. Any future occurrence of natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics or other outbreaks, or other catastrophic events could also adversely affect our business.
- We may not succeed in managing or expanding our business across the expansive and diverse markets in which we operate.
- We are subject to extensive and changing laws and government regulations across our business.
- We may fail to compete effectively.
- Existing or future investments or acquisitions may not be successful.
- Our results of operations are subject to fluctuations.
- We have a limited operating history for some of our businesses.
- Our businesses involve third parties over whose actions we have no control.
- Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our operational and financial results, which we report in U.S. dollars.
- We may be subject to intellectual property-related risks.
- We may be liable for security breaches and attacks against our or our third-party partners' platforms and network, particularly with regard to confidential user information and personal or other data or any other privacy or data protection compliance issue, and our platforms and games may contain unforeseen "bugs" or errors.
- We collect, process, transmit, and store personal information in connection with the operation of our businesses and are subject to complex and evolving international laws and regulations regarding privacy and data protection.

Risks Related to Our Digital Entertainment Business

- We derive a significant portion of digital entertainment revenue and gross profit from a limited number of online games.

- We have a limited track record in game development and global game distribution.
- We rely on third-party game developers for some of the content of our digital entertainment platform.
- Our games are subject to scrutiny regarding the appropriateness of their content.

Risks Related to Our E-Commerce Business

- We face uncertainties relating to the growth and profitability of the e-commerce industry in our markets and we may face challenges and uncertainties in implementing our e-commerce strategy.
- We may suffer losses relating to the products we sell on Shopee.

Risks Related to Our Digital Financial Services Business

- We face uncertainties and risks relating to our digital financial services business.
- We could be held liable if our digital financial services and products are used for fraudulent, illegal or improper purposes.
- Our banking business may subject us to additional material business, operational, financial, legal and compliance requirements and risks.
- We face risks related to our lending and consumer credit businesses.

Other Operational Risks

- We rely on technology and internet infrastructure, data center and cloud service providers and telecommunications networks in the markets where we operate.
- We may fail to attract, motivate and retain the key members of our management team or other experienced and capable employees.
- We may be subject to risks related to litigation and regulatory proceedings.
- We rely on structural arrangements to establish control over certain entities and government authorities may determine that these arrangements do not comply with existing laws and regulations. We are also subject to other risks relating to such structural arrangements.

MARKETS RELATED RISKS

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

RISKS RELATED TO THE ADSs

- The trading price of the ADSs is likely to be volatile, which could result in substantial losses to investors.

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL RELATED RISKS

Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses

We may fail to maintain or grow the size of our user base or the level of engagement of our users.

The size and engagement level of our user base are critical to our success. Our business and financial performance have been and will continue to be significantly determined by our success in adding, retaining and engaging active users. We continue to invest significant resources to grow our user base and increase user engagement, whether through innovations, providing new or improved content or services, marketing efforts or other means. While our user base has expanded significantly in the past, our user base and engagement levels may not continue growing at satisfactory rates, or at all. Our user growth and engagement could be adversely affected if:

- we fail to maintain the popularity of our platforms among users;
- we are unable to maintain the quality of our existing content and services;
- we are unsuccessful in innovating or introducing new, best-in-class content and services;
- we fail to adapt to changes in user preferences, market trends or advancements in technology;
- technical or other problems prevent us from delivering our content or services in a timely and reliable manner or otherwise affect the user experience;
- there are user concerns related to privacy, data protection, safety, fund security or other factors;
- monetization measures by us cause users to shift to other platforms;
- our new games cause players to shift from our existing games without growing the overall size of our user base or online games platform;
- there are adverse changes to our platforms or offerings that are mandated by, or that we elect to make to address, legislation, regulation or litigation, including settlements or consent decrees;
- our users fail to accept or comply with our terms of service or the privacy policies that we have implemented or may implement, or we adopt terms, policies, or procedures that are perceived negatively by our users;
- our marketing campaigns or promotional strategies fail to achieve the intended effects among users – for example, users may develop negative perceptions towards our marketing campaigns or promotional strategies;
- we are unable to achieve the expected synergies among our businesses, we are unable to achieve synergies in a cost-effective manner, or we fail to balance the interests of all participants in our ecosystem;
- we fail to maintain the brand image of our platforms or our reputation is damaged or changes negatively; or
- there are unexpected changes to the demographic trends or economic development of or affecting our markets.

Our efforts to avoid or address any of these events could require us to incur substantial expenditure to modify or adapt our content, services or platforms. If we fail to retain or continue growing our user base, or if our users reduce their engagement with our platforms, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We may fail to monetize our businesses effectively.

Our financial performance largely depends on our ability to monetize our businesses, and our failure to do so could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In order to sustain revenue growth for our digital entertainment business, we must maintain paying users and convert active game players to paying users and increase their spending. Spending in our games is discretionary and our users may be price-sensitive, which may negatively affect our ability to monetize our business. It is crucial to balance creating sufficient in-game monetization opportunities on the one hand, and ensuring our games continue to attract a considerable number of users by offering them an enjoyable free-to-play experience on the other. To stimulate in-game spending, we need to continue to ensure that our games are engaging, the in-game items we offer are appealing, our monetization strategies comply with applicable laws and regulations, our prices are attractive and our marketing and promotional activities, such as esports events, are effective.

Our focus for our e-commerce business has been on building the ecosystem of sellers and buyers and improving the shopping experience. We monetize Shopee mainly by offering sellers paid advertising services, charging transaction-based fees, and charging for certain value-added services. If our efforts to monetize our e-commerce business are not successful, revenue generated from monetizing our Shopee marketplace may not offset its significant operating costs, causing it to operate with losses. Moreover, monetization efforts could increase the costs of using our Shopee platform to users, which could negatively affect the number of users and the level of user engagement on our platform.

We mainly monetize our digital financial services business by charging commissions to third-party merchants with respect to our mobile wallet services, and by earning interest from borrowers with respect to our consumer credit business. Our ability to continue to successfully monetize our digital financial services business in the future will depend significantly on expanding our user base and the number of use cases available, neither of which may be achieved at the level we anticipate. In addition, we may offer new digital financial services and products or offer existing services and products to new markets. Our monetization efforts or our expansion into new services on our digital financial services platform may not succeed or generate revenue at levels we expect, or at all.

For all our businesses, we invest in user data analysis to better understand user consumption patterns. This allows us to introduce content and services that are appealing to paying users on all our platforms and to properly deploy and price content and services to enhance our monetization. However, data analysis involves a substantial amount of judgment and discretion. If we fail to properly interpret the data collected from our operations or convert our data analysis results into effective business strategies, our monetization may not be successful.

We have a history of net losses and we may not achieve profitability in the future.

We had net losses of US\$961.0 million, US\$1,457.7 million and US\$1,624.2 million in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. Our net losses in 2020 were primarily due to our investments in expanding our businesses, in particular our e-commerce and digital financial services businesses. In 2018, 2019 and 2020, our sales and marketing expenses equaled 85.3%, 44.6% and 41.8% of our total revenue, respectively. Our operating expenses may continue to increase as we invest in expanding our businesses, including offering new content and services, and hiring additional headcount. These efforts may be costlier than we expect and our revenue may not increase sufficiently to offset these expenses.

We may continue to take actions and make investments that do not generate immediate positive financial returns and may result in increased operating losses or other losses in the short term with no assurance that we will eventually achieve the intended long-term benefits or profitability. These factors, among others set out in this “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” section, may negatively affect our ability to achieve profitability in the near term, if at all.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected our business activities and results. Any future occurrence of natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics or other outbreaks, or other catastrophic events could also adversely affect our business.

COVID-19, which was characterized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization, or the WHO, in March 2020, and the measures to contain its spread have resulted in business and manufacturing disruptions in our markets, impacted the business activities of our ecosystem participants, and disrupted the global supply chain including those of our sellers on our platform and merchant partners. For example, regional and global logistic costs had temporarily increased due to COVID-19 effects. Our users’ spending power may also be negatively affected if the global or their local economies are negatively affected. If the pandemic worsens and measures put in place to curb its spread and to stabilize the economy are not effective or if we are ordered by any authorities to suspend or close our material operations, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

COVID-19 has affected and may continue to affect our businesses and our users' behaviors. While lockdown and social distancing measures implemented to control the spread of COVID-19 have led to increased adoption of e-commerce and usage of other online platforms, such increased adoption may not continue. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on our operational and financial performance depends on many factors, including the duration and control of the outbreak, the availability and effectiveness of vaccines and treatments, and actions taken by authorities and other parties in our ecosystem. To the extent users of online platforms revert to pre-COVID-19 behaviors, our growth prospects may not be as strong as otherwise.

Similarly, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by severe weather conditions, natural disasters, geopolitical events, terrorist attacks, the occurrence or re-occurrence of other outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics, including avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, the influenza A (H1N1) or H7N9, and other catastrophic events that disrupt our operations, adversely affect our markets or the economy generally or adversely affect our employees, third-party service providers, business partners or a significant portion of our users.

We may not succeed in managing or expanding our business across the expansive and diverse markets in which we operate.

Our business has become increasingly complex as we have expanded the scale of our operations and the markets in which we operate. We have significantly expanded and expect to continue to expand our business coverage, headcount, office facilities and infrastructure. Further, as Free Fire continues to gain momentum in global markets, our game operations have expanded beyond our traditional markets in Southeast Asia and Taiwan. Free Fire is currently available in more than 130 markets, and particularly has growing user bases in Brazil, Mexico, India, North America, Russia and the Middle East. We have opened offices and hired local staff in Latin America to focus on Latin America's local game operations and community engagement. In addition, we recently expanded our Shopee business to Latin America. When opportunities arise, we may further expand our geographic coverage beyond our traditional core markets and offer more products beyond our existing offerings. It is costly to establish, develop and maintain international operations, adapt our business model to new or diverse regulatory environments and to promote our brand internationally. Our international operations may not become profitable on a sustainable basis, if at all. As our operations continue to expand, our technology infrastructure systems and corporate, legal and compliance functions will need to be scaled to support our operations, and if they fail to do so, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be negatively affected.

The markets where we operate or expand to are diverse and unique, with varying levels of economic and infrastructure development and distinct legal and regulatory systems, and do not operate seamlessly across borders as a single or common market. Managing our growing businesses across these markets requires considerable management attention and resources. Our growing multi-market operations also require certain additional costs, including costs relating to staffing, logistics, intellectual property protection, regulatory and compliance, tariffs and other trade barriers and higher tax rates in certain markets. We may be less well-known or have fewer local resources and we may be unsuccessful in adapting our business practices, culture and operations.

Our operations and expansions in new markets may become subject to risks associated with:

- user acceptance of a digital economy, especially in the new markets to which we have expanded or may expand in the future;
- lack of experience operating in these new markets;
- recruiting and retaining talented and capable management and employees in various markets;
- limited technology infrastructure and low levels of use of the internet;
- challenges caused by distance, language and cultural differences, and local and regional competitive landscapes;
- providing content and services that appeal to the tastes and preferences of users in a larger number of markets;

- implementing our businesses in a manner that complies with local laws and practices, which may differ significantly from market to market, including laws regarding data protection, privacy, network security, cybersecurity, encryption and payments;
- maintaining adequate internal and accounting control across various markets, each with its own accounting principles that must be reconciled to U.S. GAAP upon consolidation;
- compliance with privacy laws and data security laws, including the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, and compliance costs across different legal systems;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- protectionist laws and business practices that could, among other things, hinder our ability to execute our business strategies and put us at a competitive disadvantage relative to domestic companies, including restrictions on foreign ownership;
- complex local tax regimes;
- differing, complex and potentially adverse customs, import/export laws, tax rules and regulations or other trade barriers or restrictions which may be applicable to transactions conducted through cross-border e-commerce business, related compliance obligations and consequences of non-compliance, and any new developments in these areas;
- establishing strategic partnerships to expand and grow our business, as well as maintaining our relationships with any of our existing or future strategic partners;
- potential political, economic and social instability; and
- higher costs associated with doing business in a larger number of markets.

Any of the foregoing could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As the consumer internet business is relatively new, the relevant regulations are evolving and expanding, especially as we expand the scope of our businesses and enter into new markets. We may be regularly subject to formal and informal reviews, inquiries and investigations by governments and regulatory authorities. Unfavorable regulations, laws, decisions or enforcement actions could cause us to incur substantial costs, expose us to unanticipated civil and criminal liability or penalties (including substantial monetary fines), diminish the demand for, or availability of, our products and services, increase our cost of doing business, require us to change our business practices in a manner materially adverse to our business, damage our reputation, impede our growth, or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We are subject to extensive and changing laws and government regulations across our business.

Our business is affected by laws and regulations across multiple jurisdictions that affect the industries in which we operate, and their scope has increased significantly in recent years. We are subject to a variety of regulations, including those relating to game operations, game ratings, e-commerce, social networking, internet applications or content services, digital platforms, marketing, advertising, privacy, personal information, data use, data transfer, data processing, data localization, data storage, data retention and data protection, live-streaming services, antitrust or competition laws, labor laws, national language requirements, intellectual property, virtual items, loot boxes, national security, content restrictions, sale of regulated or prohibited items, protection of minors, consumer protection, pricing, product safety and product liability, prevention of money laundering and financing criminal activity and terrorism, anti-bribery and anti-corruption regulation, economic or other trade prohibitions or sanctions, electronic contracts and other communications, digital financial services regulation, electronic payment services regulation and currency control regulation. Because the industries in which we operate are relatively new in our markets, especially the e-commerce and digital financial services businesses, the relevant laws and regulations, as well as their interpretations, are often unclear and evolving. This can make it difficult to know which licenses and approvals are necessary, or the processes for obtaining them. For these same reasons, we also cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain the licenses and approvals that we have previously obtained, or that once they expire, we will be able to renew them. We are also uncertain as to whether we will be able to obtain the licenses we apply for in a timely manner or at all. If we fail to obtain, maintain or renew any required licenses or approvals, comply with the licensing conditions or make any necessary filings, or are found to require licenses or approvals that we believed were not necessary or we were previously exempted from obtaining, we may be subject to various penalties, such as loss of the revenue or assets that were generated through the unlicensed business activities, imposition of fines, suspension or cancellation of the applicable license, written reprimands, termination of relevant businesses or offerings, criminal prosecution and the discontinuation or restriction of our operations, or other disputes. Any such penalties or disputes may disrupt our business operations and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Laws and regulations vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and are often evolving, unclear or inconsistent with other applicable laws. At the same time, authorities may introduce protectionist measures or may observe regulatory developments in other jurisdictions and seek to implement similar measures, including measures to bring their respective jurisdictions in line with international standards that may be more stringent or restrictive, thus potentially subjecting us to more extensive regulation in each market. Future expansion in terms of our services and geographic coverage, including the expansion of our licensed or self-developed games, e-commerce platform and digital financial services and products to other parts of the world, could subject us to additional regulatory requirements and other risks that may be costly or difficult to comply with. As the digital economy of our markets develop and new regulations and compliance requirements are introduced, there may be ambiguity regarding the applicability and scope of new and existing regulations and compliance requirements, which may in turn cause uncertainty to our business operations, user engagements and investor confidence. We may require more time than expected to adapt to these new requirements, and may face delays during the implementation or transition period. Any failure to timely comply with such new requirements may disrupt our business operations, damage our reputation, cause us to lose users or reduce user engagement. News or rumors about potential introductions of new regulations, restrictions or compliance requirements may also result in significant uncertainties to our business operations and may negatively affect the market price of our ADSs.

In addition, data protection, privacy, content, competition, and other laws and regulations may impose different obligations or be more restrictive in certain of our markets or other parts of the world where we may expand our operations. For example, GDPR includes operational requirements for companies that receive or process personal data of residents of the European Union. There are a number of recently enacted data protection laws as well as legislative and regulatory proposals in various jurisdictions that could impose new obligations or limitations in areas affecting our business. There are also jurisdictions that are considering or have passed legislation implementing data protection requirements or requiring local storage and processing of data or similar requirements. We may be required to implement different operating practices and protocols depending on the requirements of each local market, which may be costly, and increase the complexity of delivery of our content, products and services. Any antitrust or competition related lawsuit, regulatory investigations, or administrative proceedings against us could require us to terminate or change some of our business practices, or result in us being subject to regulatory actions.

Regulators may regularly re-examine and increase legislation, regulation and enforcement of compliance obligations, which may require us or our business partners to revise or expand compliance programs, including the procedures we use to verify the identity of our users and to monitor the transactions on our platforms. Such new legislation, government policies or compliance requirements may also make it more burdensome for us to operate our businesses, expand our offerings and for our users to use our services and products, which could potentially discourage users from using our services and products.

The provision of financial services such as mobile wallet services, payment processing, cross border e-commerce transactions, consumer loan products, and banking services and products are typically more regulated and subject to a broad range of complex laws and regulations that are rapidly changing. The monetary, commercial or equivalent authorities in the markets in which we operate could impose new or additional licensing requirements, capital commitments, governance standards, reporting obligations or other regulatory requirements, requiring us to devote substantial operational and financial resources to comply with such requirements.

We may fail to compete effectively.

We face competition in each of our business lines and the failure to compete effectively in any of them could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our digital entertainment business competes globally on the basis of a number of factors, including user base, game portfolio, quality of user experience, brand awareness and reputation, relationships with game developers, monetization strategies and access to distribution and payment channels. Our competitors for game publishing include companies with a presence in just one or several markets, as well as companies offering global publishing platforms. Our competitors for game development include global developers, who may have more experience, better reputation and more data obtained from developing games that target the same user pool. Outside of Southeast Asia and Taiwan, we have a limited operating history, and may be unsuccessful in monetizing or in continuing to attract and retain users for our games. Our competitors may capitalize on their significant financial, technical or know-how resources to develop, distribute and operate mobile, console and PC online games. Some developers may choose to distribute games themselves through other channels such as the iOS App Store, the Google Play Store, Steam, or through consoles which may compete with games distributed and developed by us. In addition, we face competition from other games, platforms and entertainment formats for the time, attention and entertainment spending of our online game players. If other leisure time activities are perceived by our players to offer greater variety, affordability, interactivity and overall enjoyment, our digital entertainment business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our e-commerce business faces competition from regional players that operate across several markets, and from single-market players. Global e-commerce companies are also making efforts to enter into our markets and may further expand their footprints in such markets. Such competitors may have longer operating history and greater access to financial, technological and marketing resources than we do. We compete to attract, engage and retain buyers based on the variety and value of products and services listed on our marketplaces, overall user experience and convenience, online communication tools, social features, integration with mobile and networking applications and tools, mobile applications and availability of payment settlement and logistics services. We also compete to attract and retain sellers based on the number and the engagement of buyers, the effectiveness and value of the marketing services we offer, commission rates and the usefulness of the services we provide including data and analytics for potential buyer targeting, cloud computing services and the availability of support services including payment settlement, fulfillment and logistics services. As e-commerce is relatively new in our markets, competition for market share is particularly intense. Given the scalability of the e-commerce model, within each market, a market leader may be able to achieve the scale and network effect that make it very difficult for other market players to compete effectively. Our competitors may consolidate or be acquired by other competitors, allowing them to obtain greater market share, gain access to greater resources and gain real advantages over us.

Our digital financial services business faces competition from existing online and offline payment methods, including, among others, other mobile wallet services and other digital financial service providers. We expect competition to intensify as existing and new competitors introduce new services or enhance existing services. Some of our competitors may have more experience, greater financial resources or larger bases of customers than we have. In addition, certain competitors may have longstanding relationships with certain merchants to accept the payment services they offer, which may make it difficult or costly for us to establish partnerships with these merchants. New entrants tied to established brands may engender greater user confidence in the safety and efficacy of their services, along with greater liquidity. We may also face pricing pressures and other forms of competition from competitors. Some potential competitors may charge lower commissions to merchants or subsidize users through other services they offer. Such competition may result in the need for us to alter the pricing we offer which could reduce our gross profit and negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As we continue to expand our business within our existing markets and globally, we may offer new products and services, develop new or enhance the features and functionality of our platforms, that may lead to increased or additional competition. We may need to compete with existing service providers who have more experience and infrastructure than us. We may also face potential protectionist policies, political measures or regulatory challenges that are more supportive of local players in such markets, which may among other things, hinder our ability to compete effectively in such markets.

Existing or future investments or acquisitions may not be successful.

In addition to organic growth, we have invested in or acquired, and may take advantage of opportunities to invest in or acquire, additional businesses, developers and studios, services, assets or technologies from time to time. For example, we acquired Composite Capital Management, a Hong Kong-licensed global investment management firm in the first quarter of 2021. Concurrent with this acquisition, we established Sea Capital to manage our overall investment efforts. We may fail to select appropriate investment or acquisition targets, or we may not be able to negotiate optimal arrangements, including arrangements to finance such investments or acquisitions. Investments and acquisitions entail uncertainties and risks, such as:

- we may fail to successfully achieve the intended objectives;
- our investment or acquisitions may be viewed negatively by customers, financial markets or investors;
- the costs of identifying and consummating these transactions may be significant;
- acquisitions and the subsequent integration of new assets and businesses into our own could require significant management attention and could divert resources from our existing businesses;
- we may have difficulty in transitioning and integrating the business, technologies, products, personnel or operations of the acquired businesses;
- we may face unforeseen operating challenges;
- our relationships with existing employees, customers and business partners of our group, or those of the target, may be impaired;
- we may assume pre-existing contractual relationships of an acquired company that we would not have otherwise entered into, the termination or modification of which may be costly or disruptive to our business;
- an acquisition may result in a delay or reduction of customer purchases for both us and the company acquired due to customer uncertainty about continuity and effectiveness of service from either company;
- we may face challenges associated with managing additional and/or geographically remote businesses;
- investments and acquisitions could result in the use of substantial amounts of cash or significant capital contributions, which could limit other potential uses for our cash;
- investments and acquisitions could result in increased leverage, dilutive issuances of equity securities, adverse tax consequences, goodwill impairment charges or write-offs, amortization expenses for other intangible assets;
- if we incur debt to fund any investments or acquisitions, such debt may subject us to material restrictions on our ability to conduct our business, including financial maintenance covenants;
- we may need to issue new shares as acquisition consideration or to raise additional capital to fund the acquisition consideration, which may dilute our existing investors' interest in us;
- we may assume unknown material liabilities of acquired companies, or may be exposed to claims and disputes by shareholders and third parties, including intellectual property claims and disputes;
- we may be unsuccessful in accurately projecting revenue, cost or other metrics of the invested or acquired entity in the due diligence process;
- the invested or acquired assets or businesses may not generate the financial results we expect; and
- the market value of our investments or acquisitions may fluctuate, particularly in volatile markets.

These factors could adversely affect our financial results. In addition, we may fail to obtain any required approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities. We may become subject to new governmental regulations in connection with our investments and acquisitions, which could result in increased costs and new strategic risks. Any of these risks may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our results of operations are subject to fluctuations.

We are subject to seasonality and other fluctuations in our business. Our revenue is also largely affected by our promotional and marketing activities, including the timing of promotions, and our revenue may fluctuate due to such activities. In addition, our rapid growth has masked certain fluctuations that otherwise may have been apparent in our results of operations. When our growth stabilizes, the seasonality in our business may become more pronounced. Rapid growth may also put strain on our existing resources due to increased capital expenditures and operating expenses related to our expansion, including sales and marketing expenses, local hiring and procurement of infrastructure. See “—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—We may not succeed in managing or expanding our business across the expansive and diverse markets in which we operate.”

Our revenue and other operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control. Factors that may contribute to the fluctuations of our quarterly results include (i) fluctuations in overall consumer demand for mobile and PC online games during certain months and holidays; (ii) timing of game releases and monetization rates of new games and game enhancements in different markets; (iii) increases in sales and marketing and other operating expenses that we may incur to grow and expand our businesses; (iv) timing of promotional and marketing activities as described above; and (v) macro-economic conditions and their effect on discretionary consumer spending, discretionary consumer income or consumer purchasing habits. Changes in cash flow generated from our games may not always match our revenue trends due to our revenue recognition policy, under which proceeds from our sales of in-game virtual items are booked as deferred revenue and recognized over a period of time based on estimates of service periods pursuant to applicable accounting rules.

The convertible senior notes we issued in 2018, or the 2023 convertible notes, the convertible senior notes we issued in 2019, or the 2024 convertible notes, and the convertible senior notes we issued in 2020, or the 2025 convertible notes, are each subject to cash conversion accounting. The liability component of the 2023 convertible notes, the 2024 convertible notes and the 2025 convertible notes was initially measured at fair value with the residual value recorded as additional paid-in capital within equity. The liability component would require a greater amount of non-cash interest expense to accrete the carrying value back to the face value over the term of the notes. Subsequent changes in the fair value upon the extinguishment of our 2023, 2024 and 2025 convertible notes and coupon interest expenses could affect our financial results. Because of these and other factors as well as the limited operating history of some of our businesses, it is difficult for us to accurately identify recurring seasonal trends in our business. Accordingly, you should not rely on quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations as an indication of our future performance.

We have a limited operating history for some of our businesses.

We have a limited operating history upon which to evaluate the viability and sustainability of our businesses, in particular our e-commerce and digital financial services businesses. Our history of operating all three of our businesses together is relatively short, as our SeaMoney and Shopee platforms were launched in April 2014 and June 2015, respectively. Our historical results may not be indicative of our future performance and you should consider our future prospects in light of the risks and uncertainties of early-stage companies operating in fast evolving high-tech industries in certain markets.

Our businesses involve third parties over whose actions we have no control.

Each of our digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services businesses requires the participation of third parties such as game developers, sellers and merchants who own the content and services offered through our platforms. We rely on a number of third-party channels to provide content and services to our users, as well as performing other functions of our platform. For example, we primarily rely on third-party application distribution channels, such as the iOS App Store and the Google Play Store, to allow users to download and access our applications and games. If our third-party distribution channels voluntarily or involuntarily suspend their services to us and we are unable to arrange for alternative measures in a timely manner or at all, our users will have difficulties accessing our applications and games. Consequently, we will lose users temporarily or permanently, and our financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to control the actions of these or other third parties and thus are subject to various risks associated with working with or relying on third parties in our businesses, including:

- risks relating to third-party sellers on our platform and merchant partners, including deficiencies in the quality of products, misrepresentation of products, listing of restricted or prohibited products, and potential intellectual property issues (see “—We may be subject to intellectual property-related risks”);
- risks relating to third-party payment service providers we depend on to provide users with various payment options or mobile wallet top-up options, such as iOS App Store and the Google Play Store, payment on delivery, bank transfers, direct carrier billing, credit cards, debit cards, telecommunication card top-up and payment through other third-party payment services;
- risks relating to services by third-party logistics service providers;
- risks relating to users’ personal data that is received or used by third parties in connection with our services, such as when sellers or third-party logistics providers receive user information in connection with order fulfillment;
- risks relating to users of our services or platforms who engage in fraud or other conduct that violates our terms of service, other policies, or the law;
- risks relating to third-party data center providers and cloud services for the storing of data from our users and operations. We do not control the operation of these facilities and rely on contracts to employ their use. The owners of the data center facilities have no obligation to renew their agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we are unable to renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms, we may be required to transfer our servers and other infrastructure to new data center facilities, or change to other service providers, and we may incur significant costs and possible lengthy service interruptions in connection with doing so; and
- damage to our reputation if third parties on our platforms or our other business partners do not properly perform their functions and negatively affect our users’ experience with our platforms.

Although we take efforts to screen the content available on our platforms, we may not detect every improper or fraudulent third-party action. In some of our markets, we may be liable under local law if users commit fraud or cause buyers purchasing products through our platform to incur losses. While we have agreements with each of these parties that obligate them to carry out their respective dealings in a lawful and professional manner, any legal protection we may have could be insufficient to compensate us for our losses or may not repair the damage to our reputation.

If any of our third-party service providers and channel providers delivers unsatisfactory service, engages in fraudulent or prohibited actions, or is unable or refuses to continue to provide its services to us and our users for any reason, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our operational and financial results, which we report in U.S. dollars.

We operate in multiple markets, which exposes us to the effects of fluctuations in currency exchange rates as we report our financials and key operational metrics in U.S. dollars. We earn revenue denominated in Indonesian rupiah, New Taiwan dollars, Vietnamese dong, Thai baht, Philippine pesos, Malaysian ringgit, Singapore dollars, Brazilian real, U.S. dollars, Indian rupee and Mexican pesos, among other currencies. We generally pay license fees to game developers in U.S. dollars, and incur expenses for employee compensation and other operating expenses in the local currencies in the markets in which we operate. From time to time, we may pay acquisition considerations in U.S. dollars. We do not rely on any single currency as we earn revenue in different local currencies across our markets and keep a significant cash position in U.S. dollars. However, fluctuations in the exchange rates among the various currencies that we use could cause fluctuations in our operational and financial results. Our expenses may become higher and our revenue and operating metrics may become lower than would be the case if exchange rates were stable or if we were operating and reporting in one currency. Movements in foreign currency exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, which may cause our financial and operational metrics reported in U.S. dollars to be not fully representative of our underlying business performance. A significant amount of our revenue and some of our operating metrics such as gross merchandise value are denominated in certain local currencies that have been subject to significant volatility in the past. Because fluctuations in the value of these local currencies are not necessarily correlated, our results of operations in any period may be adversely affected by such volatility. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Major Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations” and “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.”

We may enter into derivatives transactions and incur relevant costs from time to time to manage our exposure to exchange rate risk. Such derivatives transactions while intended to be non-speculative, are designed to protect us against increases or decreases in exchange rates, but not both. If we have entered into derivatives transactions to protect against, for example, decreases in the value of a local currency and such local currency instead increases in value, we may incur financial losses. Such losses could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to intellectual property-related risks.

We rely on a wide portfolio of intellectual properties to operate our businesses. We may not be able to effectively protect these intellectual properties against infringement, or efforts to safeguard our intellectual properties may be costly.

We rely on a combination of trademark, fair trade practice, copyright and trade secret protection laws, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions, to protect our intellectual properties. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and any third parties who may access our proprietary information, and we rigorously control access to our proprietary technology and information. Our intellectual property protection measures may not be sufficient, and confidentiality agreements may be breached by counterparties. There may not be adequate remedies available to us for any such infringement or breach. For example, in the event any third-party game developer, publisher or hacking group infringes the copyright of our self-developed game, our users may lose interest in our games. In addition, policing any unauthorized use of our intellectual properties is difficult, time-consuming and costly, and the steps we take may be inadequate to prevent the misappropriation of our intellectual properties. In the event that we resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, such litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our managerial and financial resources. We may not prevail in such litigation. In addition, our trade secrets may be leaked or otherwise become available to, or be independently discovered by, our competitors. Any failure in protecting or enforcing our intellectual property rights could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time we receive notices from third parties or are named in lawsuits by third parties alleging infringement of their proprietary intellectual property rights or in connection with claims relating to our content, products or marketing activities. For example, with respect to our e-commerce business, we receive complaints alleging that items offered on or sold through our Shopee platform infringe third-party copyrights, trademarks and patents or other intellectual property rights, or contain obscene, defamatory or libelous content. Although we have adopted measures to reduce infringements or offense by product listings on our Shopee platform before they appear on the marketplace, these efforts may not always be successful. In April 2019, April 2020 and January 2021, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, or USTR, published its annual Out-of-Cycle Review of Notorious Markets, which identified the Shopee platform in several of our markets as “notorious markets.” The USTR may continue to identify those Shopee markets as notorious markets, and the USTR may identify other Shopee markets as notorious markets in the future. In December 2020, the European Commission placed Shopee on its Counterfeit and Piracy Watch List. Any public perception that counterfeit, pirated, or otherwise inappropriate or illegal items are commonplace on Shopee, even if factually incorrect, or perceived delays in our removal of these items could damage our reputation and result in regulatory action against us and diminish the value of our brand name. We may be subject to allegations of civil or criminal liability for alleged intellectual property infringement, including based on allegedly unlawful activities carried out by third parties through our platforms. We may also be subject to fines or sanctions by local authorities for infringing products or improper contents offered on our marketplace, including requiring the removal of the infringing products or a temporary or permanent block of our platform.

We may implement further measures to protect users and ourselves against potential intellectual property liabilities, and these measures could cost us substantial additional resources or require us to discontinue certain service offerings. In addition, these measures may reduce the attractiveness of our platforms to users. For example, a seller whose listings are removed or suspended by us, regardless of our compliance with the applicable laws, rules and regulations, may dispute our actions and commence action against us for damages based on breach of contract or other causes of action or make public complaints or allegations. Any costs incurred as a result of such liability or asserted liability could also harm our business.

As the number of interactive games increases and the features and content of these games continue to overlap, software developers and distributors have increasingly become subject to infringement claims. Some of our game content is highly realistic and features materials that are based on real-world objects or people, which may also be the subject of claims of infringement, including right of publicity, trademark and unfair competition claims. Despite any steps taken by us to avoid knowingly violating the intellectual property rights of others, third parties may still claim that content we develop or license from third parties infringes their intellectual property rights.

Any such claims, whether or not meritorious, that we need to defend or litigation we take to enforce our intellectual property rights may be time-consuming, distracting to management and costly, and we may not prevail in any such litigation. We may also be forced to stop distributing, cease using or redesign the relevant content or product, obtain a license from the claimant, which, if available at all, may not be available on commercially favorable terms.

We may be liable for security breaches and attacks against our or our third-party partners' platforms and network, particularly with regard to confidential user information and personal or other data or any other privacy or data protection compliance issue, and our platforms and games may contain unforeseen "bugs" or errors.

Our business stores, generates and processes a large amount of data, including personal data and payment information from users, and any failure to prevent or mitigate security breaches and the improper access, use or disclosure of such data could impact our operations negatively and harm our reputation. We also maintain certain other proprietary and confidential data relating to our business and personal data of our consumers and personnel. Although we have employed significant resources to develop and implement security measures aimed at preventing breaches, our cybersecurity and data protection measures have not and may not detect or prevent all attempts to compromise our systems, including distributed denial-of-service attacks, viruses, malicious software, physical or electronic break-ins, phishing attacks, data leaks, social engineering, and security breaches or other attacks and similar disruptions that may jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted by our systems or that we otherwise maintain. Any security breach, including personal data breaches or incidents, including cybersecurity incidents, could result in unauthorized access to our systems or a user's system, misappropriation of our or a user's information or data, loss, corruption or alteration of such data, financial loss, deletion or modification of user information, damage to our systems or those of our users, or a denial-of-service or other interruption to our business operations. Any such incidents could impact our operations and could expose us to claims, litigation, regulatory or other governmental investigations, administrative fines, and potential liability, as well as remediation costs and increased cybersecurity and/or data protection costs. We have in the past been and are likely again in the future to be subject to these types of attacks and security breaches. As techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to or otherwise breach or sabotage systems change frequently, we may be unable to anticipate or implement adequate measures to protect against these security breaches until they have been launched against us, our platforms or services, our users or our third-party service providers. We may not have the resources, technical sophistication, or ability to anticipate or prevent rapidly evolving or sophisticated types of cyber-attacks or other types of security breaches. In addition, our confidential or proprietary information or our users' personal data or payment information may, in some instances, be stored or processed by certain third-party partners, which poses similar risks. If an actual or perceived breach of our or our third-party partners' security occurs, public perception of the effectiveness of our security measures and brand could be harmed, demand for our platforms or services may be reduced, our operations may be disrupted, we may incur significant legal liabilities, financial loss, and remediation costs, and our business could be materially and adversely affected. Any compromise of our or our third-party partners' security or data could have a series of significant consequences, ranging from violation of applicable security, privacy or data protection, consumer and other laws, regulatory or other governmental investigations, enforcement actions, to other legal and financial exposure, including potential contractual liability, litigation risk or user loss.

Our platforms services, applications, websites and games have in the past contained and may in the future contain errors or “bugs” that are not detected until after the applications, products or services are published or released. Any such errors or a significant unavailability of our platforms, services or games or any breach of users’ data protection rights due to these errors or “bugs” could affect the overall user experience, which could cause users to reduce their time on or interest in our platforms, services or games, or not recommend our content and services to others. Such errors could also result in non-compliance with applicable laws, cause financial loss, or create legal liability for us. Resolving such errors could also disrupt our operations, cause us to divert resources from other matters, or materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, “cheating” programs or other unauthorized software tools and modifications that enable players to cheat in games harm the experience of players who play fairly and could negatively impact the volume of purchases of in-game items. Also, vulnerabilities in the design of our products, services and of the platforms on which they run could be discovered after their release and exploited by malicious actors before they are remedied. This may lead to loss of revenues or increased cost of developing technological measures to respond to these, either of which could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We collect, process, transmit, and store personal information in connection with the operation of our businesses and are subject to complex and evolving international laws and regulations regarding privacy and data protection.

Our businesses are subject to a number of data protection laws and requirements in the markets in which we operate and where our users, merchant partners, customers and other participants are located. As we further expand our operations internationally, we will be subject to additional data protection laws and requirements. The privacy and data protection related laws, rules and regulations of jurisdictions we expand to may be more comprehensive, restrictive or otherwise different as compared to such laws, rules and regulations in our traditional markets. In addition, such laws, rules and regulations, including any penalties, may differ or be inconsistent from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Complying with privacy and data protection related laws, rules and regulations for an increasing number of jurisdictions could require significant resources and costs. Such laws, rules and regulations may also restrict the transfer of data across jurisdictions, require data localization, require us to obtain user consent for the use and collection of their data, to delete or limit the processing of their data, and require us not to sell or engage in marketing data with respect to certain users, among other things, which may impose additional and substantial operational, administrative and compliance burdens on us, and may also restrict our operations and expansions in new markets. The costs to comply with, or our actual or perceived failure to comply with, new or changing laws, rules and regulations regarding privacy and data protection, privacy and data protection laws, rules and regulations in new markets, and/or contractual obligations related to privacy and data protection may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation. We may also face potentially significant fines, reputational loss and customer loss, and may be subject to proceedings or actions against us by governmental entities, consumers or others relating to privacy and data protection.

Risks Related to Our Digital Entertainment Business

We derive a significant portion of digital entertainment revenue and gross profit from a limited number of online games.

In 2018, 2019 and 2020, our digital entertainment business contributed 55.9%, 52.2% and 46.1% of our total revenue, respectively. In addition, our gross profit in 2018, 2019 and 2020 was primarily attributable to the positive impact of our digital entertainment business. Although our other businesses are growing and may increasingly contribute to our total revenue in the future, we expect that our digital entertainment business will continue to contribute significantly to our revenue and gross profit.

Among our online games, we substantially depend on a small number of popular games, including our first fully self-developed game, Free Fire, a global popular battle royale type of mobile game, which was launched in December 2017. In 2020, our top five games, comprising Free Fire and games licensed to us by third-party game developers, contributed 95.6% of our digital entertainment revenue, among which Free Fire contributed a significant portion. If we are unable to identify, source, develop and launch new games titles that gain widespread popularity and generate significant revenue, our revenue and revenue growth may continue to depend on the success of just a few game titles. If there are any negative developments or occurrences to any of our key revenue-earning games, such as decline in popularity, content quality issues, competing products, content restrictions, regulatory or legal changes that affect our ability to monetize our games, reductions in consumer spending and engagement levels, delay or failure in producing new engaging content, or real or perceived security risks, our revenues could experience material decline or slower growth. We may also select and invest significant financial and human resources in games that later prove unsuccessful. There may also be unforeseen delays in the launch of new games. If we are unable to source or launch new popular games in a timely manner, our game players may seek entertainment elsewhere. As the gross margin of self-developed game content tends to be higher than that of content licensed from third parties, any fluctuations in the mix of our revenue generated from self-developed game content and licensed game content may also affect our profitability.

We have a limited track record in game development and global game distribution.

While Free Fire has so far been well-received, we are still relatively new to game development. We may be unable to continue to identify market opportunities and develop new games, and subsequent self-developed games may not always have the same or comparable levels of success. Development of new games requires considerable resources, including research, testing, marketing, infrastructure and staff expenses. If the increased costs do not translate to higher revenues and cost efficiencies, our business could be negatively affected.

Free Fire is currently available in several markets, including our region, other parts of Asia, Brazil, Mexico, India, North America and other growth markets like Russia and the Middle East. Any self-developed games we may develop in the future may also be offered in multiple jurisdictions. The expansion of our digital entertainment business into new markets where we have previously had little or no business presence, including through our self-developed games, may subject us to additional regulatory and compliance requirements and other new risks. We may have to adopt differing methods and processes to adhere to each jurisdiction's laws and regulations, which could result in undue delays in launching such self-developed games or increased costs.

We rely on third-party game developers for some of the content of our digital entertainment platform.

We license the majority of our online games from third-party game developers. The term of our game license agreements with game developers typically ranges from two to seven years, renewable upon both parties' consent. However, we may not be able to procure new games or renew existing licenses on terms acceptable to us. Our game developer partners may terminate our agreements prior to their expiration if we are not in compliance with the relevant terms or conditions and we fail to remedy such non-compliance in time, or they may refuse to renew the agreements. Any failure on our part to effectively localize, operate, market or monetize their games, safeguard their intellectual properties, or otherwise perform our obligations under the license agreements may cause substantial harm to our relationships with game developers, who may then choose other game operators to distribute their games.

Currently, some of our most popular games, including League of Legends, Arena of Valor, and Call of Duty: Mobile, are owned or developed by Tencent Holdings Limited and its affiliates, or Tencent, one of our major shareholders. In November 2018, we obtained a right of first refusal from Tencent to publish its mobile and PC games in Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, subject to certain terms and conditions. Although we have already launched certain games under such right of first refusal arrangement, there is no guarantee that we will publish more games under such right of first refusal arrangement on terms satisfactory to us or at all, or that any games published under such arrangement will yield a positive result.

In certain circumstances, the actions of our third-party game developers which are beyond our control could materially and adversely affect the success of our online games, causing our online games revenue to fluctuate or even be lower than expected. These actions by game developers could include software updates resulting in adverse changes in gameplay that are poorly received by our users, game or update releases with insufficient content to attract users or maintain the level of their engagement, or delays in any release of anticipated games in our pipeline or game updates.

Our games are subject to scrutiny regarding the appropriateness of their content.

Our games are subject to reviews, ratings or other restrictions on content, advertisement or distribution mandated by laws in some of our markets or ratings by third-party application distribution channels. For example, in Vietnam, online game publishers are required to obtain certain approval on game content from the government. In Thailand, applications to publish online games need to be reviewed and approved by the Thailand Film and Video Censorship Committee. Apple uses its own proprietary app rating system and Google Play uses the International Age Rating Coalition (IARC) rating system. If we are unable to obtain the ratings we have targeted for our games, it could delay launch or upgrade of our games. Legislations or regulations may be introduced in our markets to impose age restrictions or to allow government censorship and establish a system for protecting users from the influence of graphic violence or other objectionable elements contained in various types of games. Some of our games may be subject to stricter regulations caused by government actions or legal proceedings, including those imposed against other developers' games which are in the same genre as ours. We may be required to modify our game content or features or alter our marketing or monetization strategies to comply with new governmental regulations or ratings assigned to our current or future games, which could delay or prohibit the release of new games or upgrades and reduce the existing and potential scope of our user base. We may also be required to modify or remove certain game features to react to court decisions such as injunctions or complaints from activist groups or organizations. If we are required to do so, it could adversely affect our monetization, user base and financial results. If any of our key games, including Free Fire, is banned or temporarily suspended by any government, court or distribution channels, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

In May 2019, the WHO adopted a new edition of its International Classification of Diseases, which lists gaming addiction as a disorder and will come into effect in January 2022. While the effects of gaming and whether gaming addiction is a disorder continues to be discussed and researched by health officials and others, the WHO and other governments may continue to take measures against gaming addiction, such as imposing gaming curfews or spending limits for minors and establishing treatment programs aimed at addressing gaming addiction.

There are increasing discussions in many jurisdictions globally regarding whether certain game mechanics, such as loot boxes, should be subject to a higher level or different type of regulation than other game genres or mechanics to protect consumers. Some jurisdictions have seen enforcement or actions initiated by activist groups or organizations to protect consumers, in particular minors and other susceptible persons. For example, in February 2021, the National Association of Centers for the Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Brazil, or ANCED Brazil, a youth rights group in Brazil, filed lawsuits against a number of electronic games companies, including our gaming entity in Brazil, in a court dedicated to resolving matters concerning children and adolescents regarding alleged loot box mechanisms in the games. In addition, to the extent Apple, Google, or any of our other platform providers or game distribution channels prohibit the use of loot boxes or similar mechanism in games, we may need to adjust our game content or monetization strategy in order to continue distribution on such platforms or channels, which may cause a decline in the revenues generated from these games and require us to incur additional costs. If new or amended legislations or regulations, which may vary significantly across jurisdictions and which we may be required to comply with, require certain game mechanics of our games to be modified or removed, such requirements would increase the costs of operating our games, impact player engagement and monetization, or may otherwise harm our business performance. In addition, the increased attention focused on potential liability issues as a result of any lawsuits and legislative proposals could harm our reputation or otherwise impact the growth of our business.

As debate in the industry continues, we cannot predict the likelihood, timing, scope or terms of any similar regulations in our markets, or the extent to which implementation or public reactions of such regulations (including lawsuits brought against game companies by alleged victims of gaming addiction or their families) may adversely affect our reputation and business. We may need to adjust our game content or monetization strategy to respond to local regulatory or other requirements. Moreover, public dialogue concerning online games may have an adverse impact on our reputation and users' willingness to play our games. Any costs incurred as a result of this potential liability could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our E-Commerce Business

We face uncertainties relating to the growth and profitability of the e-commerce industry in our markets and we may face challenges and uncertainties in implementing our e-commerce strategy.

While e-commerce adoption continues to grow at an accelerated pace, our future results of operations will depend on numerous factors affecting the development of the e-commerce retail industry in our markets, which may be beyond our control. These factors include:

- the growth rate of internet, broadband, personal computer and smartphone penetration and usage in our markets;

- the trust and confidence level of e-commerce consumers, as well as changes in customer demographics and consumer tastes and preferences;
- the selection, pricing and popularity of products that online sellers offer;
- whether alternative retail channels or business models that better address the needs of consumers emerge, including multi-category service e-commerce platforms;
- the differing and quickly changing laws and regulations applicable to e-commerce businesses in our markets, including any required licenses or permits; and
- the development of logistics (especially last-mile delivery and warehousing infrastructure), payment and other ancillary services associated with e-commerce, including any write-offs in connection with delivery expenses incurred when sellers provide us with inaccurate pick-up or delivery information.

Our e-commerce business is currently concentrated, with our top two markets based on total orders and GMV, in each case, accounting for a majority of our total orders and GMV. If we were to experience a material decline in these top markets or we are prohibited from operating or subject to restrictions limiting our operations in such markets, it could materially and adversely affect our financial results and the prospects and profitability of our e-commerce business.

As we continue to develop our last-mile delivery and warehousing capacity to build up our fulfillment capabilities, as well as expand the categories of services we offer through our e-commerce platform such as food delivery, we expect these developments to require significant capital expenditures. If we fail to accurately predict demand for such services, or accurately adjust our operations in response to evolving business needs and economic and regulatory conditions, we may suffer increased costs or impairment charges. Any such adjustments may also not achieve their desired or expected results. The development of our fulfillment capabilities may also become increasingly complex and challenging to operate as it expands, and we may not be able to acquire land use rights, set up warehouses, or lease suitable facilities to directly handle delivery of products to our customers, on commercially acceptable terms or at all.

We may suffer losses relating to the products we sell on Shopee.

In connection with our direct sales and certain value-added services on our Shopee platform, we purchase products from manufacturers and third parties and subsequently sell such products on our Shopee platform. This subjects us to risks relating to such products and to managing our inventory turnover. We depend on our forecasts of demand and popularity for a variety of products to make decisions regarding product purchases. Our customers may not order products at the levels expected by us due to our failure to forecast accurately, unfavorable market conditions or change in consumer trends. In addition, if the supply of products from manufacturers and third parties deteriorates, we may be unable to obtain the products that buyers want to purchase. Manufacturers and third parties may discontinue selling products due to factors that may or may not be within our control. Our inability to secure timely and sufficient supplies of products would negatively affect inventory levels and our platform popularity.

We do not always have the right to return unsold items to sellers or suppliers. In addition, in order to secure more favorable commercial terms, we may need to purchase a higher volume of products. If we fail to efficiently manage our inventory, we may suffer losses, including losses due to inventory write-downs relating to decrease in estimated market value or damaged or obsolete inventory. In addition, if we are unable to sell products or if we deem it necessary to lower sale prices in order to attract buyers or reduce inventory level, our profitability will be negatively affected.

We may also be subject to legal claims in relation to such products or the conduct of our sellers from time to time. We cannot guarantee that all products we sell are of the quality expected by our buyers. If buyers have any disputes with us regarding the products we sell, including disputes relating to product quality or authenticity, we may suffer reputational loss or liability and may need to incur additional costs to address such disputes, which in turn may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Digital Financial Services Business

We face uncertainties and risks relating to our digital financial services business.

Although there are trends of uptick of digital financial services and products across the globe, and countries such as Singapore are taking steps toward being a “cashless society,” there is no certainty that this will continue or will result in widespread market acceptance of our digital financial services and products across all or any of the markets in which we operate. We may be unable to achieve the required level of market acceptance in order for us to recoup the investment costs involved in developing and launching our digital financial services and products or to bear the associated risks involved in providing such services and products. Our ability to achieve or maintain market acceptance for our digital financial services and products are affected by a number of factors, such as the community’s lack of trust in digital financial services and products being provided by a company that is not a traditional financial institution, entrenched preferences in traditional payment methods, insufficient use cases for our digital payment services and lack of infrastructure support locally. Even if there is adequate acceptance of our digital financial services and products, we continue to be subject to a quickly changing regulatory environment for such services and to the changing needs and demands of users, which may change for a multitude of reasons such as availability of alternative payment methods that are more popular or widely accepted. While we endeavor to consistently increase demand for our digital financial services and products by broadening and improving our use cases and product offerings, we cannot predict with certainty the reasons for the changes in user demands, and the consequential effects of such changes on our business.

In addition to other relevant risk factors described herein, our mobile wallet business is subject to other risks including: (i) changes to rules or practices applicable to payment systems that link to our mobile wallet, (ii) increasing costs, including fees charged by banks to process transactions through our mobile wallet, and (iii) failure to manage user funds accurately or loss of user funds, whether due to employee fraud, security breaches, technical errors or otherwise. Other payment card schemes that link to our mobile wallet may impose special assessments for transactions that are executed through a mobile wallet and these fees could significantly increase our costs.

We are a relatively new entrant in the digital financial services industry and face intense competition with existing services providers and other new entrants. Our competitors may have greater experience in the financial services sector and greater resources than we have. In order to attract users, we may have to create differentiated product and services offerings. Our current or future digital financial products and services may not be successful or generate sufficient revenue to cover the costs and expenses of their launch and development. As our banking and consumer credit businesses grow, our business and financial results may also become increasingly subject to credit cycle volatility and the risk of credit losses, including deterioration of the credit profile of borrowers.

We could be held liable if our digital financial services and products are used for fraudulent, illegal or improper purposes.

Despite measures we have taken and continue to take, our digital financial services and products remain susceptible to potentially illegal or improper uses, which could damage our reputation and subject us to liability. These may include the use of our payment services in connection with fraudulent sales of goods or services, unauthorized purchases or transfers, software and other intellectual property piracy, money laundering, bank fraud and prohibited sales of restricted products. Criminals are using increasingly sophisticated methods to engage in illegal activities such as counterfeiting and to gain unauthorized access to other users’ accounts. We could be subject to fraud or related claims if confidential information obtained from our users is used for unauthorized purposes.

Our risk management policies and procedures may not be fully effective in identifying, monitoring and managing these risks. We are unable to monitor in each case the sources of funds from users of our digital financial services and products, or the ways in which they are used. An increase in fraudulent or unlawful transactions or publicity regarding payment disputes could harm our reputation and reduce consumer confidence in our services. The use of our products and services for illegitimate, fraudulent, unlawful or similar transactions can also expose us to governmental and regulatory sanctions, including U.S. anti-money laundering and economic sanctions violations.

Our banking business may subject us to additional material business, operational, financial, legal and compliance requirements and risks.

In December 2020, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, or MAS, announced that our wholly-owned subsidiary in Singapore has been selected for the award of a digital full bank license. As of the date of this annual report, we have not been officially awarded such digital full bank license, and there is no guarantee that MAS will grant us such license that it announced we were selected to receive. According to MAS' announcement, we must meet all relevant prudential requirements and licensing pre-conditions before MAS grants us the digital full bank license, and MAS expects our digital bank in Singapore to commence operations in 2022 upon obtaining the license. These requirements and pre-conditions may require us to be subject to additional business, operational, financial and legal requirements, including those to which we may not be currently subject. If we are unable to meet such requirements and pre-conditions, MAS may not grant us the digital full bank license. In addition, we expect to be required to meet the minimum paid-up capital requirement set by the MAS, eventually reaching S\$1.5 billion (US\$1.1 billion) once our digital bank is fully functioning.

We have in the past made, and may in the future, make investments in, acquire or partner with other parties in making investments in or acquiring licensed financial institutions and financial services technologies and providers, including commercial banks. For example, we acquired a controlling interest in a local commercial bank in Indonesia in 2020.

Banking business, including digital banking business, is heavily regulated and subject to various laws, regulatory requirements and guidelines imposed by the relevant regulators. Such laws, regulations and guidelines may impose rules and/or restrictions on the type of banking products and services we offer, eligibility criteria of our customers, related party transactions, market entry, risk management, corporate governance, capital and/or liquidity ratios, and tax and accounting policies, among other things. Local authorities may have the authority to inspect our operations and conduct periodic and/or ad hoc audits of our operations to assess our compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements and guidelines. They may also have the authority to impose fines, sanctions or order remediations. As digital banking evolves as an industry, applicable laws, regulations and guidelines may change or increase, and we may not be able to adapt to new or revised laws, regulations and guidelines in a timely manner or at all. We are a new player in the digital bank industry, and have limited experience operating digital banks. If we fail to comply with new laws, regulations or guidelines, or our strategies to develop and grow our digital bank business, including products and services, fail to achieve their intended effects, our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as our reputation, could be materially and adversely affected.

We face risks related to our lending and consumer credit businesses.

As the amount of our loans increase and we further diversify our credit product offerings, we may require additional funds, explore alternative funding methods such as partnering with external funding providers, or explore other credit or lending businesses. If our capital is insufficient to meet the demand or, in the case of our lending business, any applicable regulatory requirements, due to lack of internal resources or alternative funding options, it may affect our credit product or loan offering capabilities, lead to loss of users, borrowers or slower growth, and constrain our working capital.

These services will also expose us to risks and liabilities, including credit risks relating to the borrowers who may be individuals or commercial customers, and counterparty risks in dealing with potential business partners. We rely on, among other things, the information and knowledge we gain from our existing businesses to build the strategy of our credit and loan products and assess the creditworthiness of potential borrowers. Our ability to assess creditworthiness may be impaired if the strategies or policies we use to manage our credit risks do not achieve their desired effect, which could lead to, for instance, loans being issued to users who may have higher default or delinquency risks. Even if our information collection, strategy and policy are all appropriate, other factors such as macro-economic or unexpected incidents may still affect our borrowers' ability to repay. We aim to maintain low delinquency and default rates through an effective credit risk management process. However, high rates of delinquency or default may occur, which could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Interest rates we charge may not be sufficient to cover our costs and expenses in providing the loans, including the costs associated with borrower defaults. Moreover, upon a borrower's default, we may need to devote internal resources or engage third-party collection agencies to collect the receivables. If any collection personnel are involved with any misconduct or there are perceptions that our collection practices are considered to be aggressive or not compliant with relevant laws and regulations, our reputation and business may be harmed or may become subject to fines or other penalties.

Other Operational Risks

We rely on technology and internet infrastructure, data center and cloud service providers and telecommunications networks in the markets where we operate.

We are continuously upgrading our technology to provide improved performance, increased scale, security and better integration among our three businesses. If we experience problems with the functionality and effectiveness of our software or platforms, or are unable to maintain and constantly improve our technology infrastructure to handle our business needs and ensure a consistent and acceptable level of service for our users, our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as our reputation, could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, our businesses depend on the performance and reliability of our internet ecosystem and infrastructure and contracted data center and cloud service providers in the markets where we operate. Adopting new technologies and upgrading our internet ecosystem and infrastructure require significant investments of time and resources, including adding new hardware, updating software and recruiting and training new engineers. Adverse consequences for the failure to do so may include unanticipated system disruptions, security breaches, computer virus attacks, slower response times, impaired quality of experiences for our users and delays in reporting accurate operating and financial information.

The internet infrastructure in some of the markets where we operate may not support the demands associated with continued growth in internet usage. We may not have access to alternative networks or data servers in the event of disruptions or failures of, or other problems with, the relevant internet infrastructure. Interruptions in our services may reduce our revenue and/or subject us to potential liability.

We also rely on major telecommunication operators and internet service providers in the markets where we operate to provide us with data communications capacity primarily through local telecommunications lines and data centers to host our servers. We and our users may not have access to alternative services in the event of disruptions or failures of, or other problems with, the fixed telecommunications networks of these telecommunications operators, or if such operators otherwise fail to provide such services. Any unscheduled service interruption could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation and result in a decrease in our revenue. We have no control over the costs of the services provided by the telecommunications operators to us and our users. 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 revenue to decline.

We may fail to attract, motivate and retain the key members of our management team or other experienced and capable employees.

Our future success significantly depends on the continued service of our executives and other key employees. If we lose the services of any member of management or any key personnel, we may not be able to locate a suitable or qualified replacement and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and train a replacement, which could severely disrupt our business and growth. In addition, from time to time, there may be changes in our management team that may be disruptive to our business.

To maintain and grow our business, we will need to identify, hire, develop, motivate and retain highly skilled employees. Identifying, recruiting, training, integrating and retaining qualified individuals requires significant time, expense and attention. We may also be subject to local hiring restrictions in certain markets, particularly in connection with the hiring of foreign employees, which may affect the flexibility of our management team and workforce. If our management team, including any new hires that we make, fail to work together effectively and execute our plans and strategies, or if we are unable to recruit and retain employees effectively, our ability to achieve our strategic objectives will be adversely affected and our business and growth prospects will be harmed.

Competition for highly skilled personnel is intense. We may need to invest significant amounts of cash and equity to attract and retain new employees and we may not be able to realize returns on these investments.

We may need additional capital, but may be unable to obtain it on favorable terms or at all.

We may require additional cash capital resources in order to fund future growth and the development of our businesses, including expansion of our e-commerce and digital financial service businesses and any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If our cash resources are insufficient to satisfy our cash requirements, we may seek to issue additional equity or debt securities or obtain new or expanded credit facilities. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including market conditions, our future financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, share price performance, liquidity of international capital and lending markets, governmental regulations over foreign investment and the digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services industries in our various markets. In addition, incurring indebtedness would subject us to increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations. There can be no assurance that financing will be available in a timely manner or in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Any failure to raise needed funds on terms favorable to us, or at all, could severely restrict our liquidity as well as have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, any issuance of equity or equity-linked securities could result in significant dilution to our existing shareholders.

We may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities, and our financial position and results of operations may be adversely affected by the implementation of legislation or internationally accepted principles governing the taxation of cross-border income.

Tax legislation relating to the digital economy is still developing. Governments in our markets may promulgate or strengthen the implementation of tax regulations and impose more tax obligations on our services and product offerings, which could increase the costs to our users and merchants and make our services and product offerings less competitive.

Shopee as the marketplace operator could potentially be required to report transactions made by sellers and other service providers through the platform to the tax authorities in the future and may also be subject to additional tax or withholding obligations. Governments in some of our markets have discussed promulgating laws to require e-commerce marketplace operators to assist in the enforcement of tax requirements on sellers and collection of taxes with respect to revenues or profits generated by sellers. Although such new legislation has been withdrawn, there is no guarantee that governments will not impose similar requirements or we will not be held responsible for the delinquent tax owed by sellers and service providers in future. If we are held responsible, whether financially or operationally for such taxes, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. We may also be requested by government authorities to supply information about our sellers, such as transaction records and seller's information, and assist in the enforcement of other tax regulations, which could affect our relationships with sellers.

Corporate tax reform, base-erosion efforts and tax transparency continue to be high priorities in many tax jurisdictions, including in our markets or in other jurisdictions we may expand to in the future. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD, has published proposals to advance international negotiations to ensure large and highly profitable multinational enterprises, including digital companies, pay tax wherever they have significant consumer-facing activities and generate their profits. These actions aim to standardize and modernize global corporate tax policy, including cross-border taxes, transfer-pricing documentation rules and nexus-based tax incentive practices, and has heightened scrutiny of policies regarding corporate income and other taxes in many jurisdictions. Tax reform legislation has been enacted, implemented or are being proposed in many such jurisdictions. For example, certain jurisdictions in the Asia, Europe and Latin America have already enacted or are discussing new tax laws, rules and regulations directed at the digital economy and multi-national businesses. The European Commission has also proposed a series of measures aimed at ensuring fair and efficient taxation of digital businesses operating within the European Union. Such laws may increase our tax obligations in those markets or change the manner in which we operate our businesses locally, and may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the OECD has published proposals covering a number of issues, including country-by-country reporting, permanent establishment rules, transfer pricing rules, tax treaties and taxation of the digital economy. If existing tax laws, rules or regulations in our markets are amended, or if new tax laws, rules or regulations are enacted, including with respect to digital services tax, sales tax, value-added taxes, withholding taxes, revenue-based taxes or other similar taxes applicable to the digital economy or multi-national businesses, the results of these changes could increase our effective tax rate, tax liabilities and/or associated costs. Possible implications may include multiple levels of taxation, additional obligations, prospectively or retrospectively, as well as imposition of interest and penalties if non-compliance is determined. Potential heightened tax law enforcement against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not achieve the intended tax efficiencies of our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements, which could increase our worldwide effective tax rate.

Our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements, including the manner in which we conduct our intercompany and related party transactions, are intended to provide us with worldwide tax efficiencies. The application of tax laws of various jurisdictions to our business activities is subject to interpretation and also depends on our ability to operate our business in a manner consistent with our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements. The tax authorities of jurisdictions where we operate may challenge our methodologies for intercompany and related party arrangements, including transfer pricing. We could face adverse tax consequences if local tax authorities determine that any transactional arrangements among our group entities were not entered into on an arm's length basis in such a way as to result in an impermissible reduction in taxes under the applicable laws, rules and regulations, and adjust the income of such group entities in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction of expense deductions recorded by our group entities for tax purposes, which could in turn increase their tax liabilities. In addition, local tax authorities may impose late payment fees and other penalties on our entities for the adjusted but unpaid taxes according to the applicable regulations. If the manner in which we operate does not achieve the intended tax consequences, our worldwide effective tax rate could increase and our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

A certain degree of judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. For example, our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by lower than anticipated earnings in markets where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated earnings in markets where we have higher statutory rates, by changes in foreign currency exchange rates or by changes in the relevant tax, accounting and other laws, regulations, principles and interpretations. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited business insurance coverage.

Insurance products available in the markets in which we operate currently are not as extensive as those offered in more developed regions. Consistent with customary industry practice in our markets, our business insurance is limited. While we have obtained insurance to cover certain potential risks and liabilities for certain businesses we operate, the coverage of any insurance we have may be insufficient to compensate for all losses that may occur. We do not carry business interruption insurance to cover our operations. We have determined that the costs of insuring for related risks and the difficulties associated with acquiring such insurance on commercially reasonable terms make it impractical for us to carry such insurance. Any uninsured damage to our platforms, technology infrastructures or disruption of our business operations could require us to incur substantial costs and divert our resources, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Industry data, projections and estimates contained in this annual report are inherently uncertain and subject to interpretation.

Certain facts, forecasts and other statistics relating to the industries in which we compete contained in this annual report have been derived from various public sources and commissioned third-party industry reports. In particular, we commissioned Frost & Sullivan to conduct certain market research concerning the e-commerce market in our region, and International Data Corporation to conduct certain market research concerning the digital financial services in our region. In deriving market data, these industry consultants may have adopted different assumptions and estimates. While we generally believe such reports to be reliable, we have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information. Such reports may not be prepared on a comparable basis or may not be consistent with other sources.

Industry data, projections and estimates are inherently uncertain as they require certain assumptions and judgments. Moreover, geographic markets and the industries we operate in are not rigidly defined or subject to standard definitions, and are the result of subjective interpretation. Accordingly, our use of the terms referring to our geographic markets and industries such as digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services markets may be subject to interpretation, and the resulting industry data, projections and estimates may not be reliable. In addition, we define our region as the six major markets in the Southeast Asia region, namely Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, plus Taiwan. Our industry and market data should be interpreted in light of the defined geographic markets and defined industries we operate in. Any discrepancy in interpretation could lead to different industry data, measurements, projections and estimates and result in errors and inaccuracies. For these reasons, you should not place undue reliance on such information.

Our user metrics and other estimates are subject to inherent challenges in measuring our operating performance.

We regularly review metrics, including our QAUs, QPUs, orders, GMV and total payment volume, to evaluate growth trends, measure our performance, and make strategic decisions. These metrics are calculated using internal company data and have not been validated by an independent third party. While these numbers are based on what we believe to be reasonable estimates for the applicable period of measurement, there are inherent challenges in measuring how our services are used across large populations throughout our markets. For example, we believe that we cannot distinguish individual users who have multiple accounts. Our user metrics are also affected by technology on certain mobile devices that automatically runs in the background of our applications when another phone function is used, and this activity can cause our system to miscount the user metrics associated with such accounts. Our user metrics may also differ from estimates published by third parties or from similarly titled metrics of our competitors due to differences in assumptions, methodologies or data used.

Errors or inaccuracies in our metrics or data could result in incorrect business decisions and inefficiencies. For instance, if a significant understatement or overstatement of active users were to occur, we may expend resources to implement unnecessary business measures or fail to take required actions to remedy an unfavorable trend. If partners or investors do not perceive our user, geographic or other operating metrics to accurately represent our user base, or if we discover material inaccuracies in our user, geographic or other operating metrics, our reputation may be seriously harmed.

If we fail to maintain an effective internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud.

As a public company, we are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, report any material weaknesses in such internal controls and for our independent registered public accounting firm to issue an attestation report on management’s assessment on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2020. See “Item 15. Controls and Procedures—Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.” Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on management’s assessment on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. However, if we fail to maintain an effective internal control environment, we could suffer material misstatements in our financial statements and fail to meet our reporting obligations, which could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. This could in turn limit our access to capital markets, and investor confidence in us and the market price of our ADSs may decline. Additionally, ineffective internal control over financial reporting could expose us to increased risk of fraud or misuse of corporate assets and subject us to potential delisting from the New York Stock Exchange, regulatory investigations and civil or criminal sanctions.

We may be subject to risks related to litigation and regulatory proceedings.

We and our directors and officers may be, and in some instances have been, subject to claims, lawsuits (including class actions and individual lawsuits), regulatory and government investigations, and other proceedings relating to alleged infringement or violation of third-party intellectual property rights, consumer protection, privacy and data protection, labor and employment, import and export practices, antitrust or competition, securities, tax, marketing and communications practices, contracts, commercial disputes, consumer complaints, and various other matters. The number and significance of our legal disputes and inquiries have increased as we have grown larger, as our business has expanded in scope and geographic reach, and as our services have increased in complexity.

As a fast-growing public company, our public profile has grown, which may result in increased litigation as well as increased public awareness of any such litigation. In addition, we may be the target of securities class action and derivative lawsuits, as well as other types of claims. We will need to defend against such lawsuits, including any appeals, and we may also initiate legal proceedings to protect our rights and interests. There is substantial uncertainty regarding the scope and application of many of the laws and regulations to which we are subject, which increases the risk that we will be subject to claims alleging violations of those laws and regulations. Any adverse outcome of these cases could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Regardless of its outcome, any legal proceeding can have a material adverse effect on us due to costs, diversion of our resources, negative publicity and other factors. We may decide to settle legal disputes, including on terms that are unfavorable to us. If any litigation to which we are a party is resolved adversely, we may be subject to an unfavorable judgment that we may not choose to appeal or that may not be reversed upon appeal. We may have to seek a license to continue practices alleged or found to be in violation of a third party's rights. If we are required or choose to enter into royalty or licensing arrangements, such arrangements may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all, and may significantly increase our operating costs and expenses. As a result, we may also be required to develop or procure alternative non-infringing technology or products or discontinue the use of certain technology or products, and doing so could require significant effort and expense, or may not be feasible. In addition, the terms of any settlement or judgment in connection with any legal claims, lawsuits, or proceedings may require us to cease some or all of our operations, make changes to our business operations or other practices, terminate agreements, arrangements or transactions found to be violative of applicable laws or regulations, or pay fines or substantial amounts to the other party to those proceedings and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on structural arrangements to establish control over certain entities and government authorities may determine that these arrangements do not comply with existing laws and regulations. We are also subject to other risks relating to such structural arrangements.

The laws and regulations in some of our markets place restrictions on foreign investment in and ownership of entities engaged in a number of business activities. To comply with the relevant laws and regulations, we and certain of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in the Cayman Islands and Singapore have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with certain local entities, or VIEs, and their shareholders who are local citizens, which enable us to (i) exercise effective control over such VIEs, (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits and absorb the losses of such VIEs, and (iii) have an exclusive call option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and/or assets of such VIEs when and to the extent permitted under the relevant laws. Because of these contractual arrangements, we have control over and are the primary beneficiary of such VIEs and hence consolidate their financial results under U.S. GAAP. For the year ended December 31, 2020, revenue from all our VIEs (which excludes entities for which we have majority direct equity ownership) accounted for 12.9% of our total revenue. None of our VIEs is individually a significant subsidiary as defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements among Our VIEs, Their Shareholders and Us."

In Thailand, we conduct our business activities using a tiered shareholding structure in which direct foreign ownership in each Thai entity is less than 50%. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Thailand Shareholding Structure." As Thai laws only consider the immediate level of shareholding, no cumulative or look-through calculation is applied to determine the foreign ownership status of a company when it has several levels of foreign shareholding. Such shareholding structure has allowed us to consolidate our Thai operating entities as our subsidiaries.

While we believe the structural or contractual arrangements we use are in compliance with applicable local laws, the local or national authorities or regulatory agencies in such jurisdictions may reach a different conclusion, which could lead to an action being brought against us, the VIEs and their shareholders by administrative orders or in local courts. If local authorities find that our arrangements do not comply with their prohibition or restrictions on foreign investment in our lines of business, or if the relevant government otherwise finds that we or any of our subsidiaries, VIEs or their subsidiaries are in violation of the relevant laws or regulations or lack the necessary registrations, permits or licenses to operate our businesses in such jurisdictions, they would have broad discretion in dealing with such violations or failures, including:

- revoking the business licenses and/or operating licenses of such entities;

- discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on the operations of our VIEs or Thai subsidiaries, or on our operations through any transactions between our company or our Cayman Islands or Singapore subsidiaries on the one hand and our VIEs, subsidiaries of such VIEs or our Thai subsidiaries on the other hand;
- imposing fines, prohibiting payments by our VIEs or their shareholders to us as contemplated in the contractual arrangements with our VIEs, confiscating income from us, our Cayman Islands or Singapore subsidiaries, VIEs or Thai subsidiaries, or imposing other requirements with which such entities may not be able to comply;
- imposing criminal penalties, including fines and imprisonment on our VIEs or Thai subsidiaries, their shareholders or directors;
- requiring us to restructure our ownership structure or operations, including terminating the contractual arrangements with our VIEs and their shareholders, which in turn would affect our ability to consolidate, derive economic interests from, or exert effective control over our VIEs or Thai subsidiaries; or
- restricting or prohibiting us from providing funding to our business and operations in Vietnam and Thailand.

Any of these actions could disrupt the business operations of such entity and may damage our reputation, which would in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If any of these occurrences results in our inability to direct the activities of our VIEs or Thai subsidiaries that most significantly impact such entity's economic performance, or prevent us from receiving the economic benefits or absorbing losses from such entity, we may not be able to consolidate the entity in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The shareholders of our VIEs are our local employees or other local citizens. None of these shareholders has a significant equity interest in our company and thus their interests may not be aligned with ours, or they may have other potential conflicts of interest with us. These shareholders of our VIEs may breach, or cause our VIEs to breach, the existing contractual arrangements we have with them and our VIEs, which would adversely affect our ability to effectively control our VIEs and receive economic benefits and absorb losses from them. Currently, we do not have any arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest between these shareholders and our company. If our VIEs or their shareholders fail to perform their respective obligations under any such contractual arrangements, fail to conduct their operations in an acceptable manner or take other actions that are detrimental to our interests, we may incur substantial costs and expend additional resources to enforce such arrangements. We may also have to rely on legal remedies, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief, and claiming damages. Such legal remedies may differ between jurisdictions, and may be more difficult to pursue than those available in the United States. In addition, if any third parties claim any interest in the equity interests of our VIEs, our ability to exercise shareholders' rights or foreclose the share pledge according to the contractual arrangements may be impaired. If any dispute relating to these contracts remains unresolved, we will have to enforce our rights under these contracts through the operations of the laws where our VIEs are located and through arbitration, litigation or other legal proceedings and therefore will be subject to uncertainties in the legal systems in the relevant jurisdiction. Our contractual arrangements with our VIEs may not be as effective in ensuring our control over the relevant portion of our business operations as direct ownership would be.

As part of our structural arrangements with our VIEs, certain of our VIEs hold certain licenses and assets that are used in the operation of their business in the relevant jurisdictions. If any of our VIEs go bankrupt and all or part of their assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, we may be unable to continue some or all of the business activities conducted by such VIEs. Under the structural arrangements, our VIEs may not, in any manner, sell, transfer, mortgage or dispose of their assets or legal or beneficial interests in the business without our prior consent. If our VIEs undergo a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, their independent third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate the business the VIEs currently conduct, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

MARKETS RELATED RISKS

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

Substantially all of our assets and a significant majority of our operations are located in our markets in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and Latin America. Accordingly, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced to a significant degree by political, economic and social conditions in these markets. The economies in emerging markets generally differ from developed markets in many respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange, government policy on public order and allocation of resources. In some of our markets, governments continue to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. Some local governments also exercise significant control over the economic growth and public order in their respective jurisdictions through allocating resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policies, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Governmental actions to control inflation and other policies and regulations have often involved, among other measures, price controls, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in government policies or regulations, such as exchange rates and exchange control policies, inflation rates, interest rates, tariff and inflation control policies, price control policies, import duties and restrictions, liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets, electricity rationing tax policies, including royalty, tax increases and retroactive tax claims, and other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments in or affecting the markets where we operate.

Growth of the economy of our various markets has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Any adverse changes in economic conditions in our markets or neighboring regions, or in the policies of the governments or of the laws and regulations in each respective market could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of our markets. Such developments could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, lead to reduction in demand for our products and services, and adversely affect our competitive position. Many of the governments in our markets have implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall economy, but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over foreign capital investments or changes in tax regulations. Some of our markets have historically experienced low growth in their gross domestic product, or GDP, significant inflation and/or shortages of foreign exchange. We are exposed to the risk of cost increases due to potential inflation in the markets in which we operate. In the past, governments in some of our markets have implemented interest rate adjustments, currency trading band adjustments, exchange rate controls and other measures to control the pace of economic growth. These measures, or the perception that any of them could occur, may cause decreased economic activity in the relevant markets, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of our markets have experienced, and may in the future experience, political instability, including strikes, demonstrations, protests, marches, coups d'état, guerilla activity or other types of civil disorder. These instabilities and any adverse changes in the political environment could increase our costs, increase our exposure to legal and business risks, disrupt our office operations or affect our ability to expand our user base.

Our businesses and operations in Taiwan may be materially and adversely impacted if we are deemed to be a PRC investor.

Although there have been significant economic and cultural interactions and relationships established between Taiwan and the PRC, there have been and remain tensions between the governments of Taiwan and the PRC regarding the international political status of Taiwan. Such tensions may affect the economic and social activities in Taiwan, which may in turn affect our businesses and operations in Taiwan. The Taiwan government has historically imposed prohibitions and restrictions on investments, directly and indirectly, by PRC investors. "PRC investors" refer to PRC individuals, juristic persons, organizations and other institutions, and PRC invested companies from other jurisdictions. "PRC invested companies from other jurisdictions" refer to those entities incorporated outside of the PRC and invested by PRC individuals, juristic persons, organizations and other institutions that: (i) directly or indirectly hold more than 30% of the shares or capital of such entities (each intermediate holding company shall be separately assessed based on this 30% test to determine whether it is deemed a PRC invested company from other jurisdictions), or (ii) have the ability to control such entities. Under the current policies on PRC investments in Taiwan, PRC investors are allowed to invest, upon prior approval, in Taiwan companies that operate business in the statutory business categories listed as permitted in the Positive Listings promulgated by the Taiwan authorities, and are prohibited or restricted from investing in all other businesses. In addition, if a PRC investor is a juristic person, organization, or other institution invested by (a) the "political party", military, administrative or political agency of PRC, or (b) PRC invested companies from other jurisdictions (defined in "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Taiwan—Regulations on Foreign Investment") invested by the agency listed in item (a) above, the Taiwan authorities may restrict or prohibit such PRC investor from investing in businesses in Taiwan.

Under Taiwan company law, a Taiwan company is required to select from a statutory list of business categories for inclusion in its corporate registration based on various aspects of its business operations. Some of the statutory categories currently listed in the corporate registration of our Taiwan operating entities include computer recreational activities, software publication, third-party payments and general advertising services that are not within the Positive Listings. The other statutory business categories currently listed in the business scope of the corporate registration of our Taiwan operating entities are within the Positive Listings, including the data processing services listed in the corporate registration of our digital entertainment and e-commerce business entities, and the software design services currently listed in the corporate registration of our digital entertainment business entity.

We do not believe, based on advice from our Taiwan counsel, LCS & Partners, that we are a PRC investor under existing Taiwan law and court judgments. Therefore, we do not believe that we are prohibited from operating businesses that have statutory business categories not listed as permitted in the Positive Listings or that we need to seek prior PRC investment approval for operating businesses that have statutory business categories listed as permitted in the Positive Listings. We currently operate our digital entertainment and e-commerce businesses in Taiwan through our wholly-owned branch offices in Taiwan. Both of such entities were acquired or established upon approval by the relevant Taiwan government authorities. However, should the Taiwan authorities deem us to be a PRC investor, the Taiwan authorities may take a range of actions, including:

- imposing fines between NT\$120,000 (US\$4,274) to NT\$25,000,000 (US\$890,313) and further fines if the non-compliance is not rectified as ordered;
- ordering us to reduce any direct or indirect ownership or control by PRC investors in our company;
- requesting us to divest some or all of our ownership or control in our operating entities in Taiwan;
- suspending the rights of shareholders of our Taiwan operating entities; and
- discontinuing the operations and revoking the business licenses of our Taiwan operating entities.

If any such action is taken, our operations in Taiwan and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Uncertainties with respect to the legal system in certain of our markets could adversely affect us.

The legal systems in many of our markets vary significantly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions have a civil law system based on written statutes and others are based on common law. Unlike the common law system, prior court decisions under the civil law system may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value.

Many of our markets have not developed a fully integrated legal system, and recently enacted laws and regulations may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in such markets. In particular, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties, and the application of some of these laws and regulations to our businesses is not settled. Since local administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory provisions and contractual terms, it may be difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we have in many of the localities in which we operate. Local courts may have broad discretion to reject enforcement of foreign awards or arbitration awards. These uncertainties may affect our judgment on the relevance of legal requirements and our ability to enforce our contractual rights or claims. In addition, the regulatory uncertainties may be exploited through unmerited or frivolous legal actions, claims concerning the conduct of third parties, or threats in attempt to extract payments or benefits from us.

Many jurisdictions in our markets have enacted, and may enact or amend from time to time, laws and regulations governing the distribution of games, services, advertising, marketing, messages, applications, electronic documents and other content or communications through the internet or on digital platforms. The relevant government authorities may prohibit the distribution of information through the internet that they deem to be objectionable on various grounds, such as public interest or public security, or to otherwise be in violation of local laws and regulations. If any information disseminated through our platforms were deemed by any relevant government authorities to violate content restrictions, we may not be able to continue to display such content and could be subject to penalties, including confiscation of the property used in the non-compliant acts, removal of the infringing content, temporary or permanent blocks, administrative fines, suspension of business, revocation of the registration to act as an electronic systems provider and revocation of required licenses, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Many of the legal systems in our markets are based in part on government policies and internal rules, some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all and may have retroactive effect. There are other circumstances where key regulatory definitions are unclear, imprecise or missing, or where interpretations that are adopted by regulators are inconsistent with interpretations adopted by a court in analogous cases. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of certain policies and rules until sometime after the violation. In addition, any administrative and court proceedings in our markets may be protracted, resulting in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

It is possible that a number of laws and regulations may be adopted or construed to apply to us that could restrict our industries. Scrutiny and regulation of the industries in which we operate may further increase, and we may be required to devote additional legal and other resources to addressing such regulation. For example, existing laws or new laws regarding the regulation of currency, money laundering, banking institutions, unclaimed property, e-commerce, consumer and data protection and intermediary payments may be interpreted to cover virtual items offered in our digital entertainment business and services offered on our e-commerce platform or through our mobile wallet networks. Changes in current laws or regulations or the imposition of new laws and regulations regarding our industries may slow the growth of our industries and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

It is not certain if Sea Limited will be classified as a Singapore tax resident.

Under the Singapore Income Tax Act, a company established outside Singapore but whose governing body, being the board of directors, usually exercises de facto control and management of its business in Singapore could be considered a tax resident in Singapore. However, such control and management of the business should not be deemed to be in Singapore if physical board meetings are mainly conducted outside of Singapore. Where board resolutions are passed in the form of written consent signed by the directors each acting in their own jurisdictions, or where the board meetings are held by teleconference or videoconference, it is possible that the place of de facto control and management will be considered to be where the majority of the board are located when they sign such consent or attend such conferences.

We believe that Sea Limited is not a Singapore tax resident for Singapore income tax purposes. However, the tax residence status of Sea Limited is subject to determination by the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore, or IRAS, and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “control and management” for the purposes of the Singapore Income Tax Act. If IRAS determines that Sea Limited is a Singapore tax resident for Singapore income tax purposes, the portion of Sea Limited’s single company income on an unconsolidated basis that is received or deemed by the Singapore Income Tax Act to be received in Singapore, where applicable, may be subject to Singapore income tax at the prevailing tax rate of 17% before applicable income tax exemptions or relief. If Sea Limited is regarded as a Singapore tax resident, any dividends received or deemed received by Sea Limited in Singapore from subsidiaries located in a foreign jurisdiction with a rate of income tax or tax of a similar nature of no more than 15% may generally be subject to additional Singapore income tax where there is no other applicable tax treaty between such foreign jurisdiction and Singapore. Income is considered to have been received in Singapore when it is: (i) remitted to, transmitted or brought into Singapore; (ii) applied in or towards satisfaction of any debt incurred in respect of a trade or business carried on in Singapore; or (iii) applied to purchase any movable property that is brought into Singapore. In addition, as Singapore does not impose withholding tax on dividends declared by Singapore resident companies, if Sea Limited is considered a Singapore tax resident, dividends paid to the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs will not be subject to withholding tax in Singapore. Regardless of whether or not Sea Limited is regarded as a Singapore tax resident, holders of our ordinary shares or the ADSs who are not Singapore tax residents would generally not be subject to Singapore income tax on gains derived from the disposal of our ordinary shares or the ADSs if such shareholders do not maintain a permanent establishment in Singapore, to which the disposition gains may be effectively connected, and the entire process (including the negotiation, deliberation, execution of the acquisition and sale, etc.) leading up to the actual acquisition and sale of the ADSs or our ordinary shares is performed outside of Singapore. For Singapore resident shareholders, if the gain from disposal of our ordinary shares or the ADSs is considered by IRAS as income in nature, such gain will generally be subject to Singapore income tax, and not taxable in Singapore if the gain is considered by IRAS as capital gains in nature. See “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—Singapore Taxation—Income Tax—Gains With Respect to Disposition of Our ADSs or Our Ordinary Shares.”

It will be difficult to acquire jurisdiction and enforce liabilities against our assets based in some of our markets.

Substantially all of our assets are located outside the United States. In addition, all of our directors and executive officers are nationals or residents of jurisdictions other than the United States and substantially all of their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for our shareholders to effect service of process within the United States upon us or these persons, or to enforce judgments obtained in the United States courts against us or them, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States. It may also be difficult for you to enforce judgments obtained in the United States based on the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws against us and our directors and executive officers. Even if our shareholders are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of the jurisdictions that comprise our markets may render our shareholders unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and executive officers. Management has been advised that Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam and many of the other jurisdictions within Southeast Asia do not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States. It is unclear if extradition treaties now in effect between the United States and some of our markets, such as Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia, would permit effective enforcement of criminal or other penalties, including those under U.S. federal securities laws.

The ability of our subsidiaries to distribute dividends to us may be subject to restrictions under the laws of their respective jurisdictions.

We are a holding company, and most of our subsidiaries are located throughout the markets in our region. Part of our primary internal sources of funds to meet our cash needs is our share of the dividends, if any, paid by our subsidiaries. The distribution of dividends to us from the subsidiaries in these markets as well as other markets where we operate is subject to restrictions imposed by the applicable laws and regulations in these markets. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation.” In addition, although there are currently no foreign exchange control regulations which restrict the ability of our subsidiaries in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore and some of our other markets to distribute dividends to us, the relevant regulations may be changed and the ability of these subsidiaries to distribute dividends to us may be restricted in the future.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our cash effectively.

A significant portion of our revenue and expenses are denominated in currencies subject to exchange control. If revenue denominated in such currencies increase or expenses denominated in such currencies decrease in the future, we may need to convert a portion of our revenue into other currencies to meet our foreign currency obligations. Currently, in Taiwan, a single remittance by a company for an amount over US\$1 million shall be reported and documents supporting the accuracy of such report shall be provided to the bank handling such remittance before the remittance is conducted. In addition, remittances by a company in annual aggregate amounts exceeding US\$50 million may not be processed without the approval of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan). In Vietnam, exchanging Vietnamese dong into foreign currency must be conducted at a licensed credit institution such as a licensed commercial bank. Conversion of Thai baht to another currency is subject to regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Thailand. Conversion of Indonesian rupiah into any foreign currency that exceeds certain specific threshold is required to have an underlying transaction and supported by underlying transaction documents. We may be unable to convert such local currencies into U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies to pay dividends or for other purposes on a timely basis or at all.

RISKS RELATED TO THE ADSs

The trading price of the ADSs is likely to be volatile, which could result in substantial losses to investors.

The trading price of the ADSs is likely to be volatile and could fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. This may happen because of broad market and industry factors, including the performance and fluctuation of the market prices of other companies with business operations located mainly in the same markets as us that have listed their securities in the United States. In addition to market and industry factors, the price and trading volume for the ADSs may be highly volatile for factors specific to our own operations, including the following:

- variations in our quarterly or annual revenue, earnings and cash flow;
- announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures by us or our competitors;
- announcements of new content and services or plans of expansion by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- downgrades by industry or securities analysts that publish research or reports on us;
- detrimental adverse publicity about us, our businesses or our industries;
- 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, including the perception that these sales could occur;
- dilution of the ownership interests of our ADS holders due to conversions of our 2023, 2024 and 2025 convertible notes, which we may choose to settle by issuing ADSs, or from the unwinding of capped call transactions in connection with our 2024 and 2025 convertible notes;
- current class action, potential litigation or regulatory investigations; and
- volatility in the stock market.

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

Substantial future sales or perceived potential sales or issuances of our ADSs, Class A ordinary shares or other equity securities could cause the price of our ADSs to decline significantly. As of March 5, 2021, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 2023, 2024 and 2025 convertible notes was US\$42.9 million, US\$1,044.3 million and US\$1,149.5 million, respectively. The holders of our 2023, 2024 and 2025 convertible notes may convert their convertible notes in accordance with the instruments governing such convertible notes at the initial conversion rate of 50.5165 ADSs, 19.9475 ADSs and 11.0549 ADSs per US\$1,000 principal amount, respectively. Our 2023, 2024 and 2025 convertible notes are currently convertible in accordance with their terms. If these convertible notes are converted and we issue ADSs to settle our obligations, the ownership interest of our ADS holders will be further diluted.

Certain shareholders have substantial influence over our company and their interests may not be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders.

We have adopted a dual-class voting structure such that our ordinary shares consist of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Based on our dual-class voting structure, in respect of matters requiring a shareholders' vote, holders of Class A ordinary shares will be entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class B ordinary shares will be entitled to three votes per share. Due to the different voting powers associated with our two classes of ordinary shares, as of March 5, 2021, our founder and Tencent beneficially owned an aggregate of 61.1% of the total voting power of our ordinary shares. See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—E. Share Ownership." As a result, our founder and Tencent have substantial influence over our business, including significant corporate actions such as mergers, consolidations, sales of all or substantially all of our assets, election of directors and other significant corporate actions. Pursuant to an irrevocable proxy between our founder and Tencent, Tencent has agreed to appoint our founder as its proxy with respect to all or a portion of the Class B ordinary shares held by Tencent on matters that are subject to the vote of shareholders. See "Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Ordinary Shares—Classes of Ordinary Shares; Conversion" for more information. Further, under our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, any change of control of our company upon merger or consolidation, scheme of arrangement or other similar transactions, or the sale or exclusive license of all or substantially all of our intellectual property, will require the separate approval of holders of at least 80% of Class B ordinary shares then outstanding. See "Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Ordinary Shares—Special Approvals" for more information.

These shareholders may take actions that are not aligned with the interests of our other shareholders. This concentration of ownership as well as voting and approval rights among holders of Class B ordinary shares may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could deprive our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and may reduce the price of the ADSs. Certain actions may be taken even if they are opposed by our other shareholders. In addition, the significant concentration of share ownership may adversely affect the trading price of the ADSs due to investors' perception that conflicts of interest may exist or arise. For more information regarding our principal shareholders and their affiliated entities, see "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—E. Share Ownership."

The depositary for the ADSs will give us a discretionary proxy to vote our Class A ordinary shares underlying our ADSs at shareholders' meetings if holders of ADSs do not give voting instructions to the depositary, except in limited circumstances, which could adversely affect the interests of such holders.

Under the deposit agreement for the ADSs, the depositary will give us a discretionary proxy to vote our Class A ordinary shares underlying our ADSs at shareholders' meetings if holders of ADSs do not give voting instructions to the depositary, unless:

- we have failed to timely provide the depositary with our notice of meeting and related voting materials;
- we have instructed the depositary that we do not wish a discretionary proxy to be given;
- we have informed the depositary that there is substantial opposition as to a matter to be voted on at the meeting;
- a matter to be voted on at the meeting would have a material adverse impact on shareholders; or
- voting at the meeting is made on a show of hands.

The effect of this discretionary proxy is that, if holders of ADSs fail to give voting instructions to the depositary, they cannot prevent our Class A ordinary shares underlying our ADSs from being voted, absent the situations described above, and it may make it more difficult for shareholders to influence our management. Holders of our Class B ordinary shares are not subject to this discretionary proxy.

We have granted, and may continue to grant, share incentives, which may result in increased share-based compensation expenses and dilution to shareholders.

We adopted our 2009 Share Incentive Plan, last amended in July 2019, or the 2009 Plan, for the purpose of granting share-based compensation awards to officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons to incentivize their performance and align their interests with ours. In February 2018, our board of directors approved automatic increases on January 1 of each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 of the maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be issued under the 2009 Plan by 5% of the total number of ordinary shares of all classes of the company outstanding on that day immediately before the increase, which may cause further dilution to our shareholders. The current maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2009 Share Incentive Plan is 148,888,743. We are authorized to grant options, share appreciation rights, share awards of restricted shares and non-restricted shares, restricted share units and other types of awards the administrator of the 2009 Plan decides.

We account for compensation costs for all share options using a fair-value based method and recognize expenses in our consolidated statements of operations in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As of March 5, 2021, outstanding awards granted under the 2009 Plan consisted of (i) options to purchase 48,566,524 Class A ordinary shares, (ii) 9,265,501 restricted Class A ordinary share units, and (iii) 194,926 share appreciation rights. As a result of our grants of awards under the 2009 Plan, we incurred share-based compensation of US\$58.1 million, US\$117.1 million and US\$290.2 million in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. For more information on our share incentive plan, see “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Share Incentive Plan.” We will incur additional share-based compensation expenses in the future as we continue to grant share-based incentives. We believe the granting of share-based compensation is of significant importance to our ability to attract and retain key personnel and employees, and we will continue to grant share-based compensation to employees in the future. As a result, our expenses associated with share-based compensation may increase, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

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

We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to fund the development and growth of our business. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Therefore, holders of ADSs should not rely on an investment in ADSs as a source for any future dividend income.

Our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends. Even if our board of directors decides to declare and pay dividends, the timing, amount and form of future dividends, if any, will depend on our future results of operations and cash flow, our capital requirements and surplus, the amount of distributions, if any, received by us from our subsidiaries, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Accordingly, the return on the investment in our ADSs will likely depend entirely on 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 the holders purchased our ADSs. Holders of ADSs may not realize a return on their investment in our ADSs and may even lose their entire investment in our ADSs.

Our memorandum and articles of association contain anti-takeover provisions and a dual-class voting structure that could have a material adverse effect on the rights of holders of our Class A ordinary shares and our 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. Our memorandum and articles of association also contain a dual-class voting structure that gives disproportionate voting power to the Class B ordinary shares held by our founder, Forrest Xiaodong Li, and Tencent and their respective affiliates. As of March 5, 2021, our founder and Tencent beneficially owned an aggregate of 61.1% of the total voting power of our ordinary shares. See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—E. Share Ownership.” In addition, 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 (other than to issue additional supervoting shares, which would require the consent of holders of Class B ordinary shares), 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 Class A ordinary shares and our ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

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

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Act (As Revised) 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 common law of England, 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, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States.

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 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 holders of ADSs 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. To the extent we choose to follow home country practice with respect to corporate governance matters, 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.

The voting rights of holders of ADSs are limited by the terms of the deposit agreement, and holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise their right to vote their Class A ordinary shares.

Holders of ADSs are only able to exercise the voting rights with respect to the underlying Class A ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Holders of ADSs may not have the same voting rights as the holders of our Class A ordinary shares and may not receive voting materials in time to be able to exercise the right to vote. Under the deposit agreement, holders of ADSs must vote by giving voting instructions to the depository. If we ask for instructions from the holders of ADSs, upon receipt of voting instructions from the holders of ADSs, the depository will try to vote the underlying Class A ordinary shares in accordance with these instructions. If we do not instruct the depository to ask for instructions from the holders of ADSs, the depository may still vote in accordance with instructions given by the holders of ADSs, but it is not required to do so. Holders of ADSs are not able to directly exercise the right to vote with respect to the underlying Class A ordinary shares unless holders of ADSs withdraw their Class A ordinary shares from the depository and become a registered holder of such shares. When a general meeting is convened, holders of ADSs may not receive sufficient advance notice to withdraw their Class A ordinary shares to allow them to vote with respect to any specific matter. If we ask for instructions from holders of ADSs, the depository will notify holders of ADSs of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver our voting materials to holders of ADSs. We have agreed to give the depository prior notice of shareholder meetings as far in advance of the meeting date as practicable. Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that holders of ADSs will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that holders of ADSs can instruct the depository to vote the Class A ordinary shares underlying their ADSs. In addition, the depository and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for their manner of carrying out voting instructions. This means that holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise the right to vote and may have no legal remedy if the Class A ordinary shares underlying our ADSs are not voted as they requested.

Holders of ADSs may be subject to limitations on the transfer of their ADSs.

Our ADSs are transferable on the books of the depository. The depository may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our share register or the books of the depository are closed, or at any time if we or the depository thinks it is 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 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 domestic public companies in the United States.

Because we are 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: (i) the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K with the SEC; (ii) the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act; (iii) the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities and “short swing” liability for insiders who profit from certain trades; and (iv) 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 publish our results on a quarterly basis through press releases. Press releases relating to financial results and material events are 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 may be less timely compared with that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers. As a result, holders of ADSs may not be afforded the same protections or information, which would be made available to them, were they investing in a U.S. domestic issuer.

We are subject to the corporate governance requirements of the New York Stock Exchange. However, New York Stock Exchange rules permit a foreign private issuer like us to follow the corporate governance practices of our home country in lieu of certain New York Stock Exchange rules. Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, may differ significantly from the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance requirements. To the extent we choose to follow home country practice, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they would otherwise enjoy under the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance listing standards applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

If we are a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, United States holders of ADSs or our ordinary shares could be subject to adverse United States federal income tax consequences.

Depending upon the value and the nature of our assets and the amount and nature of our income over time, we could be classified as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will be classified as a PFIC in 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 (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income and net foreign currency gains. For this purpose, cash is generally categorized as a passive asset and the company’s unbooked intangibles associated with active business activity are taken into account as a non-passive asset. We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and earning our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own (or are deemed to own), directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock. In addition, although the law in this regard is not entirely clear, we treat our VIEs and each of their subsidiaries as being owned by us for United States federal income tax purposes. As a publicly traded foreign corporation we intend for this purpose to treat the aggregate fair market value of our gross assets as being equal to the aggregate value of our outstanding stock (“market capitalization”) plus the total amount of our liabilities and to treat the excess of the fair market value of our assets over their book value as a non-passive asset to the extent attributable to our non-passive income. Because we currently hold, and expect to continue to hold, a substantial amount of cash and cash equivalents and other passive assets used in our business, and because the value of our gross assets is likely to be determined in large part by reference to our market capitalization, we would likely become a PFIC for a given taxable year if the market price of the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares were to decrease significantly. The application of the PFIC rules is subject to uncertainty in several respects, and we must make a separate determination after the close of each taxable year as to whether we were a PFIC for such year. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. investor held the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, the U.S. investor may be subject to increased U.S. federal income tax liability and to additional reporting obligations. We do not intend to provide the information necessary for the U.S. investor to make a qualified electing fund election with respect to the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. See “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

Based on our income and assets, and the value of the ADSs, we do not believe that we were a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, for the taxable year ended December 31, 2020, and do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for the current taxable year or for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, because PFIC status is a factual determination made annually after the close of each taxable year on the basis of the composition of our income and assets, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

On May 8, 2009, we incorporated Garena Interactive Holding Limited, our holding company, as a limited liability company in the Cayman Islands. On April 8, 2017, we changed our company name from Garena Interactive Holding Limited to Sea Limited.

Sea Limited is a holding company that does not have substantive operations. We conduct our businesses through our subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities.

We began our digital entertainment business at our inception in May 2009, and by 2020, we had expanded our local game operations to cover Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Latin America. Our self-developed game Free Fire is also currently available in more than 130 markets globally.

We launched our e-commerce platform, Shopee, in Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore in June and early July 2015, in Brazil in the fourth quarter of 2019, and in Mexico in the first quarter of 2021.

We launched our digital financial services platform in Vietnam in April 2014 and in Thailand in June 2014. In the fourth quarter of 2019, we introduced SeaMoney as the overall brand for our digital financial services business.

On October 20, 2017, we completed our initial public offering and listed our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “SE.” In connection with our initial public offering, we issued 65,954,538 ADSs (including a partial exercise by the underwriters of their over-allotment option for 6,994,538 ADSs) at US\$15.00 per ADS for total gross proceeds of approximately US\$989.3 million. In March 2019, we completed an equity follow-on offering of 69,000,000 ADSs (including a full exercise by the underwriters of their over-allotment option) at US\$22.50 per ADS for total gross proceeds of over US\$1.5 billion. In December 2020, we completed another equity follow-on offering of 15,180,000 ADSs (including a full exercise by the underwriters of their over-allotment option) at US\$195.00 per ADS for total gross proceeds of approximately US\$3.0 billion.

In June 2018, we completed an offering of 2.25% convertible senior notes in an aggregate principal amount of US\$575 million. In November 2019, we completed an offering of 1.00% convertible senior notes in an aggregate principal amount of US\$1,150 million. In May 2020, we completed an offering of 2.375% convertible senior notes in an aggregate principal amount of US\$1,150 million. These convertible notes were offered to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and certain non-U.S. persons in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. The 2023 and 2024 convertible notes will mature on the fifth anniversary of their respective issuance dates, and the 2025 convertible notes will mature six months after the fifth anniversary of its issuance date. See “Item 5. Operating And Financial Review And Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources—Convertible Notes.”

Our principal executive offices are located at 1 Fusionopolis Place, #17-10, Galaxis, Singapore 138522. Our telephone number at this address is +65 6270-8100. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited at PO Box 309, Uglund House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. Our agent for service of process in the United States in connection with the registration statement on Form F-1 for our initial public offering is Cogency Global Inc., located at 122 East 42nd Street, 18th Floor New York, N.Y. 10168. Our agent for service of process in the United States in connection with the registration statement on Form F-3 is Puglisi & Associates, located at 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19711. Our website is www.sea.com.

B. [Business Overview](#)

Our Mission

Our mission is to better the lives of the consumers and small businesses with technology.

Our Beliefs and Values

We have **Three Core Beliefs**:

- *Our people define us.* Sea shall be a place where talented people thrive at scale, enjoy freedom of ideas and achieve the unimaginable. It shall be a magnet for the smartest, the most creative and the most driven.
- *Our products and services differentiate us.* We aspire to better every life we touch and make the world an ever more connected community through innovative products and services.
- *Our institution will outlast us.* We strive to build an institution that will last for generations and evolve with time, and that is founded upon our core values.

These **Five Core Values** are Sea's foundation:

- *We serve.* Our customers are the sole arbiter of the value of our products and services. We strive to meet unmet needs and serve the underserved.
- *We adapt.* Rapid change is the only constant in the digital age of ours. We embrace change, celebrate it and always strive to be a thought leader that influences it.
- *We run.* We are in a constant race to success while grappling with rapidly shifting forces. We move faster, better and with more urgency every day.
- *We commit.* Our work is our commitment. We commit to our values, institution, customers and partners. We commit to each other. Above all, we commit to doing the best we can and being the best we are.
- *We stay humble.* We have traveled a long way from our humble beginning and yet, we never lose our humility in our continual quest for greater heights.

Together, our Three Core Beliefs and Five Core Values form a consistent mindset which we believe is both a practical recipe for long-term organizational sustainability and also a deeper philosophy for how we want to live our lives. They are a guide for the kind of people we hire and develop, as well as a roadmap for how we interact with our customers, our business partners, and our broader stakeholders. Ultimately, they are our compass: whenever we are faced with a decision, we always ask ourselves which alternative is most authentic to these Beliefs and Values.

Overview

Sea has developed an integrated platform consisting of digital entertainment, e-commerce, and digital financial services, each localized to meet the unique characteristics of our markets. Our seven markets in Southeast Asia and Taiwan were estimated to have 608.1 million people and a GDP of US\$3.6 trillion in 2020 according to the IMF World Economic Outlook Database. Southeast Asia and Taiwan region is also one of the world's fastest growing regions based on per capita GDP and, moreover, at the early stages of internet penetration. In addition, the Latin America region (including the Caribbean) was estimated to have 637.1 million people and a GDP of US\$4.2 trillion in 2020 according to the IMF World Economic Outlook Database. Many of our global markets are experiencing a generational transition to the new digital economy, with digital inclusion bringing consumers ever more closely to each other and online services, by leading internet business models such as our own. Our culturally rich and diverse markets observe a rise in traditionally underserved digital consumers, who require dedicated focus, resources, and respective local market knowledge.

Sea operates three key businesses—Garena, Shopee, and SeaMoney:

- Our digital entertainment business, Garena, is a global game developer and publisher. Garena provides users with access to popular and engaging mobile and PC online games that we develop, curate and localize for each market. Garena also exclusively licenses and publishes games developed by third parties. In addition, Garena provides access to other entertainment content, such as livestreaming of online gameplay, as well as social features, such as user chat and online forums. We believe we are the leader in esports in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and Brazil, which strengthens our game ecosystem and increases user engagement.
- Our Shopee e-commerce platform was the largest e-commerce platform in our region in 2020 by GMV and total orders, according to Frost & Sullivan. Since its inception, Shopee has adopted a mobile-first approach and is a highly scalable marketplace platform that connects buyers and sellers. Shopee provides users with a convenient, safe and trusted shopping environment that is supported by integrated payment, logistics, fulfillment, and other value-added services. Our users enjoy the social nature of Shopee’s platform, where users can follow, rate, play micro-games with one another and easily browse for discovery to enhance their retail experience. We also empower sellers with various tools and support such as livestreaming and other value-added services for them to better engage with their buyers. We monetize Shopee mainly by offering sellers paid advertising services, charging transaction-based fees, and charging for certain value-added services. We also purchase products from manufacturers and third parties and sell them directly to buyers on our Shopee platform.
- Our SeaMoney business is a leading digital financial services provider in our region in 2020, according to the International Data Corporation. SeaMoney currently offers mobile wallet services, payment processing, credit related digital financial offerings, and other financial products. These services and products are offered in various markets in Southeast Asia under AirPay, ShopeePay, SPayLater, and other digital financial services brands.

Each of our businesses provides a distinct and compelling value proposition to our users, and each also exhibits strong virtuous cycle dynamics, which we believe support our leadership position and provide a strong foundation for continued growth while creating barriers to entry for our competitors in our markets.

We have achieved significant scale and growth since our founding. Our total revenue increased from US\$827.0 million in 2018 to US\$4,375.7 million in 2020, a CAGR of 130.0%. We had gross profit of US\$14.8 million, US\$604.9 million and US\$1,348.9 million in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. We incurred net losses of US\$961.0 million, US\$1,457.7 million and US\$1,624.2 million in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively, primarily due to our investments in expanding our businesses, in particular our e-commerce and digital financial services businesses. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Segment Reporting” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Description of Certain Statement of Operations Items—Revenue” for a breakdown of our total revenues by category of activity and geographic market for each of the last three financial years.

Our Businesses

Garena Digital Entertainment Business

Garena, our digital entertainment business, primarily focuses on offering mobile and PC online games and developing mobile games for the global markets.

We began our digital entertainment business at our inception in 2009. We offer our users easy access to highly engaging and localized content online that we develop or license, as well as organize and sponsor exciting game activities online and offline. We focus on game development, curation, localization, operation, distribution, monetization, and payments, as well as user community building and esports activities. We also provide access to other entertainment content, such as livestreaming of gameplay as well as social features, such as user chat and online forums.

Our Games

Our games consist of self-developed game and games licensed from third party developers. We offer immersive games covering some of the most popular and engaging genres, such as battle royale games; multiplayer online battle arenas, or MOBAs; action role-playing games, or action RPGs; massively multiplayer online role-playing games, or MMORPGs; racing games and sports games. In most of these games, users play online in a virtual environment existing on network game servers that connect a large number of players simultaneously to interact with each other within the games.

Mobile games have gained popularity in our markets and our mobile game business has seen rapid growth over the past several years. In December 2017, we launched the first game that we developed entirely in-house, Free Fire, a mobile game of the battle royale genre. Free Fire has enabled us to grow globally beyond our traditional markets in Southeast Asia and Taiwan. It is currently available on the Google Play and iOS App Stores in more than 130 markets. We plan to continue to expand our game development capabilities. In addition, we are the exclusive operator of Arena of Valor, a mobile MOBA game developed by Tencent in collaboration with us, in our region, which has become one of the most popular games in these markets.

Game Players

We have a large and active user base for our online game business. The table below sets forth certain of our operating metrics for the periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
	(millions)			
Game QAUs	402.1	499.8	572.4	610.6
Game QPUs	35.7	49.9	65.3	73.1

Our large user base as well as the team and social aspects of our games keep our game players engaged and also creates powerful network effects that further attract users to our games, resulting in a high barrier to entry for our competitors.

In-House Game Development

We develop mobile games that cater to the demands of highly diverse markets across the globe. Our game development capabilities are particularly strengthened by our experience and big data collected from running our self-developed game in global markets. Our in-house game development studios now have more than 750 developers focused on enhancing Free Fire gameplay and building out our pipeline of self-developed games.

In January 2020, we acquired Phoenix Labs, an independent games development studio based in Canada. The acquisition is expected to further bolster Garena's in-house content creation capabilities.

Third-Party Games Publishing

We also curate top third-party game content globally for publishing in our markets. Our market leadership and success in operating and customizing games for our local game players have helped us forge deep relationships with key international game developers in different parts of the world. Game developers choose us to operate their games in our markets because of our leading market position, strong reputation in the online game community, and successful track record of operating and popularizing games in our markets. We are therefore able to source high-quality games from world class developers, many of whom work with us as their exclusive partner in our markets. We rely on our local knowledge and years of game operating experience to select games that will match changing user needs and genre preferences. We also believe that our large user base contributes to a virtuous cycle. As we attract more high-quality game developers to partner with us, we are able to attract more users with a larger volume of high-quality content.

We provide our game developer-partners access to a large user base in highly diverse markets across the globe, enabling our games to quickly become popular. Our services to third party game developers include game launch and hosting, localization, marketing, distribution, monetization, integrated payment infrastructure, including access to our SeaMoney platform, and online and offline community building activities.

In particular, we localize licensed games to adapt to each market. We work with game developers to translate game content into local languages, revise game design to suit local preferences, and meet regulatory requirements for each jurisdiction. We also develop exclusive local content for particular markets to enhance game attractiveness to local audiences. Our content localization efforts entail continuing feedback loops with developers throughout the life of the games we operate.

Monetization and Payments

Our game monetization model is a “freemium” model that allows our users to download and play fully functional games for free. We generate revenue primarily by selling our game players in-game items, which include in-game virtual items such as digital representations of functional or decorative items, as well as season passes. Digital representation of functional or decorative items includes clothing, weaponry or equipment, which players can purchase and utilize within the game environment to enhance their gameplay experience. Players that purchase season passes can receive additional in-game virtual items upon satisfying certain conditions. Players who choose to purchase in-game items benefit from being able to accelerate progress, enhance social interactions, and enjoy a more personalized game playing experience.

We offer multiple methods for users to purchase in-game items, including through our SeaMoney platform, the Google Play Store and the iOS App Store payment gateways, other online payment gateways, bank transfers, credit cards, debit cards, mobile phone billing, and prepaid cards, including our own prepaid cards, which are sold through agents.

Esports and Community Building

We believe that Garena is a leading catalyst of the growth of esports in our markets as we organize hundreds of esports events annually and operate the largest mobile-game professional league in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and Brazil. We organize esports competitions that range in size from relatively small-scale local tournaments to widely publicized and promoted global esports events that rival the size of popular professional athletic events.

Some of our users have become full-time professional esports athletes that compete for prize money in tournaments and sponsorships from large corporations that often also sponsor professional sports. Free Fire’s large and growing esports and streaming community is another key pillar of our user engagement strategy. The game was also named the Esports Mobile Game of the Year at the Esports Awards 2020. As a result, we believe our esports operations generate strong user engagement for our games as well as promote user acquisition and retention.

Marketing

We devise and execute marketing plans tailored for each market. We market our games through a combination of online advertisement, outdoor and print advertisements, television commercials, influencer partnerships as well as social media platforms and other online forums.

Shopee E-commerce Platform

Our Shopee e-commerce platform is a mobile-centric, social-focused marketplace with integrated payment and logistics infrastructure and comprehensive seller services. It is a highly scalable marketplace platform that provides users with a convenient, safe, and trusted shopping environment. Shopee was the largest e-commerce platform in our region in 2020 by GMV and total orders, according to Frost & Sullivan.

Shopee provides users with a convenient, safe, and trusted shopping environment that is supported by integrated payment, logistics, fulfillment, and other value-added services. We monetize Shopee mainly by offering sellers paid advertising services, charging transaction-based fees, and charging for certain value-added services.

Shopee's marketplace model allows it to scale rapidly. In addition, we introduce many social and gamification elements into Shopee which we believe enables us to increase organic user acquisition, user retention and user time spent on our platform. The table below sets forth certain of our operating metrics for the periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
	(billions)			
GMV (US\$)	6.2	8.0	9.3	11.9
Orders	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0

While we primarily operate as a marketplace, we also purchase some products from manufacturers or third parties directly and sell on our Shopee platform under our official store to meet buyers' demand. Bulk purchasing and direct product sales for specific product categories also enable us to offer better product assortment to our buyers.

Our Buyers

Our buyers are individuals and households who mainly purchase from sellers that are within the same market. Shopee also enables buyers to make cross-border purchases from selected sellers in China, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, Indonesia and other markets in Asia.

Our Sellers

Shopee sellers are primarily small and medium businesses, brands, large retailers as well as individuals, who view Shopee as an efficient and reliable way of managing the selling process while maximizing customer needs. On Shopee, each seller has an online storefront on which they list their products, communicate with buyers, and complete transactions. Our Shopee Mall hosts brands and large retailers prominently featuring their distinct logos, and offers a premium shopping experience to a broad base of buyers.

E-commerce Platform Operations

Product Category Focus

We use targeted seller engagement and product placement to attract sellers and bring products to our platform. We leverage our deep understanding of local market conditions and user preferences to prioritize product categories that we believe have higher realization rates and profitability for our sellers. We currently offer a general merchandise platform focused on long-tail high-margin categories, such as fashion, health and beauty, home and living, and baby products. Meanwhile, we continue to focus on expanding categories to include an increasingly diverse range of products.

Seller Support and Service by Shopee

We offer strong support to sellers on the Shopee platform through large on-the-ground teams with deep local knowledge. Our local teams also offer fast and localized operational and technological assistance in using business management tools. Moreover, an extensive network of logistics and payment solution providers are integrated into the platform to provide users with a one-stop solution. We also offer sellers integrated payment, logistics, fulfillment, and other value-added services.

Under "Service by Shopee," we offer a range of value-added services to sellers, including inventory management, online store operations, and fulfillment services. Depending on sellers' needs and preferences, we may help sellers manage inventory and fulfill orders from warehouses leased and operated by us, operate stores on our platform, or purchase products from sellers for reselling on our platform. "Service by Shopee" is currently available to sellers in our Southeast Asia and Taiwan markets.

We take the user experience beyond a traditional online marketplace environment, making online shopping truly seamless. We believe that these efforts help to streamline the whole online business operation from store setup to selling, inventory and revenue management, delivery and payment collection for our sellers, empowering them to achieve greater success in their commercial activities.

Buyer Protection

We focus on creating a secure and reliable shopping environment for our buyers and have developed robust consumer protection policies and procedures, including the following measures:

- *Seller Verification.* Everyone that registers to become a seller on the Shopee platform is subject to our verification process and must agree to our standard terms of service before opening a seller account.
- *Listing Screening.* Shopee has adopted a set of policies and procedures to prevent and remove listings of inappropriate or illegal goods and to screen out repeat offenders. All listings on the Shopee platform first undergo automated screenings against a list of illegal product names, categories and descriptions. We have developed this list based on local regulations and it is frequently updated by our local teams to reflect the latest regulatory requirements. Listings posted by sellers which are deemed to be of high risk based on our screening will not be visible on our platform until they are manually cleared by our operations and compliance teams. Listings that are not cleared due to regulatory violations or other violations of our terms of use will be permanently removed, and the seller will not be able to edit or re-submit the same product listing. We may suspend or remove accounts that repeatedly submit illegal or inappropriate listings. Moreover, users and other third parties may report listings that they believe to be illegal, inappropriate or offensive for our further review.
- *Shopee Guarantee.* We provide “Shopee Guarantee,” a free service to facilitate transactions on the Shopee platform. Under Shopee Guarantee, we hold payments made by buyers in certain designated Shopee Guarantee account held by us until the ordered products are received or deemed to have been received by the buyer. After this, we release the payment to the seller. If the purchased products are never delivered to or received by the buyer, we will return the funds to them. Shopee Guarantee is available for all transactions executed through the Shopee platform. We believe that Shopee Guarantee reduces settlement risks and improves transaction efficiency and security.
- *Dispute Resolution.* We have on-the-ground teams to help resolve disputes between buyers and sellers. In the case of a dispute, a buyer may submit supporting evidence through our dispute resolution system and seek compensation from the seller.

Shopee Communication Tool

The Shopee platform offers a live chat function enabling real-time communication between buyers and sellers. Buyers typically use the chat function to clarify product-related details, while sellers typically use the function to confirm payment and delivery information. We believe this communication tool has significantly improved the efficiency and security of transactions and the overall shopping experience.

Integrated Logistics Services

Logistics is critical for the development of e-commerce in our markets since many of them have terrain that is difficult to navigate and underdeveloped infrastructure. The logistics service providers which we cooperate with include some of the largest and most reliable service providers in our markets. Because of the large number of transactions from our platform, we are typically able to negotiate preferred terms with these service providers for our users. Although sellers are not required to use these service providers, they often choose to do so due to the reliable service quality and favorable pricing offered through us. We also provide last-mile delivery services, Shopee Xpress, to complement the existing capacities of the third-party logistics service providers in select metro areas of our markets. In certain markets, we have made strategic investments into local logistics partners in order to enhance our logistics services offerings to both buyers and sellers.

Moreover, on our Shopee platform, sellers and buyers can track the delivery status of their packages and provide feedback on logistics services. We evaluate and provide feedback to logistics service providers to improve the level of services provided to our users, including average delivery times.

Payment on Shopee

As transactions on Shopee are protected by Shopee Guarantee, buyers make payments to Shopee’s designated Shopee Guarantee account which are then released by Shopee to the sellers upon buyers’ receipt or deemed receipt of the goods. Depending on the market, sellers and buyers can choose from a number of payment options to complete transactions on Shopee, including our own mobile wallet services, credit cards, bank transfers through ATM or over the internet, and cash payments upon delivery or at designated convenience stores. Shopee has already integrated its payment processing system with SeaMoney’s payment infrastructure in almost all of our markets.

Marketing and Promotions

We undertake both online and offline marketing efforts to maximize our brand awareness and attract new users. Our online efforts mainly include online advertisements through major web portals, search engines, and social media. Our online advertisements focus on promoting campaigns such as Shopee 9.9 Super Shopping Day, 11.11 Big Sale, and 12.12 Birthday Sale as well as attracting new users by promoting awareness of the convenience, cost effectiveness, and reliability of e-commerce and Shopee. Our offline marketing efforts include display advertisements in locations with high traffic and are carried out by our local teams. Moreover, we conduct targeted promotional campaigns to incentivize buyers and sellers to use our platform. We believe that our investment in marketing and promotions has contributed to our GMV and market share growth, which in turn strengthens our pricing power and enables us to monetize at higher rates.

Social and Gamification Features

As part of our strategy to enhance user engagement and social activity on the Shopee platform, we have introduced a number of innovative social and gamification features on Shopee, such as “Shopee Coins,” “Shopee Live,” “Shopee Games” and “Shopee Feed.” We believe these features allows us to increase our organic user acquisition.

Users can win “Shopee Coins” from making purchases, playing mini-games and participating in campaign activities and then use Shopee Coins to offset the cost of purchase from eligible sellers. Users may also earn additional Shopee Coins by inviting their friends to participate, which we believe further encourages social activity on the platform. “Shopee Live” allows buyers to watch livestreaming by sellers from their mobile phones in which sellers may promote their goods or conduct real-time engagement with buyers for potential sales or brand-building. “Shopee Games” are a variety of mini games that promote in-app interactions between fellow users through achieving individual or group rewards. This feature increases user engagement, interactions, and promotes positive user experiences on the platform. “Shopee Feed” allows users to continuously scroll through a lively ecosystem of multimedia listings where they can “like” or “comment” on as they discover popular items based on platform trends, new inventory from “followed” sellers, and their previous browsing categories.

Monetization

We have been focusing on building the scale and liquidity of our marketplace, and will increasingly focus on monetization as our GMV and market share continue to grow. We monetize Shopee mainly by offering sellers paid advertising services, charging transaction-based fees, and charging for certain value-added services.

Revenue from Shopee also include revenue of products sold by us. We purchase products from manufacturers or third parties directly and sell on our Shopee platform under our official store to meet buyers' demand for such products.

SeaMoney Digital Financial Services Business

SeaMoney, our digital financial services business, is a leading digital financial services provider in our region in 2020, according to the International Data Corporation. We began to offer digital financial services in 2014. In the fourth quarter of 2019, we introduced SeaMoney as the overall brand for our digital financial services business. SeaMoney currently offers mobile wallet services, payment processing, credit related digital financial offerings, and other financial products. These services and products are offered in various markets in Southeast Asia under AirPay, ShopeePay, SPayLater, and other digital financial services brands.

The table below sets forth certain operating metrics of our digital financial services business for the periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
Digital Financial Services				
Mobile wallet total payment volume (US\$ in billions)	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.9
Mobile wallet QPUs (in millions)	10.5	15.6	17.9	23.2

Throughout 2020, we continued to work on further integrating the mobile wallet services of SeaMoney with our Shopee platform across different markets, to promote efficient growth of SeaMoney and to reduce payment friction for Shopee users. Moreover, we have been expanding the use cases of our mobile wallet services outside of Sea’s platforms to include other online and offline merchants, along with a variety of third-party use cases. Third-party merchants currently include telecommunications companies, online and offline entertainment service providers such as game operators or app stores, movie theaters, concert/event venues, utility service providers, food delivery service providers, credit card issuers, banks, insurance companies, and car leasing companies. As we increase the number and type of merchants on the SeaMoney platform, we are able to offer mobile payment solutions for a wider range of products and services to meet the daily needs of our users and attract more users to the platform.

Leveraging on Shopee’s organic user base, wealth of high-quality data, strong on-platform demand and operational efficiency, we have also piloted consumer credit programs under SPayLater to build up our credit assessment capabilities.

In addition, SeaMoney provides payment processing services to Shopee in almost all of our markets, which, depending on the operational arrangement in each specific market, may include payments from buyers to Shopee accounts under Shopee Guarantee as well as outgoing payments from Shopee accounts to Shopee seller accounts that are operationally handled by SeaMoney.

We mainly monetize our digital financial services business by charging commissions to third-party merchants with respect to our mobile wallet services, and by earning interests from borrowers with respect to our consumer credit business. Marketing of our SeaMoney products and services have been done through offline advertisements and in-app advertisements through our Shopee apps.

The financial services industry is heavily regulated and we are required to obtain and maintain certain licenses in the jurisdictions in which we provide financial services. As of the date of this annual report, we have obtained the licenses and governmental approvals necessary to provide electronic money services in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, and to provide loans in Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia. As we expand our digital financial services business to additional markets, we may need to obtain additional licenses and permits in order to comply with local laws. See “—Regulation” and “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—We are subject to extensive and changing laws and government regulations across our business.”

In December 2020, our wholly-owned subsidiary in Singapore was selected for the award of a digital full bank license in Singapore. We also acquired a controlling interest in a local commercial bank in Indonesia in 2020. For further details, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Related to Our Digital Financial Services Business—Our banking business may subject us to additional material business, operational, financial, legal and compliance requirements and risks.”

Our Technology

Technology is key to our success as it enables us to operate our business more efficiently, improves the user experience and supports innovation. Our technology team is composed of highly skilled engineers, computer scientists and technicians whose expertise span a wide range of areas. We have an engineering and data analysis team engaged in building our technology platform and developing new online and mobile products.

Network Infrastructure

Our network infrastructure utilizes our private data centers and cloud services that are linked with high-speed networks. We have established local servers and infrastructure in many of our key markets to ensure faster connections and a seamless user experience. We have developed our architecture to work effectively in a flexible cloud environment that has a high degree of elasticity. Our automatic provisioning tools have enabled us to increase our storage and computing capacity in a short period of time in response to increasing demand for online game services. We operate at a scale that routinely delivers massive amounts of content to tens of millions of users across our platforms. We believe that this will represent the largest concurrent user capacity of all of our games. Our technology architecture has been designed to scale horizontally to accommodate the large amounts of data our network generates. This allows our distribution, operations, and payments teams to cooperate with each other and the product and research and development teams to design, deliver and share innovations.

Our proprietary network application protocols also ensure fast and reliable mobile communications under different network conditions. The aim is to provide a consistent user experience across different mobile and PC devices, operating systems, carriers, and network environments.

Data Analytics

Our infrastructure enables us to store and process large datasets and deploy our services to our users across a wide region. As our user base grows and the level of engagement and activities on our platforms increase, we will continue to expand our technology infrastructure to maintain and improve the quality of our user experience.

We process large volumes of data related to gameplay, e-commerce, and payment processing. Our proprietary multi-dimensional data analysis engine collates and structures our data in a variety of ways for use in ad-hoc analysis, real time in-line analysis, and standardized reports. Our data analysis generates visualized results that can be filtered according to numerous performance metrics, enabling us to locate key performance drivers and non-performing virtual items. Data analysis generates invaluable insights on user needs, preferences, and behaviors, through which we improve our services and user experience, enhance effectiveness of cross-promotions, and discover opportunities for improving user retention and increasing user life-time value. Moreover, our data science technology serves various types of data-intensive computational needs, including high-volume batch processing and multi-variable and multi-dimensional real-time analytics. Data analysis as well as transaction, payment, and behavioral data science capabilities are used extensively in numerous applications such as search, online marketing on our marketplaces, and credit profiling and risk management of our consumer loan business. We also make available some of our data analysis to our Shopee sellers, allowing them to easily review and analyze their selling histories to identify trends and efficiently manage their businesses through our system.

Online Games

We have developed a proprietary technology platform with strong data analysis capabilities that integrate and track every aspect of our online game business operations, including game redesign and localization, distribution, payment channel management, user research, virtual goods merchandizing, marketing, cross-promotion, game development and game services.

We use sophisticated algorithms to determine the likelihood of user engagement with specific content recommendations and we use this data to match the most relevant content to each of our users based on the user's profile and game play history. Moreover, our servers and the software development kit (SDK) modules embedded in our mobile game applications jointly support various functions within our games, including analysis of user and game data, central management of user accounts, account security, payment gateway connectivity, user communication, social connectivity, and cross-promotion functions.

E-commerce

We believe Shopee is one of the largest and fastest mobile content delivery networks in our region. The technology underlying Shopee accelerates the loading of millions of product photographs and descriptions on web pages delivered to millions of users and offers them a fast and smooth mobile shopping experience.

Our proprietary database management system is one of the largest database systems for mobile online transaction processing in our region. It runs on servers and can be scaled up to hundreds of nodes to achieve scalability. Moreover, it plays a critical role in supporting transaction processing in our marketplaces in a cost-efficient manner.

We provide data to Shopee sellers on a real-time basis to enable them to better understand key trends to target and acquire customers. For buyers, we use our data to create a better shopping experience by personalizing search results and shopping recommendations. We also leverage our data to help our logistics partners improve their fulfillment and delivery systems, processes, and resource allocation.

Digital Financial Services

We strive to continually improve our digital financial services technology, including our mobile wallet and payment processing technology, to enhance the customer experience and to increase efficiency, reliability, and security. A substantial portion of our development efforts are focused on creating specialized software that enhances our internet-based customer functionality and we have developed intuitive user interfaces, customer tools, transaction processing, database and network applications that help our users to reliably and securely complete transactions on our sites.

With a view to managing our incremental technology costs, our payment processing services rely on the same technological infrastructure as our online games and e-commerce services, which is scalable and customizable. Our payment processing platform consists of a database, a processing system, and interfaces for consumers, content providers, telecommunications service providers and distribution partners. The interfaces are connected to the processing system through secure protocols, namely secure sockets layer (SSL), and transmission control protocol / internet protocol (TCP/IP). In order to ensure system security, we have implemented firewalls to protect our internal network from unauthorized access, with a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to prevent any malicious attacks.

Our integrated application programming interface (API) enables the content providers, telecommunications service providers and online merchants, respectively, to verify the authenticity of e-vouchers that we issue. We use a platform for global credit card payment processing and domestic alternate payment processing.

Customer Service

We have a dedicated customer service team. We believe our customer service team is well-trained in assisting our users with issues they encounter on our platforms, gathering feedback on how to improve our services and receiving user complaints and suggestions. Moreover, we have adopted systematic internal procedures to quickly respond to and resolve customer complaints.

Intellectual Property

Our business is based significantly on the acquisition, creation, use, and protection of intellectual property. Some of the intellectual property is in the form of software codes, patented technology, and trade secrets that we license from game developers, or that we created to localize the games and to enable them to run properly on multiple platforms. We also create audio-visual elements, including graphics, music, story lines, and interface designs, which are sometimes required during the localization process. Free Fire, our self-developed game, is one of our key intellectual properties. Other forms of this intellectual property include the technology and know-how that we developed and use to operate our e-commerce and payment products.

We believe the protection of our trademarks, copyrights, domain names, trade names, trade secrets, patents, and other proprietary rights is critical to our business and we protect our intellectual property rights in various jurisdictions by relying on local laws and contractual restrictions. More specifically, we rely on a combination of trademark, fair trade practice, copyright, and trade secret protection laws, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions, to protect our intellectual property rights. Moreover, we enter into confidentiality, proprietary rights assignment, non-compete, and non-assignment agreements with our employees, and have confidentiality arrangements with our business partners. We also actively engage in monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to infringing uses of our intellectual property by third parties.

While we actively take steps to protect our proprietary rights, such steps may not be adequate to prevent the infringement or misappropriation of the intellectual property created by or licensed to us. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—We may be subject to intellectual property-related risks.” Also, we cannot be certain that the products and content on our platforms do not or will not infringe on the valid patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. We may be subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others, as discussed in “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Other Operational Risks—We may be subject to risks related to litigation and regulatory proceedings.”

Competition

Each of the online game, e-commerce, and digital financial service industries in our markets is highly fragmented. We face competition in each of our lines of business in each market where we operate. Some of our competitors may have greater access to capital markets, more financial and other resources, and a longer operating history than we do.

Online Games

We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including user base, game portfolio, quality of user experience, brand awareness, and reputation, relationships with game developers and access to distribution and payment channels. Our competitors for publishing primarily include companies with a presence in just one or a few of our markets, as well as other global platforms and self-publishing game developers. Our competitors for game development include global developers.

E-commerce

We face competition principally from regional players that operate across several markets and global players that expand into our markets by building local platforms or making their existing platforms accessible to users in our markets. We also face competition from single-market players. We compete to attract, engage, and retain buyers based on the variety and value of products and services listed on our marketplaces, overall user experience and convenience, online communication tools, integration with mobile and networking applications and tools, quality of mobile applications, and availability of payment settlement and logistics services. We also compete to attract and retain sellers based on the number and engagement of buyers, the effectiveness and value of the marketing services we offer, commission rates, and the usefulness of the services we provide, including data and analytics for potential buyer targeting, cloud computing services, and the availability of support services including payment settlement and logistics services.

Digital Financial Services

SeaMoney competes primarily with existing online and offline payment service providers, including, among others, other mobile wallet service providers. SeaMoney competes with these companies primarily on the basis of network size, transaction processing speed, convenience, accessibility, reliability, and price. We believe that strengths across the e-commerce and digital entertainment businesses position us very well to grow our digital financial businesses and SeaMoney has a significant competitive advantage because of the strong demand in our markets for seamless convenient forms of mobile payments with the continued development of the digital economy in the region.

Seasonality

Our revenue and other operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control. For a discussion of the factors that may contribute to fluctuations of our quarterly results, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—Our results of operations are subject to fluctuations.”

Regulation

This section sets forth a summary of the significant regulations or requirements in the jurisdictions where we conduct our material business operations, namely Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand and Singapore. The primary laws and regulations to which we are subject relate to foreign investment, dividend distributions, foreign exchange controls, game operating, e-commerce, payment processing, mobile wallet, data protection, intellectual property rights, anti-money laundering and terrorism financing and employment and labor.

Indonesia

Regulations on Foreign Investment

The Law No. 25 of 2007 regarding Investment issued on April 26, 2007 as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 regarding Job Creation, or the Indonesia Investment Law, states that all business sectors or business types are open to foreign investment, except certain lines of business that the Indonesian government has expressly prohibited or restricted from foreign investment. Under the Indonesia Investment Law, foreign investors can own up to 100% of the equity in game distribution and e-commerce marketplace businesses in Indonesia. We have obtained the investment in-principle license and the business license required for foreign investment companies engaging in game distribution and e-commerce marketplace businesses in Indonesia issued by the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board. In addition, Indonesian investment laws render void any agreements containing statements by Indonesian shareholders that they hold shares in an Indonesian company for the benefit of a foreign beneficiary.

Regulations on the Use of Rupiah

On June 28, 2011, the government of Indonesia enacted Law No. 7 of 2011 on Currency, or the Indonesia Currency Law, which took immediate effect. Furthermore, on March 31, 2015, Bank Indonesia enacted Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 17/3/PBI/2015 on the Mandatory Use of Indonesian Rupiah within the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, or the Indonesia Currency Law Implementation Regulations. Bank Indonesia also enacted Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 17/11/DKSP on June 1, 2015 as the implementing guideline to the Indonesia Currency Law Implementation Regulations. The implementation rules of the Indonesia Currency Law require the use of Indonesian Rupiah for all transactions conducted within Indonesia, including transactions for payment, settlement of obligations and other financial transactions, except for certain exemptions provided under the Indonesia Currency Law Implementation Regulations. Failures to comply with any provisions under the Indonesia Currency Law Implementation Regulations may subject the person to administrative, criminal or monetary sanctions of up to IDR1 billion (US\$70,897).

Regulations on Dividend Distributions

Dividend distributions are regulated under Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 regarding Job Creation, or the Indonesia Companies Law. A decision to distribute a dividend needs to be made by a resolution of the shareholders at the annual or general meeting of shareholders upon the recommendation of the board of directors of a limited liability company. A limited liability company may only declare dividends if it has positive retained earnings at the end of a fiscal year. Furthermore, the Indonesia Companies Law allows a limited liability company to distribute interim dividends prior to the end of a financial year so long as it is permitted by its articles of association and provided that the interim dividend does not result in the limited liability company's net assets becoming less than the total issued and paid-up capital and the compulsory reserves fund. Such distribution shall be determined by the limited liability company's board of directors after being first approved by the board of commissioners. If, after the end of the relevant financial year, the limited liability company has suffered a loss, any distributed interim dividends must be returned by the shareholders, and the board of directors and board of commissioners of the limited liability company will be jointly and severally responsible if the interim dividend is not returned. A limited liability company is required to reserve a certain amount from its net profit each year as a reserve fund until such fund amounts to at least 20% of its issued and paid-up capital.

Regulations on Foreign Exchange

Indonesia has limited foreign exchange controls. The Indonesian rupiah is generally freely convertible within or from Indonesia. The Indonesia Investment Law stipulates that foreign investors are allowed to make capital contributions and repatriate dividends, profits and other income in foreign currency without obtaining prior approvals from governmental authorities and/or Bank Indonesia, the central bank of Indonesia. The conversion of foreign currency into Indonesian rupiah for capital contribution purposes does not require any governmental approvals.

On September 5, 2016, Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 18/18/PBI/2016 on the Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah between Banks and Domestic Parties and Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 18/19/PBI/2016 on Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah between Banks and Foreign Parties, or the Indonesia Foreign Exchange Regulations. According to such regulations, a party wishing to convert Indonesian rupiah to foreign currency exceeding certain thresholds set forth in the Indonesia Foreign Exchange Regulations is required to submit certain supporting documents to the bank handling the foreign exchange conversion, including the underlying transaction documents and a duly stamped statement confirming that the underlying transaction documents are valid and that the foreign currency will only be used to settle the relevant payment obligations. For conversions not exceeding the threshold set forth in the Indonesia Foreign Exchange Regulations, the person only needs to declare in a duly stamped letter that its aggregate foreign currency purchases have not exceeded the monthly threshold set forth in the Indonesian banking system.

Regulations Relating to Game Business

If a game operating platform in Indonesia wishes to rate its games, it may refer to Regulation No. 11 of 2016 on Classifications of Electronic Interactive Games, or the Rating Regulation, promulgated by the Ministry of Communication, Information and Technology, or MOCIT. The Rating Regulation allows game developers, producers, or operators to self-rate the games that they have created, produced or published in Indonesia, regardless of whether such game has been rated in its country of origin. This self-rating will be evaluated by the Games Classifications Committee appointed by and reports to the MOCIT. The evaluation conducted by the Games Classifications Committee will be made based on reports from or information available to the public, periodically, or on a random basis.

The Rating Regulation classifies games into five categories which are intended to guide parents and other users to choose games that are appropriate for the age group of the users. Based on the amount of sensitive content, games are classified into the following age-groups: over three years old, over seven years old, over 13 years old, over 18 years old, and all ages. Games that have been rated by developers, producers or creators, will be included in the Recommended Games Register maintained by the Directorate General of Information Technologies Applications under MOCIT, or DGITA. On the other hand, if a game contains pornographic material, promotes gambling using real or virtual money, or contradicts prevailing laws, such game will not be rated and will not be included in the Recommended Games Register. DGITA may, based on a recommendation from the Games Classifications Committee, adjust the rating of a game if the operator of the game fails to give an appropriate rating. In addition, such operator could face claims from the public should its rating be deemed to mislead users or parents, and DGITA may adjust the rating accordingly. The games that have been classified are displayed on igrs.id, the official site maintained by DGITA.

Regulations on E-commerce

General Regulation on E-Commerce

On November 25, 2019, the Indonesian government enacted Government Regulation No. 80 of 2019 on Commerce through Electronic Systems, or the E-commerce Regulation. This regulation governs not only the restrictions and requirements for e-commerce sellers, but also e-commerce platform providers and intermediary service providers. See below for more details about the liability of platform providers and intermediary service providers under the E-commerce Regulation. Further, this regulation also regulates, among others, e-contracts, online advertisements and personal data protection in the e-commerce sector. This regulation governs local e-commerce sellers, as well as foreign e-commerce sellers if they actively provide their services to Indonesian consumers. The implementing regulation of the E-commerce Regulation, the Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 50 of 2020 on the Requirements for Business Licensing, Advertising, Development, and Supervision of Businesses in Electronic Commerce further provides that a domestic e-commerce platform must obtain an e-commerce trade business license or *Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan Melalui Sistem Elektronik*, while a local merchant must obtain a business license that is relevant to their business activities. Applications for both licenses can be submitted online via the Online Single Submission portal. We believe we currently possess the necessary license to operate our Shopee business in Indonesia.

Governance of Electronic Information and/or Documents

General obligation of the government to prevent the dissemination of prohibited content is explicitly provided under Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transaction as amended by Law No. 19 of 2016, or the Electronic Information and Transaction Law. Replacing the MOCIT Regulation No. 19 of 2014 on Controlling Internet Websites Containing Negative Content, on November 24, 2020, the Indonesian government enacted MOCIT Regulation No. 5 of 2020 on Private Electronic Systems, or Private Electronic Systems Regulation, which revoked the previous MOCIT regulation on negative content. Under the new regulation, all digital platforms that fall within the private electronic system provider category, including platforms that provide offers and/or trade of goods and/or services, financial transaction services, and paid content to users' devices, are required to ensure that its platform does not contain and facilitate the dissemination of prohibited content. Prohibited content includes those that violate the prevailing law, disturb members of the public and public order, and provide access to or information to access prohibited content. If prohibited content is found on a digital platform, the platform operator must take down the prohibited content identified in a written notice from MOCIT no later than 24 hours upon receiving such notice. If the content is related to terrorism, child pornography, or any other content that may disturb public order, the take down request will be considered as urgent and must be concluded within 4 hours upon receiving notice from MOCIT.

Failure to take down prohibited content within the specified time period would, amongst others, cause MOCIT to block the public's access to the platform. Upon removal of the prohibited content, the digital platform operator or the relevant ministry or institution may submit a written request to MOCIT to lift the block on the platform.

Limitations and Liabilities of Platform Operators and E-commerce Merchants

The E-commerce Regulation provides for certain limitations of liability for e-commerce platform providers. E-commerce platform providers and intermediary service providers are discharged from liability for any illegal third-party content found on their platform if the relevant provider has acted expeditiously to remove or disable access to such content after being aware of its existence. However, the E-commerce Regulation does not provide any clear criteria of an expeditious response. As for an intermediary service provider, it will also be discharged from any liability for illegal content if such provider is acting as mere conduit, caching, hosting and search engine providers. More detailed guidelines are provided in the Private Electronic Systems Regulation, which specifically addresses the steps to be taken by user-generated-content platforms, or UGC platforms, to be discharged from liabilities arising from prohibited content uploaded by its users. First, the UGC platform operators must maintain a governance policy governing the rights and obligations of the users and the operator as well as the division of liability arising from the user's content. Subsequently, the UGC platform must include a reporting feature which can be accessed by members of the public to file a claim or report on the existence of prohibited content on its platform. Further, UGC platform operators must provide the information relating to the uploader of the prohibited content to the relevant law enforcement agencies and comply with the mandatory take down timeline.

If UGC platforms like us fail to employ the abovementioned measures or to act in a timely or effective manner in response to user reports relating to listings or sales of prohibited content on the Shopee e-commerce marketplace, it may be subject to sanctions in the form of, amongst others, a temporary or permanent block.

Regulations on Personal Data Protection and Information Security

In December 2016, MOCIT enacted MOCIT Regulation No. 20 of 2016 on Personal Data Protection, or the Personal Data Protection Regulation. In October 2019, the Indonesian government enacted Government Regulation No. 71 of 2019 on the Provision of Electronic System and Transactions, or the Electronic System Regulation. Both regulations set out the rules governing the protection of personal data that are stored in electronic form. The regulations require any action taken in relation to personal data, including acquisition, processing, storage, transfer, disclosure and access, and erasure, to secure prior consent of the owner of such personal data. Further, under the Personal Data Protection Regulation, the electronic system providers are imposed with a comprehensive set of obligations, including: (i) certification of their electronic systems, (ii) adoption of internal data protection policies, (iii) provision of the option to the owner of personal data to choose whether or not such personal data may be used and/or revealed to third parties, (iv) using legal software, (v) designation of dedicated contact person for data protection matters, and (vi) pre and post notification to MOCIT for overseas transfer of personal data.

The Electronic System Regulation clarifies the data localization requirement by specifying that such requirement applies only to "public electronic systems providers" (i.e. central and regional executive, legislative, judicative bodies and any other bodies established pursuant to a statutory mandate, and entities appointed by the public bodies to operate electronic systems on their behalf). Meanwhile, a private provider can choose whether to process and/or host its electronic systems and data onshore or offshore. Regardless of the location, such provider must ensure that its electronic systems and data are accessible to the authority. However, this flexibility does not apply to a private operator in the banking and financial services sectors.

The Electronic System Regulation also elaborates the right of a data subject to request the removal of any data pertaining to them that are no longer relevant, which is popularly known as "the right to be forgotten." There are two types of the right to be forgotten, which is the right to erasure and the right to delisting. The latter can only be requested based on a court's order.

Electronic system providers are also required to notify the personal data owner in the case of any breach involving his/her personal data no later than 14 days subsequent to the occurrence of the breach. If we fail to comply with the Electronic System Regulation or Personal Data Protection Regulation, we may be subject to sanctions in the form of warnings or written reprimands, temporary suspensions, or may be blacklisted.

Regulations on Consumer Protection

Consumer protection in Indonesia is regulated under Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection, or the Consumer Protection Law, which became effective on April 20, 2000. It is the first comprehensive law devoted to protecting the rights of and promoting the recourses available to, users of both goods and services. The law details activities and circumstances that are prohibited such as disclosing incorrect and unclear information regarding the services rendered or promoting false advertising. Violations of the Consumer Protection Law may result in an administrative and/or criminal sanction such as monetary compensation or an imprisonment sanction.

In addition to the above, the E-commerce Regulation also requires an e-commerce business operator to provide certain customer service mechanism for its consumers, including contact number and email address, and resolve any report of damages by its consumers to the Ministry of Trade. Merchants and e-commerce platform providers are also required to give their consumers at least two days to return the purchased goods and/or services or to carry out a cancellation, starting from the time when the goods and/or service is received by the consumer. However, the return of goods and/or services or cancellation may only be conducted if such return or cancellation fulfils certain criteria, among others, if the goods and/or service is damaged or has expired. E-commerce platform providers are also required to provide a refund mechanism for cancellation of a purchase. Failure to comply with the aforementioned requirements may result in administrative sanctions ranging from written reprimands to revocation of the business license.

Regulations on Electronic Money and Electronic Wallet

Under the prevailing Indonesian laws and regulations, electronic money and electronic wallet are classified into different categories. Electronic money or e-money is defined as a payment instrument (i) issued on the basis of the value of money deposited in advance to the e-money issuer, (ii) where the value of the money is stored electronically in a server or a chip, and (iii) where the value of the e-money managed by the issuer will not be considered as savings under the banking regulations. Pursuant to the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 20 of 2018 on Electronic Money or the E-money Regulation, Bank Indonesia recognizes two types of e-money systems: namely (i) closed loop systems, where the e-money can only be used as a payment instrument for goods and/or services provided by the e-money issuer, and (ii) open loop systems, where the e-money can be used as a payment instrument for goods and/or services provided by third party providers.

An e-money issuer is required to obtain a license from Bank Indonesia, except if such e-money issuer provides a closed loop e-money system and the floating funds issued by such issuer is less than IDR1 billion (US\$70,897). Upon obtaining the license, an e-money issuer may offer features such as user registration, deposit top-up, transaction and bills payment and cash withdrawal. Unregistered users can deposit up to IDR2 million (US\$142) in e-money value, whilst registered users may deposit and use up to IDR10 million (US\$709). An e-money issuer can add a fund transfer feature by obtaining a separate license from Bank Indonesia. We currently have the e-money license in Indonesia.

With regard to electronic wallet or e-wallet, Bank Indonesia is of the view that e-wallet have different functionalities from e-money, in that, it is not only a payment instrument, but also a feature to store a user's payment instrument information (e.g. debit card, credit card, and/or e-money). An e-wallet user can deposit up to IDR10 million (US\$709) to its e-wallet, which can be used for any payment transactions.

With respect to reporting obligations, both e-money issuers and e-wallet providers are obliged to submit periodical and incidental reports to Bank Indonesia. The periodical reports consist of daily, monthly and annual reports, as well as a tri-annual report on the result of independent audit result on information system. Incidental reports include report of any problems in the payment transaction processing, change of capital and shareholding, and force majeure events. Any failure to comply with the regulations governing e-money and e-wallet businesses may result in reprimands and monetary fines; and, depending on the severity of the non-compliance, may also result in temporary suspension of activities and/or revocation of the relevant license.

Regulations on Payment Systems

In December 2020, Bank Indonesia issued Regulation No. 22/23/PBI/2020 of 2020 on Payment Systems, or Payment Systems Regulation. The Payment Systems Regulation is intended to be an “umbrella” regulation that provides a regulatory framework for the Indonesian payment systems industry. The Payment Systems Regulation will be effective on July 1, 2021.

The Payment Systems Regulation categorizes non-bank payment institutions into two categories, namely payment service providers or PSP and payment infrastructure providers or PIP. PSPs include most institutions providing front-end services to end-consumers such as e-money issuers, acquirers, payment gateway services providers, fund transfer/remittance services providers. PIPs are generally institutions which facilitate clearing and settlements or back-end services, between PSPs or between other PIPs.

PSPs and PIPs will be classified based on transaction size, interconnectivity, complexity, and whether it is replaceable, according to the regulation. Bank Indonesia will assess the existing licensed players to: (i) reclassify the licensee, and (ii) ensure the capability of the licensee to fulfil the new requirements, particularly on capital and financial, risk management, and IT system capability aspects. Based on the assessment, Bank Indonesia will convert the license into a new license. The licensee will need to make a statement of commitment to comply and afterwards, the licensee will be given a transition period of two years to fulfil with the requirements.

In addition, by issuing the Payment Systems Regulation, Bank Indonesia becomes the first regulator in Indonesia that adopts a new approach to regulating foreign direct investment by decoupling economic and voting rights, which could affect foreign investors in payment sectors. Bank Indonesia permits foreign investors in a PSP to hold up to 85% economic interests, from previously 49%, but at the same time, Bank Indonesia disregards economic interests in determining control. A shareholder in a PSP will be deemed to have control if it holds at least 51% voting rights in the provider, has the right to appoint members of management in the provider, and holds a veto right in the provider's general meeting of the shareholders. The regulation also adds that only domestic parties can hold these rights. This means that while a foreign investor can hold the majority economic interests in a service provider, a domestic shareholder must remain the controller of such provider. On the other hand, Bank Indonesia does not differentiate between economic interests and voting right in a PIP where a foreign investor can only hold up to 15% economic interests. These restrictions are also applicable to existing providers, if there is a change in the foreign shareholding in such provider after July 1, 2021.

Regulations on Online Lending

Online lending in Indonesia is divided into two categories, namely off-balance sheet and on-balance sheet. Whilst online on-balance sheet lending businesses are still subject to the financing company regulations that are applicable to its offline counterparts, online off-balance sheet lending or peer-to-peer lending is regulated specifically under the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK*) Regulation No. 77/POJK.01/2016 of 2016 on Lending and Borrowing Services based on Information Technology or Peer-to-peer Lending Regulation. We have the requisite license to conduct the lending business we currently do in Indonesia.

Regulations on Banking

Banking in Indonesia is regulated under Law No. 7 of 1992 regarding Banking issued on March 25, 1992, as amended by Law No. 10 of 1998, or the Banking Law. The Banking Law governs banks' types and businesses, licensing, legal form and ownership, management structure, and bank secrecy. The implementing regulations of the Banking Law, the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 6/POJK.03/2016 TAHUN 2016 on Business Activities and Branch Offices Based on Core Capital of Banks, as amended by the Financial Services Authority No. 17/POJK.03/2018 TAHUN 2018, divide banks into four categories called “Buku” namely: (i) Buku 1 banks with core capital less than IDR1 billion (US\$70,897), (ii) Buku 2 banks with core capital between IDR1 billion (US\$70,897) to less than IDR5 billion (US\$354,484), (iii) Buku 3 banks with core capital between IDR5 billion (US\$354,484) to less than IDR30 billion (US\$2.1 million), and (iv) Buku 4 banks with core capital at least IDR30 billion (US\$2.1 million). However, in 2020, the Financial Services Authority issued Regulation No. 12/POJK.03/2020 TAHUN 2020 on Consolidation of Commercial Banks which requires all banks to fulfill a minimum core capital of at least IDR3 billion (US\$212,691) by December 31, 2022.

Our bank in Indonesia is currently categorized as a Buku 2 bank which allows us to engage in Rupiah and foreign currency banking activities, including agency activities and cooperation, payment systems and electronic banking, capital participation in Indonesian financial institutions and temporary capital participation for credit rescue.

Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights

Trademark and Geographical Indication Law

Before the end of 2016, the Indonesian House of Representatives enacted the Law No. 20 of 2016 on Trademark and Geographical Indication, or the Trademark and Geographical Indication Law. The new Trademark and Geographical Indication Law has expanded the scope of trademark protection and adopted the Madrid Protocol provisions for trademark registration in our Indonesian entities.

As of the end of 2020, the enactment of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation shortens the trademark registration process from eight months to six months for applications that are not opposed by other parties during the publication period and inserts an additional qualification/consideration for the trademark examiner in determining whether a trademark application can be registered. In addition, the Trademark and Geographical Indication Law recognizes two types of international trademark registration application under the framework of Madrid Protocol: an application originating from Indonesia to an International Bureau which is filed through the Directorate General of Intellectual Properties under the Minister of Law and Human Rights, or an application addressed to Indonesia as the receiving office from an International Bureau. To be able to file an application in Indonesia for the international registration of a trademark through the Madrid Protocol, the applicant either must have applied for registration of the trademark in Indonesia or already owns the trademark in Indonesia.

Regulations Relating to Copyrights

Copyrights in Indonesia are regulated under Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyrights, or the Indonesia Copyright Law. Indonesia adopts the declarative system of copyright protection whereby a copyright is an exclusive right of a creator of content which arises automatically after a creation appears in a concrete form. The Indonesia Copyright Law protects creations in the field of science, arts and literature, which includes, among others, computer programs, video games, photography, songs or music with or without lyrics, and all forms of art.

Regulations on Anti-money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing

Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering

Law No. 8 of 2010 on Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering regulates the types of transactions which are required to be reported to the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center, or PPATK, and the entities responsible to report such transactions. Under this law, any party who conceals or disguises the origin, source, location, allocation, assignment, or actual ownership or assets known or reasonably suspected to be proceeds of crimes may subject to monetary sanction of up to IDR5 billion (US\$354,484) imprisonment of up to 20 years. Financial service providers must comply with know-your-customer principles and report suspicious financial transactions that it believes is related to money laundering to the PPATK. The reporting party is required to report to PPATK any suspicious financial transactions, and any transaction entered into with its customers having a minimum amount of IDR500 million (US\$35,448), or an equivalent value in other currencies, and/or any financial transaction involving the transfer of funds from and to other countries, no later than 14 business days after the transaction is conducted.

Failure to submit the report may subject the reporting party to administrative sanction(s) which will be imposed by the supervisory and regulatory body in the form of a warning letter, public announcement on the action or sanction and/or an administrative penalty.

Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Financing

Law No. 9 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Financing was enacted in order to prevent the funding of terrorists. Under this regulation, an act of terrorism financing is defined as direct and/or indirect acts in order to provide, collect, grant, or loan funds to persons that knowingly would use the funds to conduct terrorist acts. Companies that fund terrorism in Indonesia may face large monetary fines, have their assets seized and their permits revoked. Moreover, such companies may also be dismantled or expropriated by the government. Financial service providers must comply with know-your-customer principles and report suspicious financial transactions that it believes is related to terrorism to the PPATK. Failure to do so will result in fines of up to IDR1 billion (US\$70,897). Financial service providers that provide fund transfer services must also request the sender of funds to present identification and information explaining the purpose of the fund transfer and must keep a record of all transactions for at least five years. Funds of the alleged financiers of terrorism may be frozen upon the request of the PPATK, investigators, public prosecutors, a judge, and other legally designated parties.

Regulations on Labor

Under Law No. 13 of 2003 on Manpower as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, or the Indonesia Manpower Law, we are not allowed to pay our employee wages below the minimum wage stipulated annually by the relevant provincial government. In certain conditions, a governor may set the minimum wage for regencies or municipalities in their respective provinces. The minimum wage is set in accordance with the economy and employment situation of the relevant province. If we fail to abide by requisite minimum wage regulations in the Indonesia Manpower Law, our directors may be liable to a term of imprisonment of no less than one year and up to four years. Moreover, we may also be subject to a fine of no less than IDR100 million (US\$7,090) and up to IDR400 million (US\$28,359).

Indonesia has adopted social protection and social welfare programs for employees who are working in Indonesia under Law No. 24 of 2011 on the Social Security Agency as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, or the Indonesia Social Security Agency Law. The Indonesia Social Security Agency Law establishes two social welfare programs, namely, the healthcare social security insurance and employment social security. Employment social security covers workers compensation, pensions and life insurance. Under the Indonesia Social Security Agency Law, an employer is required to register itself and its employees as employment social security participants. If an employer fails to comply with this obligation, it will be subject to a written warning, fines and/or exclusion from certain public services. The Indonesia Social Security Agency Law further stipulates that an employer that violates its obligation to provide the requisite financial contributions to healthcare social security insurance and employment social security will be subject to up to eight years of imprisonment and fines of IDR1 billion (US\$70,897). In addition, every person, including foreign nationals, who is employed for at least six months in Indonesia, must participate in the social security programs in Indonesia.

Taiwan

Regulations on Foreign Investment

Although there have been significant economic and cultural interactions and relationships established between Taiwan and the PRC, there have been and remain tensions between the governments of Taiwan and the PRC regarding the international political status of Taiwan. Due in large part to these tensions, Taiwan has imposed restrictions on investments by PRC investors.

Investment in Taiwan by PRC investors is governed by the Measures Governing Investment Permits to the People of the Mainland Area, or the Measures, which was last amended on December 30, 2020, and promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Taiwan, or the MOEA. PRC investors refer to PRC individuals, juristic persons, organizations and other institutions and PRC invested companies from other jurisdictions, or collectively, PRC investors. “PRC invested companies from other jurisdictions” refer to those entities incorporated outside of the PRC and invested by PRC individuals, juristic persons, organizations and other institutions that (i) directly or indirectly hold more than 30% of the shares or capital of such entities (each intermediate holding company shall be separately assessed based on this 30% test to determine whether it is deemed a PRC invested company from other jurisdictions), or (ii) have the ability to control such entities. Under applicable regulatory guidance, “control” is defined to include: (i) having the ability to hold more than 50% of the voting shares under agreement with other investors; (ii) having the ability to control the financing, operation and personnel appointment and removal of the company according to laws or agreements; (iii) having the ability to appoint or remove more than half of the members of the board of directors or more than half of the key members of the other organization that is able to direct a company’s operation, and such company is controlled by the board of directors or such other organization mentioned above; (iv) having the ability to direct more than 50% of the voting power in the board of directors or more than 50% of the voting power in the other organizations that is able to direct a company’s operation, and such company is controlled by the board of directors or such other organization mentioned above; or (v) other indicia of control as set forth in the International Financial Reporting Standards or Enterprise Accounting Standards promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Committee of the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China. PRC investors are required to apply for an approval before engaging in the following investment activities: (i) holding the shares issued by or making capital contribution in a company, sole proprietorship, partnership or limited partnership in Taiwan, exclusive of a single or accumulated investment that is less than 10% of the shares in a company that is listed on a stock exchange or traded on an over-the-counter market in Taiwan; (ii) setting up a branch, sole proprietorship, partnership or limited partnership in Taiwan; (iii) providing loans to invested companies for more than one year; (iv) having the ability to control a sole proprietorship, partnership, limited partnership or company in Taiwan that is not listed and traded on a Taiwanese stock exchange according to agreements or other methods ; or (v) a PRC invested companies from other jurisdictions acquires business or assets of a Taiwanese company that is not list and traded on a Taiwanese stock exchange. In addition, if a PRC investor is a juristic person, organization, or other institution invested by (a) a “political party”, military, administrative or political agency of PRC, or (b) PRC invested companies from other jurisdictions invested by the agencies listed in item (a) above, the Taiwan authorities may restrict or prohibit such PRC investor from investing in businesses in Taiwan. Certain statutory business categories, such as computer recreational activities, software publication, third party payment and general advertising services, are not listed as permitted in the Positive Listings. PRC investors are not allowed to invest in a Taiwan company that operates businesses in such statutory business categories.

Before investing in Taiwan in accordance with the Measures, PRC investors investing in a Taiwan company that operates businesses in the statutory business categories listed as permitted in the Positive Listings are required to apply for prior approval from the MOEA.

In case of being deemed non-compliant with the above-mentioned laws and regulations, the Taiwan authorities may take a range of actions, including:

- imposing fines between NT\$120,000 (US\$4,274) and NT\$25,000,000 (US\$890,313) and further fines if the non-compliance is not rectified as ordered;
- ordering the violator to reduce any direct or indirect ownership or control by PRC investors;
- requesting the violator to divest some or all of its investment or control in its invested entities in Taiwan;
- suspending the rights of shareholders; and
- discontinuing the operations, and revoking the business licenses of its invested entities in Taiwan.

Foreign Investors

Foreign investments in Taiwan are governed by the Statute for Investment by Foreign Nationals, last amended on November 19, 1997. Foreign investors may invest by holding shares issued by a Taiwanese company, contributing to its registered capital, establishing a branch office, a proprietary business or a partnership in Taiwan, or providing loans to the invested business for a period exceeding one year, provided that the business items of the invested Taiwanese company are not in a negative list promulgated by the MOEA from time to time.

Financial Support Provided by Offshore Entities

According to the Statute for Investment by Foreign Nationals, last amended on November 19, 1997, offshore entities can provide loans for a period less than one year to any Taiwanese companies that such offshore entities do not hold any equity interest in without any approval from government authorities, subject to certain foreign exchange approval requirements in connection with the remittance of foreign currency in excess of certain amount by Taiwanese entities. There is no maximum limitation on the amount of loans a Taiwanese company may receive from an offshore entity. Moreover, based on current laws and regulations, there is generally no limitation on guarantees made by an offshore entity to a Taiwanese company.

Regulations on Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange matters are generally governed by Taiwan's Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, last amended on April 29, 2009, and regulated by the Ministry of Finance of Taiwan, and the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Authorized by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) has promulgated the Regulations Governing the Declaration of Foreign Exchange Receipts and Disbursements or Transactions, last amended on November 13, 2018, in order to deal with the declaration of foreign exchange receipts, disbursements or transactions involving NT\$500,000 (US\$17,806) or more or its equivalent in foreign currency.

Under existing laws and regulations, foreign exchange approvals must be obtained from the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on a payment-by-payment basis. A single remittance by a company with an amount over US\$1 million shall be reported and documents supporting the accuracy of such report shall be provided to the bank handling such remittance before the remittance is conducted. In addition, remittances by a company whose annual aggregate amount exceeds US\$50 million may not be processed without the approval of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Although such approvals have been routinely granted in the past, there can be no assurance that in the future any such approvals will be obtained in a timely manner, or at all.

Regulations on Dividend Distributions

Dividend distributions by companies incorporated in Taiwan are governed by the Taiwan Company Act. Under the Taiwan Company Act, with respect to a corporate entity, dividends shall only be distributed after the 10% of annual net income (less prior years' losses, if any, and applicable income taxes) is set aside as a legal reserve until the accumulated legal reserve equals the paid-in capital of such company. In addition, a foreign company's Taiwan branch, such as our digital entertainment business entity in Taiwan, is not entitled to distribute dividends or make other distributions and can only remit the profits to its holding company in accordance with foreign exchange control regulations after satisfying the relevant income tax obligation in Taiwan.

Regulations on Information Technology and Intellectual Property Rights

Taiwan does not have a specific statute with respect to regulations governing information technology. The related regulations are mainly dispersed within the Electronic Signatures Act promulgated on November 14, 2001. The main purpose of the Electronic Signatures Act is to encourage the use of electronic transactions, ensure the security of electronic transactions, and facilitate the development of electronic commerce. According to the Electronic Signatures Act, documents may be maintained in electronic form, and an electronic signature may be used with the consent of the other party. In addition, a non-government agency shall not collect or process specific personal information unless it has a legitimate specific purpose and complies with all of the conditions provided in the relevant laws.

Intellectual property rights are protected primarily through the Copyright Act (last amended on May 1, 2019), the Patent Act (last amended on May 1, 2019), the Trademark Act (last amended on November 30, 2016) and the Trade Secrets Act (promulgated on January 15, 2020) in Taiwan.

Regulations on Imported Games and Game Operations

Operations of online games are regulated by the Regulations on the Rating of Game Software, last amended on May 23, 2019. Game operating companies and agents of game software need to clearly label the rating and warning language on the packaging or webpages of the game according to the rating system under the regulations and register the rating level and plot of such game software in the database of the competent authority to allow for rating level searches prior to the earliest date on which the game is made available for public purchase. In the event the rating level of a game is not labeled properly according to the relevant regulations, the game operating company or agent may be subject to fines, and may be subject to repeated penalties if such non-compliance is not rectified within the stipulated periods.

In addition, according to the Recording of Matters in the Standard Contracts of Online Games promulgated by the Executive Yuan on December 13, 2007 and last amended on October 8, 2018, game operating companies need to label the following information on their game websites and the packaging of their games: (i) the rating level and the age groups that are prohibited or suitable for the game, (ii) the minimum system requirements for running the game, (iii) payment information for safety systems provided within the online games (if any), and (iv) information and certain warning language regarding in-game activities, rewards and prizes.

Regulations on E-commerce

As there are no specific regulations in Taiwan governing e-commerce businesses, operation of e-commerce in Taiwan is regulated by a number of legislations, such as Personal Data Protection Act, the Act Governing Electronic Payment Institutions, and Consumer Protection Act. See “—Regulations on E-payment Services” and “—Regulations on Data Protection and Information Security” below. The regulation on e-commerce by Consumer Protection Act is generally implemented through the Recording of Matters in the Standard Contracts of Retail Business and Other Online Transactions. According to the Recording of Matters in the Standard Contracts of Retail Business and Other Online Transactions, last amended on July 15, 2016, online retail business is required to present certain information on their website, such as product information, delivery method and location, and mechanism for resolution of consumer disputes.

Regulations on E-payment Services

Under the Act Governing Electronic Payment Institutions promulgated on February 4, 2015, effective as of May 3, 2015 and last amended on January 27, 2021 (such amendments to become effective as of July 1, 2021), an “electronic payment institution” means a company approved by the competent authority to operate the following businesses and certain ancillary or derivative businesses as prescribed under the Act Governing Electronic Payment Institutions: (i) collecting and making payments for real transactions as an agent, (ii) accepting deposits of funds as stored value funds, (iii) conduct small amount of foreign exchange, and (iv) conduct the purchase and sale of the foreign currencies and the currencies of PRC, Hong Kong or Macau. However, a company which (i) only engages in the business of collecting and making payments for real transactions as an agent; (ii) the total balance of funds it collects/pays and keeps does not exceed NT\$1 billion (US\$35.6 million) in the average daily amount of a year; and (iii) does not accept deposits of funds as stored value funds, or transfer funds between e-payment accounts is not considered an electronic payment institution. If the total balance of funds such company collects/pays exceed NT\$1 billion (US\$35.6 million) in the average daily amount of a year, or such company conducts either accepting deposits of funds as stored value funds, or transferring funds between e-payment accounts, then such company shall apply for certain license to qualify as an electronic payment institution.

Regulations on Data Protection and Information Security

The main regulation governing the protection of personal data in Taiwan is the Personal Data Protection Act, last amended on December 30, 2015. The Personal Data Protection Act governs the collection, processing and use of personal information in order to prevent abuse of personal data by other parties. Companies that seek to collect, process and use personal information need to disclose the name of the party collecting the personal information and the purpose of collecting the personal information subject to the user’s consent, as appropriate. Data subjects should also be informed of their rights under the Personal Data Protection Act and how they can exercise such rights. Our digital entertainment and e-commerce businesses are required to comply with the Personal Data Protection Act while collecting, processing and using the personal information of our users. Failure to comply with the Personal Data Protection Act will give rise to fines and criminal liability.

Regulations on Anti-money Laundering and the Prevention of Terrorism Financing

According to the Money Laundering Control Act of Taiwan, which was last amended on November 7, 2018, the scope of the definition of money laundering includes the following behaviors: (i) knowingly disguises or conceals property or property interests obtained from a serious crime or transfers or changes the specific gain from criminal actions to assist others to escape from criminal indictment; (ii) covers or hides the nature, source, flowing, location, ownership, disposition and other interest of gains of a particular crime; and (iii) receives, possesses or uses the gain of a particular crime. We will continue to closely monitor regulatory developments in order to continue to comply with the anti-money laundering and prevention of terrorism financing regulations.

Regulations on Labor

According to the Labor Standards Act of Taiwan, last amended on June 10, 2020, employers are not allowed to terminate employment contracts without cause. Further, the mere transfer of ownership of a company is not sufficient grounds for laying-off employees. Only when the employer is to be dissolved due to transactions under the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act can such employer terminate the employment agreements with the employees that are not offered employment by the surviving or assigned company. Under the Labor Standards Act and the Labor Pension Act of Taiwan, employers are required to contribute no less than 6% of an employee's monthly salary into a specific account as part of the employee's pension. Under the Labor Insurance Act of Taiwan, employers should withhold and pay for certain statutory percentages of the labor insurance premiums for employees aged between 15 and 65. In addition, under the National Health Insurance Act of Taiwan, employers are required to pay for a certain statutory percentage of the employees' health insurance premium.

Vietnam

Regulations on Foreign Investment

Foreign investment into Vietnam is regulated by both domestic legislation and international agreements, with the primary regulations being the Law on Investment and Vietnam's WTO commitments. Foreign investment is generally divided into three categories: unrestricted, restricted, and prohibited. With respect to the "restricted" category, restrictions can take the form of a specific foreign ownership ceiling in a foreign-invested company, a general requirement to enter into a joint venture with a Vietnamese party with no mandated maximum foreign ownership ceiling, or the requirement to obtain certain government approvals for foreign ownership with respect to the industries that the Vietnam government has not committed to opening to foreign investment. For example, foreign ownership in companies engaging in online game business may not exceed 49%, and companies with foreign ownership engaging in e-payment or e-commerce business have to obtain certain government approvals. We have obtained approvals from competent authorities of Vietnam for direct ownership of equity interests in our online game, e-commerce and e-payment businesses as a foreign investor, including approval for 100% direct ownership in our e-commerce business.

On June 17, 2020, the National Assembly of Vietnam adopted the Law on Investment 2020, or Law on Investment 2020, which came into effect on January 1, 2021. Under the Law on Investment 2020, the investment registration authority of Vietnam could terminate an investment project in whole or in part if the investor conducted investment activities on the basis of a false civil transaction, which is a transaction falsely entered into by transacting parties for the purpose of concealing other transactions or evading responsibilities to a third person.

Financial Support Provided by Offshore Entities

Financial support in the form of loans, direct cash injections and guarantees provided by an offshore entity to a Vietnam entity is permitted under Vietnamese laws, including Vietnam's foreign exchange control regime. Loans provided by offshore lenders to Vietnam entities with a term of more than 12 months must be registered with the State Bank of Vietnam and must satisfy certain conditions with respect to the term, type and purpose of the loan. There is no other restriction or dollar amount limitation imposed on any of the foregoing financial support mechanisms.

Regulations on Foreign Exchange

Vietnam does not possess a fully liberalized foreign exchange control regime, and the use, exchange and remittance of foreign currencies are regulated by the Ordinance on Foreign Exchange Control and its guiding instruments, along with miscellaneous regulations on inward investment.

The use of, and exchange of foreign currencies for, Vietnamese dong, is broadly dependent on whether such foreign currencies are used for capital investment purposes or general transactional purposes. Capital investment comprises both indirect investment and direct investment, with direct investment generally defined as any foreign investment where (i) foreign investor(s) establish a corporate entity and is required to obtain an investment registration certificate, (ii) foreign investor(s) hold 51% or more of the charter capital following a merger, acquisition or restructuring, (iii) foreign investor(s) establish a project company to implement public-private partnership project(s), or (iv) foreign investor(s) establish a corporate entity pursuant to specialized laws without being required to obtain an investment registration certificate. Foreign currencies and Vietnamese dong are permitted to be used for direct investments and only Vietnamese dong may be used for indirect investments. All capital investments into Vietnam, whether direct or indirect, must be made through specialized investment capital bank accounts, and any dividend distributions and returns of capital from such investments must be made through the same accounts. There are no foreign exchange control or remittance restrictions imposed on amounts held in such investment capital bank accounts, except for the requirement for supporting documents evidencing valid remittances.

Vietnamese dong held in current accounts can generally be freely exchanged for foreign currency and subsequently remitted offshore, provided that the origin of such amounts and the reason for the exchange and remittance are legitimate and legal. Contracts for the supply of goods or services entered into between a Vietnamese individual or company and a foreign company are one of the valid bases for such foreign currency exchange transactions.

Regulations on Dividend Distributions

In Vietnam, a company is allowed to pay dividends at the end of a financial year if its business operation in the financial year is profitable, and after it has settled all of its outstanding tax obligations, provided that the payment of the dividends will not result in the company being unable to discharge its debts and other liabilities.

Regulations on Imported Games and Game Operations

According to Circular No.34/2013/TT-BCT, games are permitted to be imported into Vietnam. With regard to the publication of games, including electronic games, Vietnam's WTO commitments allow foreign investors to provide electronic games only through a business cooperation contract or a joint venture company with a Vietnamese partner which is licensed to provide electronic games. Foreign investment into the joint venture company generally shall not exceed 49%. See "—Regulations on Foreign Investment" above.

The operation of electronic games is mainly governed by Decree No. 72/2013/ND-CP, which regulates the management, provision and use of internet services and online information, and Circular No. 24/2014/TT-BTTTT of which several provisions are amended and supplemented by Decree No. 27/2018/ND-CP and Decree No. 150/2018/ND-CP, which provide further guidance to Decree No.72/2013/ND-CP. These regulations divide electronic games into the following categories: G1 games (simultaneous interactions among various players via a game server), G2 games (simultaneous interactions only between players and a game server), G3 games (simultaneous interactions among various players but no interactions between players and a game server), and G4 games (those downloaded from a network with no interaction among players or between players and the game server). Companies may operate G1 games after obtaining a License to Provide Game Services and, for each game the company offers, it also needs to obtain a Decision to Approve Game Content issued by the Ministry of Information and Communications of Vietnam. Companies may operate G2, G3 and G4 games after obtaining a Certificate of Registration of Game Service Provision and, for each game the company offers, it also needs to obtain an Acknowledgement of Announcement of Service Provision issued by the Agency of Broadcasting and Electronic Information.

Regulations on E-commerce

E-commerce businesses are mainly governed by the Law on E-Transactions, Decree No.52/2013/ND-CP, or Decree 52, Circular 47/2014/TT-BCT, or Circular 47, and Circular No.59/2015/TT-BCT, or Circular 59.

According to Decree 52 and Circular 47, companies that own e-commerce direct sale websites must notify the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Vietnam of their establishment. Companies that own e-commerce service provision websites, including e-commerce marketplace, online auction websites, and online promotion websites, must register with the Ministry of Industry and Trade for the establishment of such e-commerce platforms.

According to Circular 59, e-commerce mobile applications include applications used for direct sale of goods and applications for provision of e-commerce services. Accordingly, a company with such applications must register to establish an e-commerce service provision website with the Ministry of Industry and Trade if it owns a mobile application with both goods sales and services provision functions, and notify the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the establishment of the mobile application for either the sale of goods or the provision of services.

Our e-commerce business in Vietnam has made the requisite applications and notifications and obtained the requisite approvals for the provision of e-commerce services.

Regulations on E-payment Services

According to Decree No.101/2012/ND-CP, intermediary payment services include the provision of electronic payment facilities (such as financial switch services, electronic clearing services and electronic payment gateway services), payment support services (such as cash collection and cash payment services, support services for wire transfers and digital wallet services), as well as other intermediary payment services prescribed by the State Bank of Vietnam. Non-financial companies that wish to provide intermediary payment services are required to obtain a license for intermediary payment services. To obtain this license, companies must satisfy certain conditions, such as meeting minimum equity capital thresholds (50 billion Vietnamese dong, or approximately US\$2.2 million) as well as receiving prior approval for its plan to operate the intermediary payment services.

Our digital financial services business in Vietnam has obtained the license for intermediary payment services for electronic payment gateway services, cash collection and cash payment services and digital wallet services.

Regulations on Data Protection and Information Security

Vietnam does not have a comprehensive data protection law. Instead, data protection provisions are prescribed across various legislation, which include the Vietnam Civil Code, the Law on Protection of Consumers' Rights, the Law on Information Technology, the Law on E-commerce, etc. which are all issued by the National Assembly of Vietnam. While there is no unified definition, personal data may generally be defined as information that is adequate to accurately identify a data subject, covering at least one of the following types of information: full name, date of birth, ID number/passport number, profession, title, contact address, e-mail address, and telephone number. A subject's right to privacy is protected by laws. Any collection, publication, processing, transfer to a third party or any other use of a subject's personal information may require the consent of such subject.

On November 19, 2015, the Vietnam National Assembly issued the Law on Cyber Information Security, which sets forth regulations on cyber information security. Accordingly, individuals and companies must implement measures to assure the security of cyber information. For example, entities providing information technology services must comply with regulations on the storage and use of personal information, apply blocking and handling measures upon receipt of a notice that sending such information is illegal, and implement measures to allow recipients to refuse the receipt of information.

Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property rights in Vietnam are governed by the Law on Intellectual Property, together with certain international agreements to which Vietnam is a signatory (such as Vietnam's WTO commitments on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property, and the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks).

In order for certain intellectual property rights to be recognized and enforceable in Vietnam, intellectual property owners must register those rights. Copyrights will be registered with the Department of Copyright of Vietnam (COV) but the registration is not compulsory. As a member of Bern Convention, all copyrights will be protected automatically. Industrial property, such as patents, trademarks (except for well-known trademarks) and industrial design, must be registered with the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam (NOIP) in order to be protected in Vietnam. A well-known trademark may be protected based on the use without registration. From November 1, 2019, the agreement of trademark license is not required to register with NOIP in order to have the validity with third party.

Regulations on Anti-money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing

Vietnam’s Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering contains the primary anti-money laundering and prevention of terrorism financing regulations in Vietnam. It applies to all financial institutions and certain non-financial institutions engaged in specific business activities, which include offering games for prizes and payment services, such as those operated by our Vietnam VIEs.

The Department of Anti-Money Laundering established under the State Bank of Vietnam monitors and regulates Vietnam’s anti-money laundering regime. Entities subject to the anti-money laundering regime must report certain transactions to the Department of Anti-Money Laundering, including high-value transactions of no less than 300 million Vietnamese dong (US\$12,970), suspicious transactions, and transactions involving companies or individuals in the countries and territories on the “black list” published by the Ministry of Public Security. Moreover, apart from the know-your-customer procedures required by Vietnamese law, entities subject to the anti-money laundering regime must perform an enhanced due diligence investigation on high-risk parties, which includes foreign individuals on the list of “politically influenced persons” provided by the State Bank of Vietnam or individuals or entities conducting transactions using new technologies that enable such persons to conduct transactions without meeting in person with a member or staff of the reporting subjects.

Regulations on Labor

Vietnam’s Labor Code, along with a number of guiding instruments, regulates the relationship between employers and employees in Vietnam, including both Vietnamese nationals and expatriates. It specifies that an employment contract must generally be made in writing. Pursuant to Labor Code 2012, there are broadly three types of labor contracts: indefinite term contracts, fixed term contracts, and temporary or seasonal contracts. However, in accordance with the new Labor Code 2019, effective January 1, 2021, there will be only two types of labor contracts, namely indefinite term and definite term contracts. An employer is only permitted to offer two consecutive fixed term contracts, subsequent to which the employment contract must be an indefinite term contract.

Vietnam has a particularly employee friendly labor law regime. Employees are entitled to statutory benefits payable by the employer, including health, social and unemployment insurance. Since 2009, unemployment insurance replaced the employer’s compensation of severance to an employee upon the termination of employment. Moreover, non-compete, non-solicitation and any other labor contract clauses which may be deemed to interfere in a person’s right to seek employment are difficult, if not impossible, to enforce.

Thailand

Regulations on Foreign Investment

Foreign investment in Thailand is regulated under the Thai Foreign Business Act, B.E. 2542 (1999), as amended, which states that a foreigner is restricted from engaging in certain businesses in Thailand as described in the Thai Foreign Business Act, such as advertising business, sale of food and beverage, and other service businesses which include e-payment services, unless an approval is granted by the Cabinet of Thailand or a foreign business license or a foreign business certificate is granted by the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand, depending on the type of business specified under the Annexes to the Thai Foreign Business Act, or there is an exemption under other specific laws.

The term “foreigner” under the Thai Foreign Business Act covers the following definitions:

- (i) a natural person who is not a citizen of Thailand;
- (ii) a juristic person not established in Thailand;

- (iii) a juristic person established in Thailand with half or more of the shares constituting its capital held by (i) or (ii) or half or more of the total capital of such juristic person invested by (i) or (ii); and
- (iv) a juristic person established in Thailand with half or more of the shares constituting its capital held by (i), (ii) or (iii), or half or more of the total capital of such juristic person invested by (i), (ii) or (iii).

Under the Thai Foreign Business Act, the definition of “foreigner” does not include references to relative voting arrangements, control of the management of a company or the economic interests of Thai and foreign nationals. The Thai Foreign Business Act only considers the immediate level of shareholding. As a result, no cumulative or look-through calculation is applied to determine the foreign status of a company when it has several levels of foreign shareholding. See “—C. Organizational Structure—Thailand Shareholding Structure” for more details about our shareholding structures in Thailand and “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Other Operational Risks—We rely on structural arrangements to establish control over certain entities and government authorities may determine that these arrangements do not comply with existing laws and regulations. We are also subject to other risks relating to such structural arrangements.”

Regulations on Foreign Exchange

The legal basis for foreign exchange control in Thailand is derived from the Exchange Control Act, B.E. 2485 (1942), as amended, and the Ministerial Regulation No. 13 (B.E. 2497 (1954)).

In order to control the volume of foreign currency in Thailand and promote the stability of the Thai baht, foreign exchange regulations in Thailand state that all foreign exchange transactions, including those involving purchases, sales, exchanges and transfers, shall be conducted through commercial banks and through authorized non-banks, namely authorized money changers, money transfer agents, and companies, that are granted foreign exchange licenses from the Minister of Finance of Thailand. There is no limit on the remittance of foreign currency into Thailand; nevertheless, remittance of foreign currency to outside of Thailand is primarily limited to the value of the underlying transaction. Prior approval from the Bank of Thailand may be necessary if the transaction is beyond what is allowed under the regulations. Failure to comply with the laws and regulations will lead to a fine and/or imprisonment. We only remit foreign currency out of our Thailand operations through commercial banks and authorized non-banks with the requisite licenses and obtain separate approval from the Bank of Thailand for such transactions (if required).

Regulations on Dividend Distributions

Dividend distributions by private companies incorporated in Thailand are governed by the Civil Commercial Code and the Thai Revenue Code. Dividends shall only be distributed out of a company’s retained earnings. A company looking to distribute dividend is required to set aside at least 5% of its retained earnings into a legal reserve fund at the time the dividend is paid until and unless the legal reserve fund reaches 10% of the company’s registered capital.

The dividend distributed to a company’s shareholders is subject to a 10% withholding tax. The withholding tax may be exempt or reduced depending on the rules and regulations of the Thai Revenue Code and the double taxation agreements that Thailand has entered into with other countries.

Regulations on Game Businesses

Digital game and game distributing businesses, either for personal computers or mobile phones, are governed by the Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008), as amended, or the Film and Video Act. Digital games are treated as videos under the Film and Video Act. Digital games to be exhibited, exchanged or distributed in Thailand shall be reviewed and approved by the Thailand Film and Video Censorship Committee. Updates and amendments to previously approved digital games will be regarded as new games and subject to the review and approval by the Film and Video Censorship Committee. Companies engaging in the game distributing business are required to obtain a game distributing license under the Film and Video Act unless the games are offered for free. We have arranged for obtaining the approvals of the games we exhibit and their updated versions from the Film and Video Censorship Committee regularly.

Regulations on E-commerce

Pursuant to the Commercial Registration Act, B.E. 2499 (1956), as amended, or the Commercial Registration Act, and the Notification Regarding Requiring Business Operators to Register their Businesses No. 11, issued by the Ministry of Commerce in 2010, or Notification No. 11, an e-commerce business operators, including the companies engaging in the sale and purchase of goods or services using electronic devices via the internet and e-marketplace, are required to register its business with the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand. We have registered our Shopee e-commerce marketplace business with the Ministry of Commerce.

Pursuant to the Direct Sale and Direct Marketing Act B.E. 2545 (2002), as amended, or the Direct Sale and Direct Marketing Act, companies engaging in direct sales or direct marketing are required to register its business with the Secretariat General of the Office of Consumer Protection or the officer appointed by the Secretariat General of the Office of Consumer Protection. We have made the required registration for our Shopee e-commerce marketplace in Thailand. Under the Direct Sale and Direct Marketing Act, companies that operate an online marketplace are direct marketing companies and are required to ensure that documentation evidencing sales and purchases of goods and services on its online marketplace are provided and delivered to consumers. Such documentation shall be in the Thai language and contain information including due date, place and method of payment, place and method of delivery of goods or services, termination of contract, product return method, product warranty and exchange policy in case of damage or defect. Moreover, consumers have the right to cancel their purchases made on an online marketplace within seven days from the date of receipt of the purchased goods or services.

In addition, direct marketing companies must comply with the relevant ministerial regulations and any applicable laws on consumer protection regarding their advertisements.

Regulations on Consumer Protection

Thailand's consumer protection laws include the Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979), as amended, the Unfair Contract Terms Act, B.E. 2540 (1997), the Product Liability Act B.E. 2551 (2008) and the Consumer Case Procedure Act B.E. 2551 (2008). Such laws aim to promote greater transparency and more accurate disclosures regarding products and services, adequate compensation if consumers are harmed by a product or service and fair transaction terms between sellers and buyers.

Regulations on E-payment Services

In Thailand, electronic transactions and e-payment services are governed by several governmental authorities and regulations including, the Electronic Transaction Commission, or the ETC, the Governor of the Bank of Thailand or his or her designee, the Electronic Transactions Act, B.E. 2544 (2011), as amended, and the Payment Systems Act, B.E. 2560 (2017).

Regulated e-payment services businesses include: (i) credit card, debit card, or ATM card services; (ii) e-money services; (iii) service of receiving electronic payment for and on behalf of sellers, service providers or creditors; (iv) service of transferring money by an electronic means; and (v) other payment services which may affect financial system or public interest.

Our digital financial services business in Thailand has obtained e-payment service business licenses for (i) electronic money services, (ii) electronic payment services through any device or network, and (iii) payment services. In addition, we have also obtained an e-money card license from the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the Notification of the Revolution Council No. 58, dated January 26, 1972, or the Notification of the Revolution Council No. 58, which mandated that e-money card service businesses require approval from the relevant authority.

Under the Payment Systems Act, an operator seeking to operate a regulated payment system or regulated payment service, which includes e-payment services, is required to have a license before operating such business. Under the Payment Systems Act, a business operator who has been granted e-payment business licenses under prior regulations must have filed its application for license or the application for registration with the Bank of Thailand before August 13, 2018. Upon filing such applications within the prescribed period, the operator is entitled to operate the businesses indefinitely until the Minister of the Ministry of Finance or the Bank of Thailand instruct otherwise. In this regard, the Bank of Thailand has issued several regulations regulating businesses operating regulated payment systems and services. As an existing license holder, we filed our application within the prescribed period and have obtained the new license under the Payment Systems Act to operate e-payment services.

Any non-compliance with the regulations regarding the regulated payment system or the regulated payment services will be subject to monetary fines and, depending on the severity of the non-compliance, may result in the suspension or revocation of the relevant licenses obtained under such regulations.

In addition, on January 18, 2021, the Bank of Thailand issued the Notification of the Bank of Thailand No. SorNorChor 1/2564 (2021) Regarding the Guideline on Supervision of Information Technology Risk in accordance with the Laws on Payment System requiring the designated payment services providers to arrange appropriate IT governance, IT security controls, and IT risk management. Under the Notification, the provisions regarding cyber hygiene will be effective from April 29, 2021 onwards and provisions regarding IT risk management will be effective from January 29, 2022 onwards.

Regulations on Nano Financing

The Ministry of Finance promulgated the Notification Regarding Businesses that Require a Permit According to Section 5 of the Notification of the Revolution Council No. 58 (Nano Finance), or the Nano Finance Notification, which requires a nano finance business operator to obtain an approval from the Minister of Finance through the Bank of Thailand. The Nano Finance Notification also stipulates that loan proceeds from nano financing may only be used for business-related purposes in order to boost opportunities to small business owners. Our subsidiary engaging in digital financial services business in Thailand has obtained the nano finance license from the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the Nano Finance Notification.

We have obtained an approval to operate nano finance business and provide nano financing to selected AirPay counters in Thailand. Our nano finance business is subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Bank of Thailand, the government authority overseeing nano finance businesses. The Bank of Thailand promulgated the Notification No. SorNorSor 13/2563 (2020) Regarding the Rules, Procedures and Conditions for the Operation of Nano Finance Businesses. Under such notification, operators of nano finance businesses should take into account the borrower's ability to repay the loan (which is unsecured) and consider a credit limit for each borrower. The maximum credit limit shall not exceed THB100,000 (US\$3,331), and the interest rate, together with fees and penalties, shall not exceed 33% per annum. In addition, the nano finance business operator shall maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of seven times or less throughout its operation.

Regulations on Personal Loans

Personal loan operators are subject to the Notification regarding Businesses that Require a Permit According to Section 5 of the Notification of the Revolution Council No. 58 (Supervised Personal Loan), as amended, and its implementation rules promulgated by the Bank of Thailand, or collectively, the Supervised Personal Loan Notification. According to the Supervised Personal Loan Notification, a company providing uncollateralized personal loans for no specific purpose to individuals is required to obtain a supervised personal loan business license. Our subsidiary engaging in the digital financial services business in Thailand has obtained a supervised personal loan business license from the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the Supervised Personal Loan Notification.

According to the Notification of the Bank of Thailand No. SorNorSor 12/2563 (2020), the Bank of Thailand, as the competent authority under the Supervised Personal Loan Notification, requires that the credit limit for personal loans should not exceed one and a half or five times the average monthly income of the borrower or the average monthly balance in the borrower's deposit account, in the case where the average income is below or over THB30,000 (US\$999) a month, respectively, at a financial institution for the six month period immediately before the date on which the personal loan is granted. Moreover, the interest rate for personal loans, together with fees and penalties, shall not exceed 25% per annum.

Regulations on Digital Lending

Any personal loan operators under the Supervised Personal Loan Notification, who use digital technology and alternative data to facilitate provision of loans in regards to the assessment of the ability or willingness to repay the loan, disbursement and repayment, and disclosure of information, are subject to the Notification of the Bank of Thailand No. TorPorTor.ForGorSor.(01)Vor. 977/2563 (2020) Regarding the Rules, Procedures and Conditions for the Undertaking of Digital Personal Loan Business, or the Digital Personal Loan Notification. Pursuant to the Digital Personal Loan Notification, the personal loan operators intending to undertake the digital personal loan business must notify the Bank of Thailand before commencing its business. The maximum credit limit for digital personal loans granted to each borrower shall not exceed THB20,000 (US\$666) with the repayment period not exceeding 6 months, regardless of financial condition, income or balance in the deposit account of the borrower.

Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property laws in Thailand are comprised of the Copyrights Act, B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended, Patent Act B.E. 2522 (1979), as amended, Trade Secret Act, B.E. 2545 (2002), as amended, and Optical Disc Production Act, B.E. 2548 (2005).

Trademarks registered outside of Thailand are not automatically protected under Thai laws. Protection will be granted to trademarks registered with the Department of Intellectual Property of the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand. In contrast, original works of authorship will receive copyright protection the moment they are created. Computer software will be protected under the Thailand Copyright Act. An infringement of intellectual property rights may lead to civil and/or criminal liabilities.

Regulations on Anti-money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing

The key regulation for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing is the Money Laundering Prevention and Suppression Act, B.E. 2542 (1999), as amended, which imposes reporting obligations on certain types of business operations for (i) any transactions that reach certain thresholds which vary depending on the type of transactions involved; and (ii) suspicious transactions. Personal loan business operators and e-payment business operators are required to apply the know-your-client measures when the value of transaction(s) is (i) THB500,000 (US\$16,656) or more for any single bill payment; (ii) THB50,000 (US\$1,666) or more for any e-money or electronic money transfer; or (iii) THB100,000 (US\$3,331) or more for other single or cumulative transactions. In addition, personal loan operators and e-payment service business operators need to have procedures relating to customer due diligence in place to ensure that its services are not being used by members of groups identified as terrorists by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

Regulations on Labor

Labor matters are mainly governed by the Thai Civil and Commercial Code and the Thai Labor Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998), as amended, and its subsequent notifications. The laws stipulate relationship between the employer and the employees in essential aspects, including working hours, leaves, wages, employment termination and severance payment, etc. The employment arrangement can be made verbally and is not required in writing.

Under the Thai Labor Protection Act, it's mandatory for employers to establish work rules when 10 or more employees are hired and it shall cover the following issues: (i) working days, normal working hours and rest period; (ii) holidays and rules governing the taking of holidays; (iii) rules governing overtime and holiday work; (iv) the day and place where wages, overtime pay, holiday pay and holiday overtime pay are to be made; (v) leave and rules governing the taking of leave; (vi) discipline and disciplinary measures; (vii) lodging of grievances; and (viii) termination of employment, severance pay and special severance pay.

Regulations on Personal Data Protection

On May 28, 2019, the Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019) became effective, except that Chapter 2 (Personal Data Protection), Chapter 3 (Rights of the Data Subject), Chapter 5 (Complaints), Chapter 6 (Civil Liability) and Chapter 8 (Penalties) of such law, collectively, the Delayed Provisions, took effect from May 27, 2020. Due to a general lack of readiness by both public and private sectors to comply with the Personal Data Protection Act, a majority of businesses will not be subject to the Delayed Provisions until May 30, 2021 pursuant to the Royal Decree on Agencies and Businesses Not Subject to the Personal Data Protection Act, B.E. 2563 (2020). Personal data collected from our conduct of businesses fall within the scope of the Personal Data Protection Act.

The Personal Data Protection Act applies to the collection and processing of personal data, including but not limited to the collection, use, disclosure or transfer by a data controller or a data processor. As the law has extraterritorial enforcement, data controllers and data processors both in and outside of Thailand may be subject to this regulation.

In addition, data controllers are required to inform data subjects of the purpose of their collection and subsequent processing of the personal data collected, and obtain consents for such collection or processing, unless otherwise provided in the Personal Data Protection Act.

Singapore

Regulations on Dividend Distributions

The governing legislation for the distribution of dividends in Singapore is the Companies Act. Under Section 403 of the Companies Act, a Singapore company is only allowed to pay dividends out of profits and there are certain restrictions on the use of profits for the purposes of dividend declaration. Firstly, any profits of a company applied towards the purchase of its shares pursuant to the share buyback provisions under the Companies Act cannot be payable as dividends to the shareholders. The foregoing restriction does not apply to any part of the proceeds from a resale of treasury shares where the sums that were utilized to purchase those treasury shares initially came out of profits in the first place. Finally, any gains derived from the sale of treasury shares cannot be payable as dividends to the shareholders of the company.

In addition to complying with the Companies Act, the payment of dividends must also be in accordance with the company's constitution and the generally acceptable accounting principles in Singapore.

Regulations on Information Technology

Regulation of Internet Content

The Singapore Broadcasting Act prohibits the provision of certain broadcasting services, including internet content, in or from Singapore without a license issued by the Infocomm Media Development Authority. The Infocomm Media Development Authority is the regulator of the information, communications and media sectors in Singapore. The Singapore Broadcasting Act sets out an automatic class licensing scheme for computer online services provided by internet content providers. An internet content provider includes a corporation which provides any program for business purposes on the internet.

Internet content providers are in general mandated to be automatically class licensed without any need to make specific applications to the Infocomm Media Development Authority, and are required to comply with the conditions of the class license and the Internet Code of Practice. As an internet content provider, we are obliged to use our best efforts to ensure that prohibited material (which refers to material that is objectionable on the grounds of public interest, public morality, public security, national harmony, offends good taste or decency, or is otherwise prohibited by applicable Singapore laws) is not broadcast via the internet to users in Singapore, and we are also required to deny access to any prohibited material if directed to do so by the Infocomm Media Development Authority. If we contravene the class license conditions or the Internet Code of Practice, we may face administrative sanctions such as suspension or cancellation of our license, or fines.

In addition, to the extent that our platforms or services enable our users to transmit online content to each other or access third party online content, we would be an internet intermediary under the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act 2019, or POFMA. POFMA empowers any Singapore government minister to direct the POFMA Office to issue certain directions to internet intermediaries whose internet intermediary service had been used to communicate a false statement of fact in Singapore, if the minister is of the opinion that it would be in the public interest to do so. Such directions would include: (a) targeted correction directions, which require the internet intermediary to communicate a correction notice on its service to all end-users in Singapore who accessed the offending false statement of fact after a specified time; and (b) disabling directions, which require the internet intermediary to disable access by end-users in Singapore to the offending false statement of fact being communicated on or through its service. Companies may be fined if they fail to comply with directions issued under POFMA without reasonable excuse.

Regulations on Imported Games and Game Operating

Video Game Classification

Pursuant to Singapore's Films Act, the Board of Film Censors of the Infocomm Media Development Authority is responsible for classifying films, videos and video games distributed in Singapore. In particular, it administers the video game classification system under the Films Act, which requires businesses importing or distributing physical copies of video games in Singapore to submit the video games to the Infocomm Media Development Authority for rating and classification. However, the video game classification system does not apply to games which are only available via internet download. Since the online games that we offer are available only through online platforms, we in general are not subject to the video game classification system. However, the Infocomm Media Development Authority retains the right to issue a rating and/or classification of any of the online games we offer, should it choose to do so.

Films Regulation

The Films Act imposes a regulatory requirement for an organization to hold a license for carrying on the business of importing, making, distributing or exhibiting films. A film is defined to include a video recording for use as a game. The Films (Video Games Exemption) Notification 2008 exempts a video game distributor from having to comply with the abovementioned requirement to obtain a license. There remains some uncertainty with respect to whether the exemption covers an online game operator as the words 'video games' are neither defined in the Films Act nor in the aforesaid exemption. This is due to the contents of the Films Act and its related regulations not being drafted specifically for the digital age of online games. Further, due to the latter reason, there is uncertainty on whether an online game needs to be submitted to the Board of Film Censors for censorship evaluation prior to distribution. In the opinion of Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP, our counsel as to Singapore law, it is consistent with market practice that we treat our online games as video games and do not apply for the film license or submit our online games for censorship evaluation.

Regulations on E-commerce

Consumer Protection

There are various general consumer protection laws in place in Singapore, which apply generally to all relevant transactions including electronic transactions, but are not specifically targeted at regulating e-commerce operations. One or more of these laws would be relevant in the context of online game operations or e-commerce operations.

The Consumer Protection (Fair Trading) Act sets out a legislative framework to allow consumers aggrieved by unfair practices to have recourse to civil remedies before the Singapore courts. The definition of supplier under the Consumer Protection (Fair Trading) Act includes persons who promote the use or purchase of goods or services which we do through our digital entertainment and e-commerce platforms. Suppliers may be held liable for engaging in unfair practices in relation to consumer transactions. Unfair practices include, among other things: (i) doing or saying anything which would reasonably deceive or mislead consumers, (ii) making a false claim, (iii) taking unreasonable advantage of a consumer, or (iv) making various forms of misrepresentations to the consumer.

The Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act prohibits the use of false trade descriptions on goods supplied in the course of trade. Trade descriptions include any description, statement or indication that directly or indirectly relates to the fitness for purpose, strength, performance, behavior or accuracy of any goods. This prohibition applies to all persons in the course of business and would be applicable in an e-commerce marketplace. Violations of the Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act are subject to criminal liability.

Regulations on E-payment

The Monetary Authority of Singapore regulates payment service providers and payment systems in Singapore under the Payment Services Act 2019 which came into effect on January 28, 2020. Under the Payment Services Act 2019, a license from the Monetary Authority of Singapore is required for providing any type of payment service in Singapore unless such service is exempted under the law. The payment services regulated under the Payment Services Act 2019 are "account issuance service," "domestic money transfer service," "cross-border money transfer service," "merchant acquisition service," "e-money issuance service," "digital payment token service" and "money-changing service." In particular, "e-money issuance service" means the service of issuing e-money to any person for the purpose of allowing a person to make payment transactions and "account issuance service" includes the service of issuing a payment account to any person in Singapore. Pursuant to the Payment Services (Exemption for Specified Period) Regulations 2019, certain entities who satisfied the relevant criteria and submitted a notification to the Monetary Authority of Singapore within the specified timeframe were exempt from holding a license under the Payment Services Act 2019 for the specific payment service(s) for a specified period. For entities that notified the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the exemption ceased on July 28, 2020 (for digital payment token services) or January 28, 2021 (for all other newly regulated payment services), unless the entity submitted a license application under the Payment Services Act 2019 to carry on business of providing the relevant payment service(s) before that date, in which case the exemption with respect to those payment service(s) will cease on the date that the application is approved, rejected by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, or withdrawn.

A licensee under the Payment Services Act 2019 is required to comply with the requirements under the Act and its subsidiary legislations, as well as all applicable notices and guidelines issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (including but not limited to Notice PSN01 Prevention of Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism – Holders of Payment Services Licence (Specified Payment Services) and/or Notice PSN02 Prevention of Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism – Holders of Payment Service Licence (Digital Payment Token Service)). One of such requirements imposed upon a licensee under the Payment Services Act 2019 is to provide the Monetary Authority of Singapore with all such information relating to its business of providing any payment service as the Monetary Authority of Singapore may specify by notice in writing. Further, pursuant to Notice PSN01 Prevention of Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism – Holders of Payment Services Licence (Specified Payment Services), unless otherwise exempted, the holder of a license under the Payment Services Act 2019 to provide a specified payment service (i.e. “account issuance service,” “domestic money transfer service,” “cross-border money transfer service” or “money-changing service”) must, amongst various things, perform due diligence measures to establish and verify the identity of each customer; maintain data, documents and information relating to transactions; submit reports on suspicious transactions to the Suspicious Transactions Reporting Office; and implement internal policies, procedures and controls to help prevent money laundering and terrorism financing. A licensee under the Payment Services Act 2019 will also need to comply with the directions and/or regulations issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore under Section 27A of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act in relation to dealing with assets of and/or imposing sanctions on designated persons.

In addition to the above, the Payment Services (Amendment) Bill was passed in parliament in 2021 but has not come into operation. It will come into operation on a date that the Minister appoints by notification in the *Gazette*. The Payment Services (Amendment) Bill makes amendments to the Payment Services Act 2019. The amendments include but are not limited to widening the definition of “cross border money transfer service” to include transmission of money between two countries, arranged by a payment service provider in Singapore; and widening the definition of “domestic money transfer service” such that the definition applies except where both the payer and payee of a transaction executed under the service are financial institutions.

Regulations on Digital Banking

We have been selected to be awarded a digital full bank, or DFB, license in Singapore (but have not been awarded such license as of the date of this annual report). If and when we are awarded the DFB license and our DFB is operationalized, it will be allowed to conduct banking business in Singapore, including taking deposits from and providing banking services to retail and non-retail customer segments.

The Monetary Authority of Singapore, or MAS, will regulate DFBs under the Banking Act (Chapter 19 of Singapore) and its subsidiary legislation, notices, etc., with certain modifications (such as those set out in the publication “Eligibility Criteria and Requirements for Digital Banks” issued by the MAS). Generally, a DFB will be subject to the full range of laws and regulations that apply to existing full banks licensed by the MAS. These include meeting the minimum paid-up capital requirement set by the MAS, eventually reaching S\$1.5 billion (US\$1.1 billion) once the DFB is fully functioning, regulations around unsecured lending, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, economic sanctions, corporate governance, risk management and prudential requirements, although certain of these rules will be eased in until the DFB is fully functioning.

A DFB will commence operations as a restricted DFB before eventually becoming a fully functioning DFB. The pace of growth of a restricted DFB will depend on its ability to meet its commitments and MAS’ other supervisory expectations. However, the MAS generally expects a DFB to be fully functioning within three to five years from commencement of business.

Regulations on Data Protection and Information Security

Personal Data Protection

The Personal Data Protection Act of Singapore governs the collection, use and disclosure of the personal data of individuals by organizations, and is administered and enforced by the regulator, the Personal Data Protection Commission. It sets out data protection obligations which all organizations are required to comply with in undertaking activities relating to the collection, use or disclosure of personal data. A failure to comply with any of the above can subject an organization to a fine of up to S\$1 million (US\$756,773) per breach.

An online game operator or e-commerce company is required to comply with the Personal Data Protection Act. Among other things, such company is required to obtain consent from its customers and inform them of the applicable purposes before collecting, using or disclosing their personal data. Moreover, it is also required to put in place sufficient measures to protect the personal data in its possession or control from unauthorized access, loss or damage.

Pursuant to the Personal Data Protection Commission's Advisory Guidelines on the Personal Data Protection Act for NRIC and other National Identification Numbers that was issued in August 2018, an organization such as an online game operator or e-commerce company is not permitted to collect, use or disclose an individual's identification number unless under certain exceptions. The Personal Data Protection Commission has commenced enforcement of these Guidelines from September 2019.

In the event of a data breach involving any personal data in an organization's possession or control, the Personal Data Protection Act requires the organization to reasonably and expeditiously assess the data breach, and notify the Personal Data Protection Commission of the data breach if it is assessed to be one that: (a) is likely to result in significant harm or impact to the individuals to whom the information relates, or (b) involves personal data of 500 or more individuals. In addition to notifying the Personal Data Protection Commission, organizations are also required to notify the affected individuals if the data breach is one that is likely to result in significant harm or impact to the affected individuals.

Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights

The Intellectual Property Office of Singapore administers the intellectual property legislative framework in Singapore, which includes copyrights, trademarks and patents. Singapore is a member of the main international conventions regulating intellectual property matters, and the WTO's Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

Copyright

Pursuant to the Copyright Act of Singapore, authors of protected works enjoy various exclusive rights, including the rights of reproduction and communication to the public. An author will automatically enjoy copyright protection as soon as he creates and expresses an original work in a tangible form. There is no need to file for registration to obtain copyright protection. Copyright works sent over the internet or stored on web servers are treated in the same manner as copyright material in other media. Online games and computer programs would qualify for such copyright protection, for example, as literary works, artistic works and/or cinematograph films.

Trade Marks

Singapore operates a first-to-file system in respect of registered trademarks under the Trade Marks Act of Singapore, and the registered proprietor is granted a statutory monopoly of the trade mark in Singapore in relation to the product or service for which it is registered. In the event of any trade mark infringement, the registered proprietor will be able to rely on the registered trade mark as proof of his right to the mark, and the infringement of a trade mark may give rise to civil and criminal liabilities. Statutory protection of a registered trade mark can last indefinitely, as long as the registration is renewed every 10 years.

Patents

The Patents Act of Singapore confers protection on patentable inventions on a first-to-file basis in Singapore, provided that the invention satisfies the requirements of novelty, having an inventive step and industrial applicability. Patents are valid for 20 years from the date of filing, subject to the payment of annual renewal fees. During the life of the patent, the owner will have the exclusive right to exploit the invention that is the subject of the patent.

Regulations on Anti-money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Financing

The primary anti-money laundering legislation in Singapore is the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act, or CDSA, provides for the confiscation of benefits derived from, and to combat, corruption, drug dealing and other serious crimes. Generally, the CDSA criminalizes the concealment or transfer of the benefits of criminal conduct as well as the knowing assistance of the concealment, transfer or retention of such benefits.

The Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act, or TSOFA, is the primary legislation for the combating of terrorism financing. It was enacted to give effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Besides criminalizing the laundering of proceeds derived from drug dealing and other serious crimes and terrorism financing, the CDSA also requires suspicious transaction reports to be lodged with the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office and the TSOFA requires information about any property belonging to any terrorist or terrorist entity to be reported to the Commissioner of Police. If any person fails to lodge the requisite reports under the CDSA and the TSOFA, it may be subject to criminal liability.

Regulations on Labor

The Employment Act of Singapore generally extends to all employees regardless of their designation, salary level or type of work performed, with the exception of certain groups of employees. It provides employees falling within its ambit certain protections such as minimum notice periods, maximum working hours, maximum amount of deductions from wages, minimum holidays and rest days, maternity/paternity leave, paid childcare leave, sick leave, etc. The Employment Act also applies to employees who are foreigners so long as they fall within the definition of “employee” under the Employment Act. In addition, the employment of foreign manpower in Singapore is also governed by the Employment of Foreign Manpower Act of Singapore. Aside from minimum benefits in respect of the aforesaid terms of employment in the Employment Act, employees in Singapore are entitled to contributions to the central provident fund by the employer as prescribed under the Central Provident Fund Act of Singapore. The specific contribution rate to be made by employers varies depending on whether the employee is a Singapore citizen or permanent resident in the private or public sector and the age group and wage band of the employee. Generally, for employees who are Singapore citizens in the private sector or non-pensionable employees in the public sector, 55 years old or below and that earn more than S\$750 (approximately US\$568) a month, the employer’s contribution rate is 17% of the employee’s wages.

C. Organizational Structure

Sea Limited is a holding company that does not have substantive operations. As of March 5, 2021, we conduct our business operations across 223 subsidiaries and branch offices, and 21 consolidated affiliated entities. Our significant subsidiaries, as that term is defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X, include the following entities (in chronological order based on their dates of incorporation):

- ***Garena Online Private Limited***, our wholly-owned subsidiary established in Singapore operating our digital entertainment business in Singapore;
- ***Shopee Limited***, our wholly-owned subsidiary established in the Cayman Islands holding certain of our e-commerce subsidiaries;
- ***Shopee Singapore Private Limited***, our wholly-owned subsidiary established in Singapore operating our e-commerce business in Singapore; and
- ***PT Shopee International Indonesia***, our wholly-owned subsidiary established in Indonesia operating our e-commerce business in Indonesia.

Contractual Arrangements among Our VIEs, Their Shareholders and Us

The laws and regulations in some of our markets place restrictions on foreign investment in and ownership of entities engaged in a number of business activities. To comply with the relevant laws and regulations, we and certain of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in the Cayman Islands and Singapore have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with certain VIEs and their shareholders who are local citizens. For the year ended December 31, 2020, revenue from all our VIEs (which excludes entities for which we have majority direct equity ownership) accounted for 12.9% of our total revenue. None of our VIEs is individually a significant subsidiary as defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X.

The contractual arrangements allow us to:

- exercise effective control over our VIEs, including the ability to direct the VIE shareholders to vote at our direction and have the ability to replace each of them as a VIE shareholder;
- receive substantially all of the economic benefits and absorb losses of our VIEs; and
- have an exclusive call option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and/or assets of our VIEs when and to the extent permitted by the relevant laws.

As a result of these contractual arrangements, we are the primary beneficiary of these VIEs and have consolidated their financial results in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. However, these contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership and the use of the contractual arrangements in some jurisdictions where we operate exposes us to certain risks. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Other Operational Risks—We rely on structural arrangements to establish control over certain entities and government authorities may determine that these arrangements do not comply with existing laws and regulations. We are also subject to other risks relating to such structural arrangements.”

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements by and among us, our VIEs and their respective shareholders.

Contracts that Give Us Effective Control of the VIEs

Loan Agreements

In order to ensure that the shareholders of our VIEs are able to provide capital to each of these entities in order to develop its business, we have entered into loan agreements with each shareholder. Pursuant to the loan agreements, we have granted loans to the shareholders that may only be used for the purpose of acquiring equity interests in or contributing to the registered capital of these entities. The time and manner for repayment of the loans are at the sole discretion of our lending entity. The loans may be repaid only by the shareholders transferring all of their equity interests in the VIE to us or our designee upon our exercise of the options under the exclusive option agreements. The loan agreements also prohibit the shareholders from assigning or transferring to any third party, or from creating or causing any security interest to be created on, any part of their equity interests in these entities. In the event that the shareholders sell their equity interests to us or our designee at a price which is equal to or lower than the principal amount of the loan, the loan will be interest-free. If the price is higher than the principal amount of the loans, the excess amount will be deemed to be interest on the loans payable by the shareholders to us.

Exclusive Option Agreements

In order to ensure that we are able to acquire all of the equity interests in our VIEs at our discretion, we have entered into exclusive option agreements with the respective shareholders of these VIEs. Each option is exercisable by us at any time, provided that doing so is not prohibited by law. The exercise price under each option is the minimum amount required by law and any proceeds obtained by the respective shareholders through the transfer of their equity interests in these entities shall be used for the repayment of the loan provided by us in accordance with the loan agreements. During the terms of the exclusive option agreements, the shareholders will not grant a similar right or transfer any of the equity interests in these entities to any party other than us or our designee, nor will such shareholder pledge, create or permit any security interest or similar encumbrance to be created on any of the equity interests. According to the exclusive option agreements, the VIEs cannot declare any profit distributions or grant loans in any form without our prior consent. The shareholders must remit to us in full any funds such shareholders receive from the VIEs in the event any distributions are made by the VIEs. The exclusive option agreements will remain in effect until the respective shareholder has transferred all of such shareholder's equity interests in the VIE entity to us or our designee.

Powers of Attorney

In order to ensure that we are able to make all of the decisions concerning our VIEs, we have entered into powers of attorney with the shareholders of these VIEs. Pursuant to the powers of attorney, each shareholder of our VIEs has irrevocably appointed us as such shareholder's attorney-in-fact to act for all matters pertaining to such shareholder's shareholding in the VIE entities and to exercise all of their rights as shareholders, including but not limited to attending shareholders' meetings and designating and appointing directors, supervisors, the chief executive officer and other senior management members of these entities, and selling, transferring, pledging or disposing the shares of these entities. We may authorize or assign our rights under this appointment to any other person or entity at our sole discretion without prior notice to or prior consent from the shareholders of these entities. Each power of attorney will remain in effect until these shareholder ceases to hold any equity interest in the relevant VIE.

Equity Interest Pledge Agreements

In order to secure the performance of our VIEs and their shareholders under the contractual arrangements, each of the shareholders of our VIEs have pledged all of their shares to us. These pledges secure the contractual obligations and indebtedness of such VIE shareholders, including all penalties, damages and expenses incurred by us in connection with the contractual arrangements, and all other payments due and payable to us by the relevant VIE under the exclusive business cooperation agreements, and by the VIE shareholders under the loan agreements, exclusive option agreements, and powers of attorney. Should the VIE or the VIE shareholder breach or default under any of the contractual arrangements, we have the right to require the transfer of such VIE shareholders' pledged equity interests in the relevant VIE to us or our designee, to the extent permitted by laws, or require a sale of the pledged equity interest and have priority in any proceeds from the auction or sale of such pledged interests. Moreover, we have the right to collect any and all dividends in respect of the pledged equity interests during the term of the pledge. Unless the relevant VIEs have fully performed all of their obligations in accordance with the exclusive business cooperation agreements and the pledged equity interests have been fully transferred to us or our designee in accordance with the exclusive option agreements and the loan agreements, the equity interest pledge agreements will continue to remain in effect.

Spousal Consent Letters

Under the spousal consent letters, each spouse of the married shareholders of our VIEs unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in the relevant entity held by and registered in the name of their spouse will be disposed of pursuant to the contractual arrangements. Each spouse agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interest in these entities held by their spouse. In addition, in the event that the spouses obtain any equity interest in these entities held by their spouse for any reason, they agreed to be bound by the contractual arrangements.

All of the contractual arrangements as described above will be terminated once the respective shareholder has transferred all of such shareholder's equity interests in the VIE entity to us or our designee.

Contracts that Enable Us to Receive Economic Benefits or Absorb Losses from the VIEs

Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement

In order to ensure that we receive the economic benefits of our VIEs, we have entered into exclusive business cooperation agreements with these entities under which we have the exclusive right to provide or to designate any third party to provide, among other things, technical support, consulting services, intellectual property licenses and other services to these entities, and these entities agree to accept all the services provided by us or our designee. Without our prior written consent, our VIEs are prohibited from directly or indirectly engaging any third party to provide the same or any similar services under these agreements or establishing similar cooperative relationships with any third party regarding the matters contemplated by these agreements. In addition, we have exclusive and proprietary ownership, rights and interests in any and all intellectual properties arising out of or created during the performance of these agreements.

Our VIEs agree to pay a monthly fee to us at an amount determined at our sole discretion after taking into account factors including the complexity and difficulty of the services provided, the level of and time consumed by our employees or our designee for providing the services, the content and value of services and licenses provided and the market price of the same type of services or licenses. These agreements will remain effective unless terminated in accordance with their provisions or terminated in writing by us. Unless otherwise required by applicable laws, these entities do not have any right to terminate these agreements in any event. We have the right to terminate the exclusive business cooperation agreements and/or require these entities to indemnify all damages in the event of any material breach of any term of these agreements by them. These entities agree to indemnify and hold us harmless from any losses, injuries, obligations or expenses caused by any lawsuits, claims or other demands against us arising from or caused by the services that we provide to these entities pursuant to the exclusive business cooperation agreements, except where such losses, injuries, obligations or expenses arise from our own gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Financial Support Confirmation Letters

In order to ensure that our VIEs have sufficient cash flow to fund their daily operations and/or to set off any losses incurred in such operations, we have entered into financial support confirmation letters with each of these entities. Under the financial support confirmation letters, we pledge to provide continuous financial support to these entities by ourselves or through our designees and agreed to forego our right to seek repayment in the event these entities are unable to repay such financial support or we become liable for the liabilities of these entities. These entities agree to accept such financial support and pledge to only use such support to develop their respective businesses. To the extent permitted by law, the financial support we provide to these entities may take the form of loans, borrowings or guarantees.

Based on opinions from our external legal counsels, we believe the ownership structure of our VIEs are generally in compliance with the local laws or regulations that are currently in effect, and each of the agreements among us, our VIEs and/or the local shareholders is valid, binding and enforceable, and do not and will not result in any violation of such laws or regulations that are currently in effect.

However, uncertainties in the relevant legal system could cause the relevant regulatory authorities to find the current contractual arrangements and businesses to be in violation of any existing or future relevant laws or regulations. In addition, if the VIEs or the shareholders of the VIEs fail to perform their obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs and expend resources to enforce our rights as the primary beneficiary under the contracts. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Other Operational Risks—We rely on structural arrangements to establish control over certain entities and government authorities may determine that these arrangements do not comply with existing laws and regulations. We are also subject to other risks relating to such structural arrangements.”

Thailand Shareholding Structure

Each of our operating entities in Thailand is established using a tiered structure that maximizes our equity interests in the entity while also complying with the Thai law requirement that each Thai company has at least three shareholders and, without approval from Thai authorities, direct foreign ownership of share capital of each entity operating the restricted business under the Thai Foreign Business Act is limited to less than 50%. As Thai laws only consider the immediate level of shareholding, no cumulative or look-through calculation is applied to determine the foreign ownership status of a company when it has several levels of foreign shareholding. Under this shareholding structure, our Thai operating entities are each owned by (i) a Thai entity, or Thai Holdco 1, holding slightly more than half of the shares, (ii) one of our employees holding one share, and (iii) one of our Cayman Islands or Singapore subsidiaries holding slightly less than half of the shares. Thai Holdco 1 is then owned by (i) another Thai entity, or Thai Holdco 2, (ii) the employee who holds one share in the Thai operating entity, and (iii) our Cayman Islands or Singapore subsidiary in the same shareholding proportions that our Thai operating entities are held. Thai Holdco 2 is in turn held by (i) one of our employees, who is a Thai citizen, holding preference shares equivalent to slightly more than half of the total number of shares, (ii) the employee who holds one share in the Thai operating entity, holding one share, and (iii) our Cayman Islands or Singapore subsidiary holding ordinary shares equivalent to slightly less than half of the total number of shares. The preference shares have limited voting rights and the right to receive a fixed, non-cumulative dividend of an immaterial amount in the event a dividend is declared. This structure allows us to effectively control nearly 100% of our Thai operating entities.

In the opinion of Kudun and Partners Company Limited, our counsel as to Thai law, the shareholding structure of our Thai operating entities is in compliance with applicable Thai law. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Other Operational Risks—We rely on structural arrangements to establish control over certain entities and government authorities may determine that these arrangements do not comply with existing laws and regulations. We are also subject to other risks relating to such structural arrangements.”

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our headquarters and our principal technical development facilities are located in Singapore, where we have leased approximately 37,800 square meters of office space, as of December 31, 2020. We also have local offices in Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, China, Brazil, and Mexico. In Indonesia, we have a right to build (*Hak Guna Bangunan*) on land of approximately 86,000 square meters, and are in the process of building a warehouse, which is expected to have a construction floor area of approximately 72,000 square meters.

The servers we currently use are hosted in leased data centers in different areas across our markets, as well as on cloud services. The data centers in our network are owned and maintained for us by major domestic and international data center providers. We generally enter into leasing and hosting service agreements with renewal terms. We believe that our existing facilities are sufficient for our current needs and we may need to obtain, usually by lease, adequate facilities to accommodate any future expansion plans.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

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

A. Operating Results

Overview

Sea operates three key businesses—Garena, Shopee, and SeaMoney. Each of our businesses provides a distinct and compelling value proposition to our users, and each exhibits strong virtuous cycle dynamics. We believe these distinct characteristics support our leadership position and provide a strong foundation for continued growth while creating barriers to entry for our competitors. We develop, curate and localize the content and services on our platforms to serve a highly diverse population across multiple markets and regulatory regimes.

We have achieved significant scale and growth since our founding. Our total revenue increased from US\$827.0 million in 2018 to US\$4,375.7 million in 2020, a CAGR of 130.0%. We had gross profit of US\$14.8 million, US\$604.9 million and US\$1,348.9 million in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. We incurred net losses of US\$961.0 million, US\$1,457.7 million and US\$1,624.2 million in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively, primarily due to our investments in expanding our businesses, in particular our e-commerce and digital financial services businesses.

Major Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our results of operations and financial condition are affected by the general factors driving the digital entertainment, e-commerce, digital financial services and other industries in our markets, including demographic and macroeconomic growth, technology adoption trends, and the digital transformation of industries.

Our results of operations are also directly affected by certain factors specific to us, including the following:

Size of Our User Base

Our revenue is largely driven by the number of users and the level of user engagement across our three businesses. In our digital entertainment business, due to our freemium business model, the higher the number of active users in our games, the larger the number of users likely to make in-game purchases. Likewise, in our e-commerce business, the larger the number of sellers and buyers on the platform, the larger the number and value of transactions which over time will drive advertising and transaction-based fee revenue for us. Finally, in our mobile wallet business, the larger the number of paying users and the larger the number of merchants accepting SeaMoney's payment options, the greater the potential transaction volumes that drive our commission revenue.

User Engagement and Monetization

As our level of user engagement increases, the potential for user spending and consequently our revenue also increases. A critical component of maximizing the monetization potential of each of our businesses is providing high-quality content and services and pricing our content and services correctly. Monetization is also dependent upon our ability to convert active users into paying users, and then increase revenue per paying user. For example:

- In our digital entertainment business, our primary source of revenue is the sale of in-game items. We focus on developing and curating the best content and localizing that content to cater to the tastes and preferences of each of our unique markets. We maximize the in-game user experience to keep our users highly engaged and increase the likelihood of in-game spending so as to maximize revenue. To do so, we provide a high-quality entertainment experience, adopt effective pricing strategies for each market and game, and leverage our platform's cross-selling tools to support long-term user engagement with our games.
- In our e-commerce business, we closely monitor the number of transactions per active buyer. We optimize the assortment of our product categories on our marketplace and build convenient tools to attract sellers. We monetize our e-commerce business mainly by offering sellers paid advertising services, charging transaction-based fees, and charging for certain value-added services. As our e-commerce marketplace grows, we may consider other monetization methods in order to capture additional revenue streams. We also purchase products from manufacturers and third parties and sell them directly to buyers on our Shopee platform.
- In our digital financial services business, we mainly monetize by charging commissions to third-party merchants with respect to our mobile wallet services, and by earning interests from borrowers with respect to our consumer credit business. We continually expand the number of use cases that accept our mobile wallet services to create greater convenience for our users. We believe that increasing the variety of use cases, together with our efforts to increase our mobile wallet user numbers and engagement, will lead to increases in the number of transactions through our mobile wallet business, and in turn the gross transaction value and commission income.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected and may continue to affect certain of our business activities and results. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—The COVID-19 pandemic has affected our business activities and results. Any future occurrence of natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics or other outbreaks, or other catastrophic events could also adversely affect our business" for more details. As the COVID-19 situation remains fluid and continues to evolve, our business, financial condition and results of operations may continue to be affected in the short- or long-term future.

Benefits of Our Platforms

Our platforms benefit from internal dynamics that allow us to increase our scale and user engagement quickly and in a cost-effective manner. Our businesses enjoy network effects, virtuous cycles and synergies across our platforms.

We benefit from the network effects resulting from the significant social aspects of our digital entertainment and e-commerce platforms. For example, because game players find it highly beneficial to join a platform with a large number of other game players, each new player that joins creates value for the existing community. This encourages current users to invite new users to our platform, which allows us to grow our user base with moderate acquisition cost and increases the likelihood that users will remain active and engaged and therefore spend on our platform.

Each of our three businesses is a multi-sided platform which benefits from virtuous cycle dynamics. Thus, as our platforms grow, they become more valuable to each of our users and this increases their potential spending opportunities. For example, as the number of buyers on our Shopee platform increases, Shopee attracts an increasing number of sellers, resulting in increases in the volume and variety of products available on the platform, which increases the purchasing opportunities for each of those buyers. This results in greater monetization potential as the size of each platform grows.

Finally, synergies among our digital financial services business and each of our digital entertainment and e-commerce businesses allow us to increase our user base and monetization quickly and cost-effectively. For example, as our Garena game players and Shopee buyers increasingly complete transactions using our mobile wallet services, our mobile wallet user base grows, which in turn attracts more merchants to join the mobile wallet network. As more third-party merchants join SeaMoney's network, our users become increasingly engaged with our platforms. At the same time, these users may also increasingly explore other services and product offerings available on our digital financial services platform.

Optimization of Our Cost Structure

Our cost and expense structure has several broad components: payment channel costs, royalties, amortized license fees and hosting costs for our digital entertainment business; sales and marketing expenses, consisting primarily of customer acquisition and retention expenses, for our e-commerce and digital financial services businesses; costs of logistics, including expenses for warehousing, for our e-commerce business; employee compensation and welfare costs and expenses, which are spread among different functions; and other costs and expenses across our businesses that are mainly fixed in nature. By offering our own mobile wallet and payment processing services, we strive to effectively reduce our payment channel costs and capture value that may otherwise go to third-party payment service providers. Our market leadership position in our digital entertainment business has enabled us to optimize our variable costs, as has our operating scale for e-commerce and digital financial services.

We have made a strategic decision to invest in the growth of our Shopee marketplace by incurring sales and marketing expenses in advance of our monetization efforts. In addition, we are also investing in user acquisition of our SeaMoney business. We believe that taking a thoughtful approach to monetization by building our user base and increasing engagement first will allow us to maximize our monetization in the future.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and changes in currency exchange rates may materially affect our reported results and consolidated trends. We earn revenue denominated in Indonesian rupiah, New Taiwan dollars, Vietnamese dong, Thai baht, Philippine pesos, Malaysian ringgit, Singapore dollars, Brazilian real, U.S. dollars, Indian rupee and Mexican pesos, among other currencies, while some of our costs and expenses are paid in other foreign currencies. We do not rely on any single currency as we earn revenue in different local currencies across our markets and keep a significant cash position in U.S. dollars.

Our expenses may become higher and our revenue and operating metrics may become lower than would be the case if exchange rates were stable or if we were operating and reporting in one currency. For example, if the U.S. dollar weakens relative to currencies in our local markets, our revenue, operating expenses and GMV will be higher than if currencies had remained constant. Likewise, if the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to currencies in our local markets, our revenue, operating expenses and GMV will be lower than if currencies had remained constant. Movements in foreign currency exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, which may cause our financial and operational metrics reported in the U.S. dollar to be not fully representative of the underlying business performance. We believe that our diversification in geographic coverage benefits our shareholders over the long-term. We may also enter into foreign currency derivative transactions to hedge potential foreign exchange risks. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our operational and financial results, which we report in U.S. dollars."

Description of Certain Statement of Operations Items

Revenue

We currently generate revenue primarily from our digital entertainment business and e-commerce business. The table below sets forth our revenue breakdown.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2018		2019		2020	
	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue
	(thousands, except for percentages)					
Service revenue						
Digital Entertainment	462,464	55.9	1,136,017	52.2	2,015,972	46.1
E-commerce and other services	270,049	32.7	822,659	37.8	1,777,330	40.6
Sales of goods	94,455	11.4	216,702	10.0	582,362	13.3
Total revenue	<u>826,968</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,175,378</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,375,664</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The table below sets forth the revenue from external customers based on the geographical locations where the services were provided or goods were sold, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2018		2019		2020	
	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue
	(thousands, except for percentages)					
Southeast Asia	581,336	70.3	1,378,141	63.4	2,791,894	63.8
Rest of Asia	229,773	27.8	489,291	22.5	655,007	15.0
Latin America	14,713	1.8	282,618	13.0	790,308	18.1
Rest of the world	1,146	0.1	25,328	1.1	138,455	3.1
Total revenue	<u>826,968</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,175,378</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,375,664</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The continuous revenue growth from 2018 to 2020 was mainly attributable to the rapid growth of our e-commerce platform, as well as the increasing popularity of our games, and in particular, the continued success of our self-developed game Free Fire.

Digital Entertainment

We generate revenue from our digital entertainment business primarily by selling in-game items to our game players. We recognize revenue ratably over the estimated delivery obligation period. Our revenue generated from digital entertainment accounted for 55.9%, 52.2% and 46.1% of our total revenue in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

The primary driver for revenue growth in our digital entertainment business is the size of our active user base and the level of user engagement. Due to the freemium business model of our immersive games, the higher the number of active users on our games, the greater the likelihood of such users to make in-game purchases. Therefore, we believe QAU is a key metric to help us understand both the active user base and user engagement on our games. For example, our QAUs increased from 216.2 million to 354.7 million and 610.6 million from the fourth quarter of 2018 to the fourth quarters of 2019 and 2020, respectively, which led to an increase in the number of paying users, which in turn contributed significantly to our revenue growth during those periods. User base growth and engagement are primarily driven by the launch of new games, the expansion of existing games into new markets, and the improvement and launch of new content in our existing games. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Our Businesses—Garena Digital Entertainment Business—Game Players.”

E-commerce and Other Services

E-commerce and other services revenue consist of revenue generated from our e-commerce marketplace services, digital financial services, and other services on our platforms. Revenue from products owned and sold by us on our Shopee platform was recorded under sales of goods revenue as discussed below. Our e-commerce and other services revenue constituted 32.7%, 37.8% and 40.6% of our total revenue during 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

We monetize Shopee’s marketplace model mainly by offering sellers paid advertisement services, charging transaction-based fees, and charging for certain value-added services. We may also roll out other means of generating revenue to broaden our monetization avenues in the future.

We generate revenue from our digital financial services business primarily from interest and fees from loans granted to commercial and consumer customers, and commissions charged to third-party merchants. We generally recognize our interest and fees, and commission from the transactions as revenue. Typically the commission charged is either a fixed rate or a certain percentage of the transaction value flowing through the platform.

Sales of Goods

Sales of goods revenue mainly comes from our e-commerce business. While we primarily operate as a marketplace, we also purchase products from manufacturers or third parties directly and sell on our Shopee platform under our official store to meet buyers' demand for such products. Bulk purchasing and direct product sales for specific product categories also enable us to offer better product assortment and more competitive prices to our buyers.

Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue primarily consists of direct expenses in generating revenue from our businesses.

Digital Entertainment

For our cost of revenue for digital entertainment, the largest portion relates to channel cost which is generally paid as a percentage of gross billings, and recognized as expenses over the performance obligation period, and a significant portion also relates to royalties, which are generally paid as a percentage of gross billings from our licensed games, and other fees relating to our use of various third-party intellectual properties. Other costs include server and hosting costs, upfront licensing fees, which are fixed and amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life or game licensing period, staff compensation and welfare costs, which include the share-based compensation, and other miscellaneous costs.

E-commerce and Other Services

Our cost of revenue for e-commerce services primarily consists of expenses associated with our logistics and other value-added services, bank transaction fees for transactions conducted through our Shopee platform, server and hosting costs, staff compensation and welfare costs, which include share-based compensation, and other miscellaneous costs.

Our cost of revenue for digital financial services primarily consists of server and hosting costs, interest expenses for deposits payable, bank transaction fees for transactions conducted through our SeaMoney platform, commissions we pay to counter operators, staff compensation and welfare costs, which include share-based compensation, and other miscellaneous costs.

Sales of Goods

Our cost of revenue for sales of goods is mainly attributable to the goods we purchase from manufacturers and third parties and sell directly to buyers on our Shopee platform.

Operating Income and Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses, net of other operating income. The table below sets forth our operating expenses, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of total revenue, for the periods indicated.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2018		2019		2020	
	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue
	(thousands, except for percentages)					
Other operating income	(9,799)	(1.2)	(15,890)	(0.7)	(189,645)	(4.3)
Sales and marketing expenses	705,015	85.3	969,543	44.6	1,830,875	41.8
General and administrative expenses	240,781	29.1	385,865	17.7	657,215	15.0
Research and development expenses	67,529	8.2	156,634	7.2	353,785	8.1
Total operating expenses	1,003,526	121.4	1,496,152	68.8	2,652,230	60.6

Other Operating Income

Our other operating income consists primarily of rebates from e-commerce related logistic services provided by third parties.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of online and offline advertising expenses, promotion expenses, and staff compensation and welfare expenses, which include share-based compensation for our employees engaged in sales and marketing functions. We expect to continue to incur significant sales and marketing expenses as we grow our user base and increase user engagement on our platforms and games, and continue building brand awareness.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of facilities and other overhead expenses, depreciation and amortization expenses, impairment losses, provision for credit losses for our digital financial services businesses, external professional service expenses, and staff compensation and welfare expenses, which include share-based compensation for our employees engaged in general and administrative functions. We expect our general and administrative expenses to increase for the foreseeable future as we grow our businesses.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of staff compensation and welfare expenses, which include share-based compensation for our employees engaged in product development functions. We believe continued investment in developing our platforms and content is extremely important to achieving our strategic objectives. As a result, we expect our research and development expenses to increase for the foreseeable future as we grow our business.

Results of Operations

The table below sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated, both in absolute amounts and as percentages of our total revenue. 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.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2018		2019		2020	
	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue	US\$	Percentage of Total Revenue
						(thousands, except for percentages)
Selected Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:						
Revenue:						
Service revenue						
Digital Entertainment	462,464	55.9	1,136,017	52.2	2,015,972	46.1
E-commerce and other services	270,049	32.7	822,659	37.8	1,777,330	40.6
Sales of goods	94,455	11.4	216,702	10.0	582,362	13.3
Total revenue	826,968	100.0	2,175,378	100.0	4,375,664	100.0
Cost of revenue:						
Cost of service						
Digital Entertainment	(267,359)	(32.3)	(435,905)	(20.0)	(702,329)	(16.1)
E-commerce and other services	(446,281)	(54.0)	(907,518)	(41.7)	(1,743,773)	(39.9)
Cost of goods sold	(98,570)	(11.9)	(227,035)	(10.4)	(580,657)	(13.3)
Total cost of revenue	(812,210)	(98.2)	(1,570,458)	(72.2)	(3,026,759)	(69.2)
Gross profit	14,758	1.8	604,920	27.8	1,348,905	30.8
Operating income (expenses):						
Other operating income	9,799	1.2	15,890	0.7	189,645	4.3
Sales and marketing expenses	(705,015)	(85.3)	(969,543)	(44.6)	(1,830,875)	(41.8)
General and administrative expenses	(240,781)	(29.1)	(385,865)	(17.7)	(657,215)	(15.0)
Research and development expenses	(67,529)	(8.2)	(156,634)	(7.2)	(353,785)	(8.1)
Total operating expenses	(1,003,526)	(121.4)	(1,496,152)	(68.8)	(2,652,230)	(60.6)
Operating loss	(988,768)	(119.6)	(891,232)	(41.0)	(1,303,325)	(29.8)
Interest income	11,520	1.4	33,935	1.6	24,804	0.6
Interest expense	(31,295)	(3.8)	(48,208)	(2.2)	(148,243)	(3.4)
Investment gain (loss), net	8,603	1.0	11,794	0.5	(17,820)	(0.4)
Changes in fair value of						
convertible notes	41,259	5.0	(472,877)	(21.7)	(87)	(0.0)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	4,801	0.6	(2,031)	(0.1)	(38,567)	(0.9)
Loss before income tax and share						
of results of equity investees	(953,880)	(115.3)	(1,368,619)	(62.9)	(1,483,238)	(33.9)
Income tax expense	(4,088)	(0.5)	(85,864)	(3.9)	(141,640)	(3.2)
Share of results of equity						
investees	(3,066)	(0.4)	(3,239)	(0.1)	721	0.0
Net loss	(961,034)	(116.2)	(1,457,722)	(67.0)	(1,624,157)	(37.1)
Non-GAAP Financial Measure:						
Net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes ⁽¹⁾						
	(944,172)	(114.2)	(867,776)	(39.9)	(1,333,824)	(30.5)

(1) To see how we define and calculate net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes, a reconciliation between such item and net loss (the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure) and a discussion of the limitations of non-GAAP financial measures, see “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

Year Ended December 31, 2020 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2019

Revenue

Our total revenue increased by 101.1% from US\$2,175.4 million in 2019 to US\$4,375.7 million in 2020. This increase was primarily due to increases in revenue from our e-commerce business and digital entertainment business.

- *Digital Entertainment:* Our digital entertainment revenue increased by 77.5% from US\$1,136.0 million in 2019 to US\$2,016.0 million in 2020. This increase was primarily due to the increase in our active user base as well as the deepened paying user penetration, and in particular, the continued success of our self-developed game Free Fire.
- *E-commerce and other services:* Our e-commerce and other services revenue increased by 116.0% from US\$822.7 million in 2019 to US\$1,777.3 million in 2020. This increase was primarily driven by the growth of our e-commerce marketplace, and positive developments in each of our marketplace revenue streams – transaction-based fees, value-added services, and advertising. It is a result of our commitment to continuously enhance our service offerings as we seek to create greater value for our platform users.
- *Sales of goods:* Revenue increased by 168.7% from US\$216.7 million in 2019 to US\$582.4 million in 2020, primarily due to the increase in our product offerings.

Cost of Revenue

Our total cost of revenue increased by 92.7% from US\$1,570.5 million in 2019 to US\$3,026.8 million in 2020. This increase was in line with the overall growth of our businesses:

- *Digital Entertainment:* Cost of revenue increased by 61.1% from US\$435.9 million in 2019 to US\$702.3 million in 2020. The increase was largely in line with revenue growth in our digital entertainment business. Improvement in gross profit margins was largely due to higher revenue contribution from our self-developed game.
- *E-commerce and other services:* Cost of revenue for our e-commerce and other services combined increased by 92.1% from US\$907.5 million in 2019 to US\$1,743.8 million in 2020. The increase was primarily due to higher expenses associated with our logistics and other value-added services, and other costs incurred in line with the growth of our e-commerce marketplace. Improvement in gross profit margins was mainly due to take-rate growth as we continue to roll out tools to better serve our users' needs.
- *Cost of goods sold:* Cost of goods sold increased by 155.8% from US\$227.0 million in 2019 to US\$580.7 million in 2020. The increase was largely in line with the increase in our product offerings.

Gross Profit

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit was US\$604.9 million in 2019 and US\$1,348.9 million in 2020. We had gross margins of 27.8% and 30.8% in 2019 and 2020, respectively, and our digital entertainment business had gross margins of 61.6% and 65.2% in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Other Operating Income

Our other operating income increased by 1,093.5% from US\$15.9 million in 2019 to US\$189.6 million in 2020. The increase was primarily due to the rebates from e-commerce related logistic services provided by third parties.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 88.8% from US\$969.5 million in 2019 to US\$1,830.9 million in 2020. The increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2020 was mainly from our e-commerce and digital financial services businesses. The increase in marketing expenses for our e-commerce business was primarily attributable to the ramping up of marketing incentives and brand marketing efforts, as we continue our investments to fully capture the opportunities in our markets. The increase in marketing expenses for our digital financial services business was mainly due to our efforts to drive adoption of our mobile wallet services.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses increased by 70.3% from US\$385.9 million in 2019 to US\$657.2 million in 2020. This increase was primarily due to higher staff compensation and benefit costs as well as provision for credit losses for our digital financial services business.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses increased by 125.9% from US\$156.6 million in 2019 to US\$353.8 million in 2020, primarily due to an increase in research and development staff force.

Other Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

Our net interest income, interest expense, investment gain (loss), fair value change for convertible notes and foreign exchange gain (loss) was a net loss of US\$477.4 million in 2019 compared to a net loss of US\$179.9 million in 2020. Our net non-operating loss in 2019 was primarily due to a fair value loss of US\$472.9 million arising from the fair value accounting treatment for the 2017 convertible notes while our net non-operating loss in 2020 was primarily due to interest expense on our convertible notes.

Loss before Income Tax and Share of Results of Equity Investees

As a result of the foregoing, we had loss before income tax and share of results of equity investees of US\$1,368.6 million in 2019, compared to loss before income tax and share of results of equity investees of US\$1,483.2 million in 2020.

Income Tax Expense

We had an income tax expense of US\$85.9 million in 2019 and US\$141.6 million in 2020. This was primarily due to corporate income tax and withholding tax expenses incurred by our digital entertainment segment.

Share of Results of Equity Investees

We had share of loss of equity investees of US\$3.2 million in 2019 and share of profit of equity investees of US\$0.7 million in 2020.

Net Loss

As a result of the foregoing, we had net loss of US\$1,457.7 million in 2019 and US\$1,624.2 million in 2020.

Net Loss Excluding Share-based Compensation and Changes in Fair Value of the 2017 Convertible Notes

Net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes was US\$867.8 million in 2019 and US\$1,333.8 million in 2020.

Year Ended December 31, 2019 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2018

Revenue

Our total revenue increased by 163.1% from US\$827.0 million in 2018 to US\$2,175.4 million in 2019. This increase was primarily due to increases in revenue from our e-commerce business and digital entertainment business.

- *Digital Entertainment:* Our digital entertainment revenue increased by 145.6% from US\$462.5 million in 2018 to US\$1,136.0 million in 2019. This increase was primarily due to the increase of our active user base as well as the deepened paying user penetration as we continue to bring new and engaging content to our users and enhance the game and monetization features based on a deep understanding of local preferences and conditions as well as our strong efforts in esports and community-building.
- *E-commerce and other services:* Our e-commerce and other services revenue increased by 204.6% from US\$270.0 million in 2018 to US\$822.7 million in 2019. This increase was primarily driven by the growth of our e-commerce marketplace, and positive development in each of our marketplace revenue streams – transaction-based fees, value-added services, and advertising. It is a result of our commitment to ever enhance our service offerings as we seek to create greater value for our platform users.
- *Sales of goods:* Revenue increased by 129.4% from US\$94.5 million in 2018 to US\$216.7 million in 2019. This increase was primarily due to the increase in our product offerings.

Cost of Revenue

Our total cost of revenue increased by 93.4% from US\$812.2 million in 2018 to US\$1,570.5 million in 2019. This increase was in line with the overall growth of our businesses:

- *Digital Entertainment*: Cost of revenue increased by 63.0% from US\$267.4 million in 2018 to US\$435.9 million in 2019. The increase was largely in line with revenue growth in our digital entertainment business. Improvement in gross profit margins was largely due to higher revenue contribution from our self-developed game.
- *E-commerce and other services*: Cost of revenue for our e-commerce and other services combined increased by 103.4%, from US\$446.3 million in 2018 to US\$907.5 million in 2019. The increase was primarily due to costs incurred in line with growth of our e-commerce marketplace, including, among other costs, higher bank transaction fees driven by GMV growth, higher costs associated with value-added services and other ancillary services we provided to our e-commerce platform users, as well as higher staff compensation and benefit costs.
- *Cost of goods sold*: Cost of goods sold increased by 130.3% from US\$98.6 million in 2018 to US\$227.0 million in 2019. The increase was largely in line with the increase in our product offerings.

Gross Profit

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit was US\$14.8 million in 2018 and US\$604.9 million in 2019. We had gross margins of 1.8% and 27.8% in 2018 and 2019, respectively, and our digital entertainment business had gross margins of 42.2% and 61.6% in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Other Operating Income

Our other operating income increased by 62.2% from US\$9.8 million in 2018 to US\$15.9 million in 2019. The increase was primarily due to an increase in sponsorship from partners who participated in our events and tournaments.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 37.5% from US\$705.0 million in 2018 to US\$969.5 million in 2019. During 2019, sales and marketing expenses relating to our digital entertainment and e-commerce businesses accounted for 11.2% and 79.0% of our total sales and marketing expenses, respectively. The increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2019 was mainly from the marketing efforts of our e-commerce business, which was aligned with our strategy to fully capture the market growth opportunity and was primarily attributable to the ramping up of brand marketing as well as higher staff compensation and benefit costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses increased by 60.3% from US\$240.8 million in 2018 to US\$385.9 million in 2019. This increase was primarily due to the expansion of our staff force and the increase in office facilities and related expenses.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses increased by 132.0% from US\$67.5 million in 2018 to US\$156.6 million in 2019, primarily due to an increase in research and development staff force.

Other Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

Our net interest income, interest expense, investment gain, fair value change for convertible notes and foreign exchange gain (loss) was a net gain of US\$34.9 million in 2018, compared to a net loss of US\$477.4 million in 2019. This was primarily due to a fair value gain of US\$41.3 million in 2018 as compared to a fair value loss of US\$472.9 million in 2019 arising from the fair value accounting treatment for the 2017 convertible notes.

Loss before Income Tax and Share of Results of Equity Investees

As a result of the foregoing, we had loss before income tax and share of results of equity investees of US\$953.9 million in 2018, compared to loss before income tax and share of results of equity investees of US\$1,368.6 million in 2019.

Income Tax Expense

We had an income tax expense of US\$4.1 million in 2018 and US\$85.9 million in 2019 despite a group net loss position in 2018 and 2019, respectively. This was primarily due to withholding tax and corporate income tax expenses incurred by our digital entertainment segment, partially offset by deferred tax assets recognized during the year.

Share of Results of Equity Investees

We had share of loss of equity investees of US\$3.1 million in 2018 and US\$3.2 million in 2019.

Net Loss

As a result of the foregoing, we had net loss of US\$961.0 million in 2018 and US\$1,457.7 million in 2019.

Net Loss Excluding Share-based Compensation and Changes in Fair Value of the 2017 Convertible Notes

Net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes was US\$944.2 million in 2018 and US\$867.8 million in 2019.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement our consolidated financial statements, which are prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we use net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes, a non-GAAP financial measure, as described below, to understand and evaluate our core operating performance. This non-GAAP financial measure, which may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies, is presented to enhance investors' overall understanding of our financial performance and should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

We believe that this non-GAAP financial measure provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results. This non-GAAP financial measure eliminates the impact of items that we do not consider indicative of the performance of our business. While we believe that this non-GAAP financial measure is useful in evaluating our business, this information should be considered as supplemental in nature and is not meant as a substitute for the related financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The use of net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes has material limitations as an analytical tool, as it does not include all items that impact our net loss or income for the period and share-based compensation and changes in fair value of convertible notes are significant expenses. In addition, because this non-GAAP financial measure may not be calculated in the same manner by all companies, it may not be comparable to other similar titled measures used by other companies.

The table below presents reconciliation of net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes to net loss, the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, for the periods indicated.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	(US\$ thousands)		
Net loss	(961,034)	(1,457,722)	(1,624,157)
Add: Share-based compensation	58,121	117,069	290,246
Add: Changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes	(41,259)	472,877	87
Net loss excluding share-based compensation and changes in fair value of the 2017 convertible notes	<u>(944,172)</u>	<u>(867,776)</u>	<u>(1,333,824)</u>

Segment Reporting

We have three reportable segments, namely, digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services. The chief operating decision maker reviews the performance of each segment based on revenue and certain key operating metrics of the operations and uses these results for the purposes of allocating resources to and evaluating the financial performance of each segment.

Information about segments during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 presented were as follows:

	For the Year ended December 31, 2020					Consolidated
	Digital Entertainment	E-commerce	Digital Financial Services	Other Services ⁽¹⁾	Unallocated expenses ⁽²⁾	
	(US\$ thousands)					
Revenue	2,015,972	2,167,149	60,785	131,758	–	4,375,664
Operating income (loss)	1,016,793	(1,442,593)	(520,075)	(49,006)	(308,444)	(1,303,325)
Non-operating loss, net						(179,913)
Income tax expense						(141,640)
Share of results of equity investees						721
Net loss						<u>(1,624,157)</u>

	For the Year ended December 31, 2019					Consolidated
	Digital Entertainment	E-commerce	Digital Financial Services	Other Services(1)	Unallocated expenses(2)	
	(US\$ thousands)					
Revenue	1,136,017	834,295	9,223	195,843	–	2,175,378
Operating income (loss)	529,524	(1,131,771)	(116,309)	(39,864)	(132,812)	(891,232)
Non-operating loss, net						(477,387)
Income tax expense						(85,864)
Share of results of equity investees						(3,239)
Net loss						<u><u>(1,457,722)</u></u>

	For the Year ended December 31, 2018					Consolidated
	Digital Entertainment	E-commerce	Digital Financial Services	Other Services(1)	Unallocated expenses(2)	
	(US\$ thousands)					
Revenue	462,464	269,578	11,458	83,468	–	826,968
Operating income (loss)	69,449	(893,489)	(34,056)	(62,548)	(68,124)	(988,768)
Non-operating income, net						34,888
Income tax expense						(4,088)
Share of results of equity investees						(3,066)
Net loss						<u><u>(961,034)</u></u>

- (1) A combination of multiple business activities that does not meet the quantitative thresholds to qualify as reportable segments are grouped together as “Other Services”.
- (2) Unallocated expenses are mainly related to share-based compensation and general and corporate administrative costs such as professional fees and other miscellaneous items that are not allocated to segments. These expenses are excluded from segment results as they are not reviewed by the chief operating decision maker as part of segment performance.

Taxation

Cayman Islands

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands and our primary business operations are conducted through our subsidiaries, branch offices and consolidated affiliated entities. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to tax on income or capital gains.

Singapore

Our subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore are subject to the Singapore corporate tax of 17% in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Garena Online Private Limited was granted an additional five-year development and expansion incentive by the Singapore Economic Development Board, or the EDB, commencing from January 1, 2017, which grants a concessionary tax rate of 10% on qualifying income, subject to certain terms and conditions imposed by the EDB.

Others

Subsidiaries incorporated in other jurisdictions are subject to the respective statutory corporate income tax rates of the jurisdictions where they are resident.

Domestic statutory corporate income tax rate in Indonesia was reduced from 25% to 22% with effect from the financial year 2020 and will be further reduced to 20% for the financial year 2022 and onwards.

In March 2021, the Philippines reduced its corporate income tax rate from 30% to 25%, effective retroactively from July 1, 2020.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows and Working Capital

Our principal sources of liquidity have been cash generated from operating activities and proceeds from our follow-on offerings and convertible notes offerings.

As of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, we had US\$1,259.3 million, US\$3,570.6 million and US\$7,053.4 million, respectively, in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand deposits and funds placed with banks or other financial institutions which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use and have original maturities of three months or less. Restricted cash comprises deposits pledged with banks as security in relation to the utilization of certain bank services, monies received and held in escrow in connection to our e-commerce business and advances received from customers in connection with our digital financial services business. Our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars as well as in local currencies of the markets where we operate. We intend to finance our future working capital requirements and capital expenditures from cash generated from operating activities and funds raised from financing activities. We believe that our current available cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements and capital expenditures in the ordinary course of business for the next twelve months.

Our working capital position (which is the difference between current assets and current liabilities) was US\$524.2 million, US\$2,047.8 million and US\$4,302.9 million as of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively, mainly due to increases in cash from our financing activities, including the net proceeds from the issuance of convertible notes in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and the follow-on offerings in 2019 and 2020.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	(US\$ thousands)		
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	(495,220)	69,865	555,868
Net cash used in investing activities	(224,528)	(363,219)	(886,912)
Net cash generated from financing activities	546,628	2,579,595	3,733,132
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(12,546)	25,025	80,727
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(185,666)	2,311,266	3,482,815
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	1,444,978	1,259,312	3,570,578
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the year	1,259,312	3,570,578	7,053,393

Operating Activities

Net cash generated from operating activities increased by US\$486.0 million to US\$555.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to US\$69.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. The principal driver of our operating cash flows is cash received from sales of our products and services, including proceeds from our sales of in-game virtual items in our digital entertainment business, fees collected from customers in our e-commerce business, interest received from our loan business, commissions from merchants in our digital financial services business, and proceeds from direct sales of products. The increase in operating cash flows was primarily driven by an increase in the change in deferred revenue of US\$525.2 million, mainly due to cash generated from sales of in-game virtual items in our digital entertainment business, which was largely attributable to our self-developed game Free Fire, and an increase in the change in accrued expenses and other payables by US\$589.4 million, which was primarily attributable to higher escrow payables and accrued cost of revenue and sales and marketing expenses. The increase in operating cash flows was partially offset by an increase in net loss (after adjusting for non-cash items) by US\$258.1 million, an increase in the change in prepaid expenses and other assets, which was primarily attributable to higher receivables due from our logistics providers and payment collection channels in our e-commerce business, and higher deferred channel costs in our digital entertainment business, and an increase in the change in accounts receivables, which was primarily attributable to higher receivables from our game distribution channels.

Net cash generated from operating activities was US\$69.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to net cash used in operating activities of US\$495.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018. The principal driver of our operating cash flows is cash received from sales of our products and services, including proceeds from our sales of in-game virtual items in our digital entertainment business, fees collected from customers in our e-commerce business, commissions from merchants in our digital financial services business, and proceeds from direct sales of products. Operating cash flows turned from negative in 2018 to positive in 2019 principally due to changes in our working capital, primarily driven by an increase in the change in deferred revenue of US\$433.0 million, mainly due to cash generated from sales of in-game virtual items in our digital entertainment business, which was largely attributable to our self-developed game Free Fire, and a decrease in the change in inventories of US\$40.2 million due to inventory management efforts. Operating cash flows were also positively affected by a decrease in net loss (after adjusting for non-cash items) by US\$155.8 million. The increase in operating cash flows was partially offset by an increase in the change in prepaid expenses and other assets, which was primarily attributable to higher receivables due from payment collection channels in our e-commerce business and higher deferred channel costs in our digital entertainment business, and an increase in the change in accounts receivables, which was primarily attributable to higher receivables from our game distribution channels.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$886.9 million in 2020. This was primarily attributable to the purchase of property and equipment of US\$336.3 million, purchase of investments of US\$219.5 million and an increase in loans receivable of US\$255.7 million.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$363.2 million in 2019. This was primarily attributable to the purchase of property and equipment of US\$239.8 million and purchase of investments of US\$118.5 million.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$224.5 million in 2018. This was primarily attributable to the purchase of property and equipment of US\$177.3 million and purchase of investments of US\$69.6 million. These were partially offset by proceeds from the disposal of investments of US\$22.7 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash generated from financing activities amounted to US\$3,733.1 million in 2020, primarily attributable to net proceeds from issuance of convertible notes of US\$1,141.4 million and net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares of US\$2,970.2 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities amounted to US\$2,579.6 million in 2019, primarily attributable to net proceeds from issuance of convertible notes of US\$1,138.5 million and net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares of US\$1,538.8 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities amounted to US\$546.6 million in 2018, primarily attributable to net proceeds from issuance of convertible notes of US\$564.9 million.

Convertible Notes

In June 2018, we completed an offering of 2.25% convertible senior notes in an aggregate principal amount of US\$575 million, or the 2023 convertible notes. These 2023 convertible notes were offered to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and certain non-U.S. persons in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. The notes will mature in July 2023. Note holders have the right, at their option, to convert the outstanding principal amount in whole or in part in integral multiples of US\$1,000 principal amount (i) upon satisfaction of one or more of the conversion conditions as defined in the indenture prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding January 1, 2023; or (ii) anytime on or after January 1, 2023 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date. Unless otherwise converted or redeemed, we will repay the full outstanding and unpaid principal amounts in full on the maturity date. The notes may be converted, in whole or in part, into our ADSs at an initial conversion rate of 50.5165 ADSs per US\$1,000 principal amount (equivalent to approximately US\$19.80 per ADS), subject to certain anti-dilution and make-whole fundamental change adjustments. Upon conversion, we have the right, at our option, to pay or deliver, either cash, ADSs, or a combination of cash and ADSs to converting holders. Between May and October 2020, we entered into separate privately negotiated agreements with certain holders of our 2023 convertible notes to exchange approximately US\$378.5 million principal amount of our then outstanding 2023 convertible notes for a combination of approximately US\$50.0 million (plus accrued and unpaid interest to the exchange date, if any) in cash and approximately 18.5 million ADSs as consideration. As of March 5, 2021, holders of an aggregate of US\$153.6 million principal amount of our 2023 convertible notes have elected to convert, and after taking into account the 2023 convertible notes exchanged, approximately US\$42.9 million principal amount of our 2023 convertible notes remained outstanding.

In November 2019, we completed an offering of 1.00% convertible senior notes in an aggregate principal amount of US\$1,150 million, or the 2024 convertible notes. These 2024 convertible notes were offered to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and certain non-U.S. persons in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. The notes will mature in December 2024. Note holders have the right, at their option, to convert the outstanding principal amount in whole or in part in integral multiples of US\$1,000 principal amount (i) upon satisfaction of one or more of the conversion conditions as defined in the indenture prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding June 1, 2024; or (ii) anytime on or after June 1, 2024 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date. On or after December 2, 2022, we may redeem for cash all or any part of the notes, if certain conditions are met, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest. We may also redeem for cash all but not part of the notes at any time if less than US\$75 million aggregate principal amount of notes remains outstanding at such time. Unless otherwise converted or redeemed, we will repay the full outstanding and unpaid principal amounts in full on the maturity date. The notes may be converted, in whole or in part, into our ADSs at an initial conversion rate of 19.9475 ADSs per US\$1,000 principal amount (equivalent to approximately US\$50.13 per ADS), subject to certain anti-dilution and make-whole fundamental change adjustments. Upon conversion, we have the right, at our option, to pay or deliver, either cash, ADSs, or a combination of cash and ADSs to converting holders. As of March 5, 2021, holders of an aggregate of US\$105.7 million principal amount of our 2024 convertible notes have elected to convert, and approximately US\$1,044.3 million principal amount of our 2024 convertible notes remained outstanding.

In connection with the pricing of the 2024 convertible notes, we have entered into capped call transactions with certain financial institutions. These capped call transactions are generally expected to reduce the potential dilution with respect to our ADSs and Class A ordinary shares upon conversion of the 2024 convertible notes and/or offset any cash payments we are required to make in excess of the principal amount of converted notes, as the case may be, upon any conversion of the notes, with such reduction of potential dilution or offset of cash payments, as the case may be, subject to a cap based on the cap price of the capped call transactions. The cap price of the capped call transactions will initially be US\$70.36 per ADS, and is subject to certain adjustments under the terms of the capped call transactions.

In May 2020, we completed an offering of 2.375% convertible senior notes in an aggregate principal amount of US\$1,150 million, or the 2025 convertible notes. These 2025 convertible notes were offered to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and certain non-U.S. persons in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. The notes will mature in December 2025. Note holders have the right, at their option, to convert the outstanding principal amount in whole or in part in integral multiples of US\$1,000 principal amount (i) upon satisfaction of one or more of the conversion conditions as defined in the indenture prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding September 1, 2025; or (ii) anytime on or after September 1, 2025 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date. On or after May 19, 2023, we may redeem for cash all or any part of the notes, if certain conditions are met, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest. We may also redeem for cash all but not part of the notes at any time if less than US\$100 million aggregate principal amount of notes remains outstanding at such time. Unless otherwise converted or redeemed, we will repay the full outstanding and unpaid principal amounts in full on the maturity date. The notes may be converted, in whole or in part, into our ADSs at an initial conversion rate of 11.0549 ADSs per US\$1,000 principal amount (equivalent to approximately US\$90.46 per ADS), subject to certain anti-dilution and make-whole fundamental change adjustments. Upon conversion, we have the right, at our option, to pay or deliver, either cash, ADSs, or a combination of cash and ADSs to converting holders. As of March 5, 2021, holders of an aggregate of US\$0.5 million principal amount of our 2025 convertible notes have elected to convert, and US\$1,149.5 million principal amount of our 2025 convertible notes remained outstanding.

In connection with the pricing of the 2025 convertible notes, we have entered into capped call transactions with certain financial institutions. These capped call transactions are generally expected to reduce the potential dilution with respect to our ADSs and Class A ordinary shares upon conversion of the 2025 convertible notes and/or offset any cash payments we are required to make in excess of the principal amount of converted notes, as the case may be, upon any conversion of the notes, with such reduction of potential dilution or offset of cash payments, as the case may be, subject to a cap based on the cap price of the capped call transactions. The cap price of the capped call transactions will initially be US\$136.54 per ADS, and is subject to certain adjustments under the terms of the capped call transactions.

For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, we recognized total interest expense for coupon interest of US\$6.9 million, US\$14.3 million and US\$35.5 million and amortization of discount on the liability component of US\$14.2 million, US\$33.3 million and US\$88.2 million, respectively, on our 2023, 2024 and 2025 convertible notes.

Due to the exchanges and conversions completed during the year ended December 31, 2020, we recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of US\$24.4 million in our consolidated statements of operations.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures amounted to US\$178.4 million, US\$247.1 million and US\$357.1 million in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. Capital expenditure was incurred for purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets, such as game licenses and other intellectual property rights. The increase in our capital expenditure in 2020 was mainly attributable to the additional investment in servers and computer hardware due to the growth of our e-commerce business and digital entertainment business, as well as the leasehold improvements due to the expansion of our business. We will continue to make capital expenditures to meet the expected growth of our business and expect that cash generated from our operating activities and financing activities will meet our capital expenditure needs in the foreseeable future.

Holding Company Structure

Sea Limited is a holding company that does not have substantive operations. We conduct our operations primarily through our subsidiaries, branch offices and our consolidated affiliated entities. As a result, our ability to pay dividends depends upon, among others, dividends paid by our subsidiaries. If our subsidiaries or any newly formed subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing their debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us.

In addition, as determined in accordance with local regulations, our subsidiaries and VIEs in certain of our markets may be restricted from paying us dividends offshore or from transferring a portion of their assets to us, either in the form of dividends, loans or advances, unless certain requirements are met, and regulatory approvals are obtained. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Markets Related Risks—The ability of our subsidiaries to distribute dividends to us may be subject to restrictions under the laws of their respective jurisdictions.” Even though we currently do not require any such dividends, loans or advances from our entities for working capital and other funding purposes, we may in the future require additional cash resources from them due to changes in business conditions, to fund future acquisitions and development, or merely to declare and pay dividends or distributions to our shareholders.

Certain of the markets in which we have significant subsidiaries or principal operating entities, including Indonesia, Thailand and Taiwan, require those subsidiaries to establish and fund statutory reserves. Indonesian laws require a limited liability company to reserve a certain amount from its net profit each year as a reserve fund until such fund amounts to at least 20% of its issued and paid-up capital. Thailand regulations require a private limited liability company to allocate at least 5% of its retained earnings into a legal reserve fund at the time the dividend is paid until and unless the legal reserve fund reaches 10% of the company’s registered capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution. Taiwan laws require a limited liability company to set aside 10% of annual net income (less prior years’ losses, if any, and applicable income taxes) as legal reserve until the accumulated legal reserve equals the paid-in capital of such company before such company can distribute any dividend.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from sales of our goods and services upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled to for those goods or services. Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration that we expect to receive reduced by discounts, incentives and rebates. Revenue also excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties, including sales taxes and indirect taxes.

We evaluate revenue from services and sales of goods to determine if we control such services and goods to be the principal (i.e., report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e., report revenues on a net basis). The key indicators that we evaluate in determining gross versus net treatment include, but are not limited to, (i) which party is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service; (ii) which party bears inventory risks before the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer; and (iii) which party has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service.

Digital Entertainment

We distribute online games, including self-developed games and licensed online games from game developers, through our PC-based and mobile-based applications as well as certain app stores. We offer many ways for users to purchase in-game virtual items, including the SeaMoney and Shopee platform, other online payment gateways, bank transfers, credit cards, mobile phone billing and prepaid cards, including our own prepaid cards, which are sold through agents. As we control the service of providing games to the users and have a direct contractual arrangement with our paying users and have the right to determine the price to be paid by such users, the gross proceeds collected from these channels represent revenue to be recognized, while the amounts retained by these channels based on a predetermined percentage represent our cost of revenue to be recognized.

Proceeds from these sales are initially recognized as "Advances from customers" and are subsequently reclassified to "Deferred revenue" when the users make in-game purchases of the virtual currencies or virtual items within the games that we operate, and such in-game purchases are no longer refundable.

For the licensed games, we record revenue inclusive of the royalties payable to game developers, which are based on revenue-sharing ratios, as we control the service of providing the games to the users and are primarily responsible to the customers and have latitude in establishing the pricing of the virtual items.

Revenue is recognized over the performance obligation period. For purposes of determining the performance obligation period, we have determined that an implied obligation exists to the paying users to continue providing access to the virtual items purchased within the online games over an estimated delivery obligation period. Such delivery obligation period is determined in accordance with the estimated average lifespan of the virtual items sold or estimated average lifespan of the paying users of the said games or similar games.

- *Item-based revenue model.* Virtual items have different lifespan patterns: time-based, consumable and durable. Time-based virtual items are items with a stated expiration time, for which revenue is recognized ratably over the period based on the time unit of the virtual items. Consumable virtual items are items that can be consumed by a specific user action and have limitations on repeated use. Revenue attributable to consumable virtual items is recognized upon consumption. Durable virtual items are items that provide the user with continuing benefits over an extended period of time. Revenue attributable to durable virtual items is recognized ratably over their average lifespan, which is estimated based on users' historical usage patterns and playing behaviors for the virtual items. We assess the estimated average lifespan of durable virtual items on a quarterly basis.

- *User-based revenue model.* We track paying users' activeness within each game where the user-based revenue model is used to estimate paying users' average lifespan. Paying users are defined as inactive in a game when they have reached a period of inactivity for which it is reasonable to believe that these users will not return to that game. We determine the inactive rate of these paying users and revise the estimated paying users' average lifespan on a quarterly basis.

We believe the current revenue models provide reasonable depiction of the service transferred patterns to the customers and they represent the best estimation of the time period the customers are likely to play the respective games. Determining the estimated service period is subjective and requires management's judgment. Future users' usage patterns and playing behavior may change and differ from the historical usage patterns and playing behavior, and therefore the estimated service period may change accordingly in the future.

Digital Financial Services

We earn interest and fees from loans granted to commercial and consumer customers. Interest and fees earned are recognized over the period of the loan based on the effective interest method.

We also earn commissions from merchants when transactions are completed and settled through our digital financial services platform. These commissions are generally determined as a percentage based on the value of the merchandise being sold by the merchants. Commission is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations at the time when the underlying transaction is completed.

E-commerce

Our e-commerce business charges sellers on its marketplace a fixed rate commission fee based on gross merchandise values in selected markets. Fees are charged when the transactions are completed and settled. Such commission fees charged are recognized on a net basis.

Our e-commerce business also provides logistic services to end customers. Revenue from logistic services is recognized over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided through our performance of the services.

Our e-commerce business operates a customer loyalty program, where end users who purchase merchandise and participate in activities through Shopee's platform are given Shopee Coins which will entitle them to offset future purchases, participate in activities and redeem vouchers through Shopee's platform. A portion of the revenue attributable to Shopee Coins is deferred until they are redeemed, used or expired. In addition, we provide certain sales incentives, such as coupons, discounts and logistics incentives, to the end users as part of our plan to expand our market share. Sales incentives given to end users as a result of a concurrent sale transacted on Shopee's platform are recognized as reductions of the corresponding revenue. To the extent the sales incentives exceed revenue, the excess will be recorded in sales and marketing expenses.

We also charge our sellers advertising fees through a paid ads service offered on our Shopee platform. The paid ads service allows sellers to bid for keywords that match their product or service listing appearing in search or browser results on our Shopee marketplace. Their product or service listing will show higher in search rankings when users search for keywords they have bid on. Sellers prepay for paid ads services and the advertising income is recognized based on the number of clicks on the product or service listings during the service period.

Sales of Goods

We also sell merchandise products through our Shopee platform. We recognize revenue from sale of goods at the point in time that the customer obtains control of the goods, which generally occurs upon delivery to the customer.

Rendering of Services

We also recognize revenue from other services when the services are rendered.

Consolidation of VIEs

Our consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Sea Limited, our subsidiaries and our VIEs for which we or one of our subsidiaries is the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany transactions and balances between us, our subsidiaries and our VIEs are eliminated upon consolidation.

We operate in certain markets that have restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies. To comply with these foreign ownership restrictions, we conduct our businesses in certain markets through VIEs using contractual arrangements, including:

- loan agreements;
- exclusive option agreements;
- exclusive business cooperation agreements;
- financial support confirmation letters;
- powers of attorney; and
- equity interest pledge agreements.

Despite the lack of technical majority ownership, there exists a parent-subsidiary relationship between us and these VIEs, through the irrevocable power of attorney, whereby the shareholders of each VIE effectively assigned all of the voting rights underlying their equity interest in the VIEs to us. Furthermore, pursuant to the loan agreements, exclusive option agreement and equity interest pledge agreement, we obtained effective control over the VIEs through the ability to exercise all of the rights of the shareholders of the VIEs and therefore the power to govern the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIEs. In addition, through the financial support confirmation letter and the exclusive business cooperation agreement, we demonstrate our ability and intention to continue the ability to absorb substantially all the expected losses and receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIEs. Thus, we are the primary beneficiary of these VIEs and have consolidated their financial results in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Investments

Our investments consist of available-for-sale investments, held-to-maturity investments, equity security investments and equity method investments. In accordance with ASC 320, *Investments – Debt Securities*, we classify the investments in debt securities as “held-to-maturity,” “trading” or “available-for-sale,” whose classification determines the respective accounting methods stipulated by ASC 320. Dividend and interest income for all categories of investments in securities are included in earnings. Any realized gains or losses, if any, on the sale of the investments are determined on a specific identification method, and such gains and losses are reflected in earnings during the period in which gains or losses are realized. The securities that we have positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and stated at amortized cost. The securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and measured at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses for trading securities are included in earnings. Investments not classified as trading or as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale securities. Available-for-sale investment is reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Realized gains or losses are included in earnings during the period in which the gain or loss is realized.

We compare the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the available-for-sale investment with the amortized cost basis of the security to determine if a credit loss exists. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis of the investment, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses are recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than amortized cost basis. An available-for-sale investment is written off in the period the investment is deemed uncollectible.

In accordance with ASC 321, *Investments – Equity Securities*, for investments in an investee over which we do not have significant influence, we carry the investment at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. We have elected to measure its equity security investments without readily determinable fair value at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same investee. We regularly evaluate the impairment of our equity security investments based on the performance and financial position of the investee as well as other evidence of estimated market values. Such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reviewing the investee’s cash position, recent financing, projected and historical financial performance, cash flow forecasts and current and future financing needs. An impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations equal to the excess of the investment’s cost over its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. The fair value would then become the new cost basis of investment.

Investments in equity investees represent investments in (a) entities in which we can exercise significant influence but does not own a majority equity interest or control and (b) limited partnership in which we hold a five percent or greater interest. Such investments are accounted for using the equity method of accounting in accordance with ASC 323-10, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures: Overall*. Under the equity method, we initially record our investment at cost and prospectively recognizes its proportionate share of each equity investee’s net profit or loss into our consolidated statements of operations. The difference between the cost of the equity investee and the amount of the underlying equity in the net assets of the equity investee is recognized as equity method goodwill included in equity method investment on our consolidated balance sheets. We evaluate our equity method investments for impairment under ASC 323-10. An impairment loss on the equity method investments is recognized in our consolidated statements of operations when the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

We discontinue applying equity method if an investment (and additional financial supports to the investee, if any) has been reduced to zero. When we have other investments in the investee that have liquidation preferences more senior than the ordinary shares and the equity-method investment in the ordinary shares is reduced to zero, we continue to report its share of equity losses in our consolidated statement of operations, to the extent of and as an adjustment to the adjusted basis of the other investments in the investee. The order in which the equity losses are applied to the other investments follows the seniority of the other investments in the same investee.

Share-based Compensation

We adopted a share incentive plan in September 2009, last amended in July 2019, or the 2009 Plan. Under the 2009 Plan, we may grant options, restricted shares, restricted share units or share appreciation rights to our officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons, collectively known as eligible persons. The maximum number of ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2009 Plan will increase on January 1 of each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 by 5% of the total number of all classes of our ordinary shares outstanding on that day immediately before such annual increase pursuant to the 2009 Plan. As of January 1, 2021, the maximum number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the Plan is 148,888,743 Class A ordinary shares.

Share options, restricted share awards, restricted share units and share appreciation rights granted to employees are accounted for based on the fair value and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period (which is generally the vesting period) in the consolidated statements of operations. We have elected to recognize compensation expense using the straight-line method for equity-classified share-based awards granted with service conditions that have a graded vesting schedule. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

The following table summarizes our employee share option activity as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
Number of options granted	26,500,000	15,327,884	5,809,024
Weighted average exercise price (US\$)	15.00	15.00	18.59
Weighted average grant date fair value (US\$)	3.02	12.05	37.86

We calculated the estimated fair value of the options on the respective grant dates using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Granted in		
	2018	2019	2020
Risk-free interest rates	2.75% - 2.92%	2.34% – 2.68%	0.39% – 1.66%
Expected term	5 – 7 years	5.5 – 8.5 years	5.5 – 7.5 years
Expected volatility	33.3% - 35.2%	33.0% - 35.0%	32.4% - 33.7%
Expected dividend yield	—	—	—

The Black-Scholes option pricing model was applied in determining the estimated fair value of the share options granted to eligible persons. The model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the estimated expected stock price volatility and the expected term of the option for which employees are likely to exercise their share options. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. dollar swap curve at the time of grant. We have used the simplified method to determine the expected term due to insufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis to estimate expected term. For expected volatilities, we have made reference to the historical price volatilities of ordinary shares of several comparable companies in the same industry as us. Because we have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares and do not presently plan to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, we used an expected dividend yield of zero. Changes in these assumptions could significantly affect the estimated fair value of our share options and hence the amount of compensation expense that we recognize in our consolidated financial statements. Our management is ultimately responsible for the determination of the estimated fair value of its ordinary shares. The per option weighted-average grant-date fair value of share options granted in 2018, 2019 and 2020 was US\$3.02, US\$12.05 and US\$37.86, respectively.

The following table summarizes our restricted share awards and restricted share units activity as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
Number of restricted share awards and restricted share units granted	4,983,162	6,249,313	5,034,735
Weighted average grant date fair value (US\$)	12.30	20.50	72.37

Share-based compensation costs for restricted share awards and restricted share units are measured based on the fair value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant.

In determining the fair value of the non-vested ordinary shares and restricted share units and restricted share awards granted, the closing market price of the underlying shares on the last trading date prior to the grant dates is applied.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to be in effect during the period in which the basis differences are expected to reverse. We record a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. We apply ASC 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, to account for uncertainty in income taxes. ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements.

We have elected to classify interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if and when required, as part of “income tax” in the consolidated statements of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, *Debt – Debt with Conversion and Other Options* (Subtopic 470-20) and *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity* (Subtopic 815-40) – *Accounting For Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity* (“ASU 2020-06”), which simplifies the accounting and disclosures for convertible instruments and contracts in an entity’s own equity. We will adopt ASU 2020-06 in its first quarter of 2022. We are currently evaluating the impact ASU 2020-06 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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

Research and Development

Costs incurred in connection with the planning and implementation phases of the development of software for internal use are expensed. Costs incurred in the development phase are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life.

Costs incurred internally in researching and developing a software product are charged to expense as research and development costs prior to technological feasibility being established for the product. Once technological feasibility is established, all software costs are capitalized until the product is available for general release to customers. Technological feasibility is established upon completion of all the activities that are necessary to substantiate that the software product can be produced in accordance with its design specifications, including functions, features, and technical performance requirements. None of such costs were capitalized for any of periods presented.

Intellectual Property

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Intellectual Property.”

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the year ended December 31, 2020 that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.

E. Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2020, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that had or were reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2020.

	Total	Payment Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
			(US\$ thousands)		
Operating lease obligations, including imputed interest ⁽¹⁾	299,171	77,895	153,203	58,238	9,835
Obligations for leases that have not yet commenced, including imputed interest ⁽¹⁾	30,404	4,154	13,190	12,561	499
Finance lease obligations, including imputed interest	156	63	93	—	—
Debt, including scheduled interest ⁽²⁾	2,495,123	39,526	128,053	2,327,544	—
Purchase commitments ⁽³⁾	198,652	195,833	919	—	1,900
Minimum guarantee commitments ⁽⁴⁾	24,473	13,073	11,000	—	400
Total	3,047,979	330,544	306,458	2,398,343	12,634

(1) For further information, refer to Note 9 of the audited financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F.

(2) The principal balances of the 2023 convertible notes, 2024 convertible notes and 2025 convertible notes are reflected in the payment period in the table above based on the contractual maturity assuming no exchange or conversion subsequent to December 31, 2020.

(3) For further information, refer to Note 24 of the audited financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F.

(4) We have commitments to pay minimum royalty fees to game developers for certain online games we have licensed.

Other than the contractual obligations and commercial commitments set forth above, we did not have any long-term debt obligations, finance lease obligations, operating lease obligations, purchase obligations or other long-term liabilities as of December 31, 2020.

G. Safe Harbor

See “Forward-Looking Statements” at the beginning of this annual report.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEESA. Directors and Senior Management

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

Directors and Executive Officers	Age	Position/Title
Forrest Xiaodong Li	43	Chairman and Group Chief Executive Officer
Gang Ye	40	Director and Group Chief Operating Officer
Yuxin Ren	45	Director
Tony Tianyu Hou	42	Director and Group Chief Financial Officer
David Heng Chen Seng	54	Director
Khoon Hua Kuok	42	Director
David Jingye Chen	40	Chief Product Officer of Shopee
Chris Zhimin Feng	38	Chief Executive Officer of Shopee and Chief Executive Officer of SeaMoney
Yanjun Wang	40	Group Chief Corporate Officer, Group General Counsel and Company Secretary
Terry Feng Zhao	37	President of Garena

Forrest Xiaodong Li is our founder and has served as the chairman of Sea Limited and our group chief executive officer since our inception in May 2009. He is a member of the board of directors of the Singapore Economic Development Board, and serves as an independent non-executive director of Shangri-La Asia Limited. He also serves on the board of trustees for the National University of Singapore, and on the advisory council of Stanford University’s Graduate School of Business. Forrest holds an M.B.A. degree from Stanford University’s Graduate School of Business and a bachelor’s degree in Engineering from Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Gang Ye is our co-founder and has been a member of the board of directors of Sea Limited since March 2010. Gang has served as our group chief operating officer since January 2017 and served as our group chief technology officer between March 2010 and December 2016. He previously worked at Wilmar International and the Economic Development Board of Singapore. Gang holds B.S. degrees in Computer Science and Economics from Carnegie Mellon University.

Yuxin Ren has been a member of the board of directors of Sea Limited since September 2013. Yuxin is the chief operating officer at Tencent Holdings Limited and is currently leading the development of the Platform & Content Group and the Interactive Entertainment Group. Yuxin also currently serves as a director or officer of certain subsidiaries of Tencent Holdings Limited. Prior to joining Tencent, Yuxin worked at Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. He holds an EMBA degree from China Europe International Business School (CEIBS) and a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science and Engineering from the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China.

Tony Tianyu Hou has served as our director since February 2018. Tony joined our company in September 2010 and has served as our group chief financial officer since January 2013. He previously served as our financial controller. Before joining us, Tony was an audit senior manager at Ernst & Young, where he worked from October 2000 to September 2010 in both China and the U.S. Tony is a non-practicing U.S. Certified Public Accountant and a non-practicing member of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He holds an M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business and a bachelor's degree in Accounting from Fudan University.

David Heng Chen Seng has served as our director since October 2017. David has been the chief executive officer of ABC World Pte. Ltd., a private equity fund, since February 2019. He had held several senior positions at Temasek from 2003 to 2018, including joint head of consumer, head of real estate investment, joint head of China and head of Japan and Korea, and left Temasek as a senior advisory director in January 2019. Prior to joining Temasek in 2003, he was with Deutsche Bank AG as a vice president in its telecom, media and technology investment banking division from 2000 to 2003 and was a vice president of merger and acquisition advisory for Hong Kong and Singapore at Deutsche Bank from 1998 to 2000. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank, David worked at Standard Chartered Merchant Bank. He currently serves as a director at Singapore Art Museum, among other companies. David holds an M.B.A. degree from the University of Hull and a Bachelor of Engineering degree from the University of Canterbury.

Khoon Hua Kuok has served as our director since October 2017. Khoon Hua is the chairman of Kerry Holdings Limited, the main investment holding company of the Kuok Group in Hong Kong. He is also a director of Kerry Group Limited and Kuok (Singapore) Limited, the executive chairman of Kerry Logistics Network Limited and the vice chairman and chief executive officer of Kerry Properties Limited, both of which are companies listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and a non-executive director of Wilmar International Limited, a company listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. Khoon Hua holds a B.A. degree in Economics from Harvard University.

David Jingye Chen is our co-founder and serves as the chief product officer of Shopee. He was formerly group chief of staff, a position he held from January 2017 to December 2019. Prior to that, David served as our group chief operating officer from our inception in May 2009 to December 2016. He previously held positions at PSA Corporation Limited. David holds a bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering with first class honors from the National University of Singapore.

Chris Zhimin Feng joined our company in March 2014 and has served as the chief executive officer of Shopee since July 2015 and as the chief executive officer of SeaMoney since March 2020. Chris previously served as our head of mobile business and was responsible for operating our mobile game business. Before joining our company, Chris was part of the Southeast Asia founding team at Rocket Internet SE from December 2011 to February 2014, establishing ventures such as Zalora and Lazada. Chris also served as regional managing director at Zalora and chief purchasing officer at Lazada during his tenure at Rocket Internet SE. From March 2005 to December 2011, Chris served as a management consultant at McKinsey & Company, across its Frankfurt, Copenhagen and Singapore offices. Chris holds a bachelor's degree in Computer Science with first class honors from the National University of Singapore.

YanJun Wang is our group chief corporate officer, group general counsel and company secretary. YanJun has served as our group chief corporate officer since May 2019, company secretary since November 2017 and group general counsel since March 2014. Prior to joining our company, YanJun was an attorney at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP in New York and Kirkland & Ellis in Hong Kong. She is qualified to practice law in the State of New York. She holds a J.D. degree from Harvard Law School and a B.A. degree in Economics from Harvard University.

Terry Feng Zhao has been with our company since our inception in 2009 and has served as the president of Garena since November 2018. Prior to assuming his current role, Terry has also served in a number of senior roles in our digital entertainment business across several key markets. Terry holds a bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering with first class honors from Nanyang Technological University.

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with our executive officers. Each of our executive officers is employed for a continuous term unless either we or the executive officer gives prior notice to terminate such employment. We may terminate the employment for cause, at any time, without notice or remuneration, for certain acts of the executive officer, including but not limited to the commitments of any serious or persistent breach or non-observance of the terms and conditions of the employment, conviction of a criminal offense other than one which in the opinion of the board does not affect the executive's position, willful, disobedience of a lawful and reasonable order, misconduct being inconsistent with the due and faithful discharge of the executive officer's material duties, fraud or dishonesty, or habitual neglect of his or her duties. An executive officer may terminate his or her employment at any time with a three- to six-month prior written notice.

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and after the employment agreement expires or is earlier terminated, in strict confidence and not to use or disclose to any person, corporation or other entity without written consent, any confidential information or trade secrets. Each executive officer has also agreed to disclose in confidence to us all inventions, intellectual and industry property rights and trade secrets which they made, discover, conceive, develop or reduce to practice during the executive officer's employment with us and to assign to our company all of his or her associated titles, interests, patents, patent rights, copyrights, trade secret rights, trademarks, trademark rights, mask work rights and other intellectual property and rights anywhere in the world which the executive officer may solely or jointly conceive, invent, discover, reduce to practice, create, drive, develop or make, or cause to be conceived, invented, discovered, reduced to practice, created, driven, developed or made, during the period of the executive officer's employment with us that are either related to our business, actual or demonstrably anticipated research or development or any of our products or services being developed, manufactured, marketed, sold, or are related to the scope of the employment or make use of our resources. In addition, all executive officers have agreed to be bound by non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions set forth in their agreements. Each executive officer has agreed to devote all his or her working time and attention to our business and use best efforts to develop our business and interests. Moreover, each executive officer has agreed not to, for a certain period following termination of his or her employment or expiration of the employment agreement: (i) carry on or be engaged, concerned or interested directly or indirectly whether as shareholder, director, employee, partner, agent or otherwise carry on any business in direct competition with us, (ii) solicit or entice away any of our customer, client, representative or agent, or (iii) employ, solicit or entice away or attempt to employ, solicit or entice away any of our officers, managers, consultants or employees.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers, pursuant to which we will 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 such a director or executive officer.

B. Compensation

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

For the year ended December 31, 2020, we paid and accrued fees and compensation (excluding equity-based awards) of approximately US\$7.0 million to our current directors and executive officers as a group. In 2020, we also granted them options to purchase an aggregate of 5,000,000 Class A ordinary shares. For more information on share incentive grants to our directors and executive officers, see “—Share Incentive Plan.”

Our Singapore subsidiaries are required by the laws and regulations of Singapore to make contributions, as employers, to the Central Provident Fund for our executive officers who are employed by our Singapore subsidiaries and are Singapore citizens or permanent residents as prescribed under the Central Provident Fund Act. The contribution rates vary, depending on the age of the executive officers, and whether such executive officer is a Singapore citizen or permanent resident.

Share Incentive Plan

We maintain a share incentive plan in order to attract, motivate, retain and reward talent, provide additional incentives to our officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons, and promote the success of our business and the interests of our shareholders.

2009 Share Incentive Plan

We adopted the 2009 Plan to promote the success of our business and the interests of our shareholders by providing additional incentives to attract, motivate, retain and reward our officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons and to link the interests of the award recipients with our shareholders. In February 2018, our board of directors approved automatic increases on January 1 of each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 of the maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be issued under the 2009 Plan by 5% of the total number of ordinary shares of all classes of the company outstanding on that day immediately before the increase. In addition, in July 2019, our board of directors approved a one-time increase of the maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to the 2009 Plan by three million, and at the same time reduced three million shares from the scheduled automatic increase of shares pursuant to the aforesaid automatic annual increase mechanism on January 1, 2020. Currently, the maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2009 Share Incentive Plan has increased to 148,888,743 beginning January 1, 2021 from 123,292,170 as of December 31, 2020. The awards expire 10 years after the date of the grant.

As of March 5, 2021, outstanding awards granted under the 2009 Plan consisted of (i) options to purchase 48,566,524 Class A ordinary shares, (ii) 9,265,501 restricted Class A ordinary share units, and (iii) 194,926 share appreciation rights.

The following paragraphs summarize the terms of the 2009 Plan.

Plan Administration. Our board of directors or one or more committees appointed by the board act as the plan administrator.

Types of Awards. The 2009 Plan permits grants of (i) options to purchase Class A ordinary shares, (ii) awards of share appreciation rights to receive a payment in cash, or, at the discretion of the plan administrator, in Class A ordinary shares, equal to the excess of the fair market value of a Class A ordinary share on the date the share appreciate right is exercised over the base price of the share appreciate right, (iii) awards of restricted Class A ordinary shares or unrestricted Class A ordinary shares, or (iv) awards of restricted share units, which are contractual rights to receive Class A ordinary shares of our company. Any Class A ordinary shares issuable pursuant to the awards under the 2009 Plan may be represented by ADSs.

Eligibility. Only our employees, officers, directors and individual consultants or advisors who render or have rendered bona fide services to us are eligible to receive awards or grants under the 2009 Plan.

Term of Awards. Each award under the 2009 Plan will (in the case of options and share appreciation rights) expire, or (in the case of share awards) vest or be repurchased by us not more than 10 years after the date of grant which term be extended by the plan administrator to a maximum of 10 years. An award is only exercisable or distributable before the eligible individual's termination of service with us, unless determined otherwise by the plan administrator or set forth in the award agreement.

Vesting Schedule and Other Restrictions. The plan administrator has discretion in determining and making adjustment in the individual vesting schedules and other restrictions applicable to the awards granted under the 2009 Plan. The vesting schedule is set forth in each award agreement.

Exercise Price and Purchase Price. The plan administrator has discretion in determining the price of the awards, subject to a number of limitations, and has discretion in making adjustments in the exercise price of the options or the base price of the share appreciation rights.

Acceleration of Vesting upon Corporate Transaction. Upon the occurrence of a change in control event, the plan administrator may make provision for a cash payment in settlement of, or for the assumption, substitution or exchange of any or all outstanding awards (or the cash, securities or other property deliverable to the holder(s) of any or all outstanding awards) based upon, to the extent relevant in the circumstances, the distribution or consideration payable to holders of the Class A ordinary shares upon or in respect of such event.

Termination. The plan will terminate in 2027. Our board of directors may terminate the plan at any time, in whole or in part.

Amendment, Suspension or Termination. The administrator may waive conditions of or limitations on awards to award recipients that the administrator in the prior exercise of its discretion has imposed, without the consent of award recipients, and may make other changes to the terms and conditions of awards. However, no amendments, suspension or termination of the 2009 Plan or amendments of any outstanding award may, without written consent of the award recipients, materially and adversely affect any rights or benefits of the award recipient or obligations of us under any award granted under the plan prior to the effective date of such change. Subject to the above, our board of directors may, at any time, terminate or, from time to time amend, modify or suspend the 2009 Plan, in whole or in part. No awards may be granted during any period that the board of directors suspends the 2009 Plan. To the extent set forth in the 2009 Plan and where required by the applicable laws, rules or regulations, any amendments to the 2009 Plan shall be subject to shareholders' approval.

Transfer Restrictions. All awards are non-transferable and will not be subject in any manner to sale, transfer, anticipation, alienation, assignment, pledge, encumbrance or charge except in certain situations.

Power of Attorney on Voting. Under the award agreements, with respect to the Class A ordinary shares issued upon exercise of options or vesting of restricted shares or restricted share units, almost all of our award recipients appoint Mr. Forrest Xiaodong Li, our chairman and group chief executive officer, as his or her irrevocable proxy to vote all such Class A ordinary shares on all matters on which such Class A ordinary shares are entitled to vote.

The table below sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2020 concerning the outstanding awards we have granted to our current directors and executive officers on an individual basis.

Name	Class A Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Awards Granted	Price (US\$/Share)	Date of Grant	Date of Expiration
Forrest Xiaodong Li	3,800,000 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	15.0	April 30, 2018	April 30, 2028
	10,000,000 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	15.0	April 30, 2019	April 30, 2029
	5,000,000 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	15.0	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2030
	675 ⁽³⁾	—	January 31, 2018	—
Gang Ye	7,650,000 ⁽¹⁾	15.0	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2028
	540 ⁽³⁾	—	January 31, 2018	—
	25,000 ⁽³⁾	—	February 28, 2018	—
Tony Tianyu Hou	*(1)	4.5	January 26, 2015	January 26, 2025
	*(1)	15.0	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2028
	*(3)	—	January 31, 2018	—
	*(3)	—	February 28, 2018	—
David Heng Chen Seng	*(3)	—	October 19, 2019	—
Khoon Hua Kuok	5,000 ⁽³⁾	—	October 19, 2019	—
David Jingye Chen	802,140 ⁽¹⁾	1.8	January 11, 2014	January 11, 2024
	300,000 ⁽¹⁾	4.5	January 26, 2015	January 26, 2025
	2,000,000 ⁽¹⁾	15.0	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2028
	540 ⁽³⁾	—	January 31, 2018	—
	25,000 ⁽³⁾	—	February 28, 2018	—
Chris Zhimin Feng	*(1)	0.5	January 10, 2014	January 10, 2024
	*(1)	4.5	January 26, 2015	January 26, 2025
	*(1)	15.0	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2028
	*(1)	15.0	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2029
	*(3)	—	January 31, 2018	—
YanJun Wang	*(1)	15.0	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2028
	*(3)	—	January 31, 2018	—
	*(3)	—	February 28, 2018	—
Terry Feng Zhao	*(1)	4.5	January 26, 2015	January 26, 2025
	*(1)	15.0	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2029
	*(3)	—	January 31, 2018	—
	*(3)	—	February 28, 2018	—
All directors and executive officers as a group	44,338,692			

* Each of these directors and executive officers beneficially owns less than 1% of our total outstanding shares as of December 31, 2020.

- (1) Represents options to purchase Class A ordinary shares.
- (2) Represents unvested restricted Class A ordinary shares.
- (3) Represents unvested restricted shares units for Class A ordinary shares.
- (4) Granted pursuant to the previously disclosed authorization by our board of directors on April 8, 2018 of options to purchase a total of twenty million Class A ordinary shares, which were granted to Mr. Li between April 2018 and April 2020 and to vest between April 2019 and April 2022.

In May 2019, the board of the company generally authorized grants to Forrest and certain other employees of options to purchase 20 million and 30 million Class A ordinary shares of the company, respectively, at US\$22.50 per share, with the actual grants of such awards conditioned on the availability of such shares under our 2009 Plan. To date, these awards have not been granted. The awards, when granted, shall have a four-year vesting period commencing no earlier than January 1, 2022.

C. Board Practice

Our board of directors consists of six directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company to qualify to serve as a director. A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract with our company is required to declare the nature of his interest at a meeting of our directors. A general notice given to the directors by any director to the effect that he is a member, shareholder, director, partner, officer or employee of any specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or transaction with that company or firm shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of interest for the purposes of voting on a resolution in respect to a contract or transaction in which he has an interest, and after such general notice it shall not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction. Subject to applicable New York Stock Exchange listing rules and disqualification by the chairman of the relevant board meeting, a director may vote in respect of any contract or proposed contract or arrangement 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 any meeting of the directors at which any such contract or proposed contract or arrangement is considered. Our board of directors may exercise all of the powers of our company to borrow money, to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock or other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of our company or of any third-party. None of our directors has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of service, or an appropriate negative statement.

Committees of the Board of Directors

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

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Mr. David Heng Chen Seng and Mr. Khoon Hua Kuok, and is chaired by Mr. David Heng Chen Seng. Each of Mr. David Heng Chen Seng and Mr. Khoon Hua Kuok meets the independence standards under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. Mr. David Heng Chen Seng also satisfies the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual. Our board of directors has also determined that Mr. David Heng Chen Seng qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” within the meaning of the SEC rules and that both members of the audit committee are financially literate within the meaning of Section 303A of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual. The audit committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- selecting our independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm;
- reviewing with our independent registered public accounting firm any audit problems or difficulties and management’s response;
- reviewing and approving related party transactions;
- discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and our independent registered public accounting firm;
- meeting periodically with the management and our internal auditor and our independent registered public accounting firm; and
- reviewing and discussing our accounting and control policies and procedures and any steps taken to monitor and control major financial risk exposure.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee consists of Mr. Forrest Xiaodong Li and Mr. Khoon Hua Kuok, and is chaired by Mr. Forrest Xiaodong Li. Our compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and evaluating the compensation structure, including compensation plans relating to our directors and executive officers. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving the compensation package for our chief executive officer;
- reviewing the annual bonus, long-term incentive compensation, stock option, employee pension and welfare benefit plans of our company;
- reviewing annually and administering all long-term incentive compensation or equity plans; and
- selecting and receiving advice from compensation consultants, legal counsel or other advisors after taking into consideration all factors relevant to that person’s independence from management.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Our corporate governance and nominating committee consists of Mr. Forrest Xiaodong Li and Mr. Khoon Hua Kuok, and is chaired by Mr. Forrest Xiaodong Li. The corporate governance and nominating committee assists the board in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board of directors. The corporate governance and nominating committee is responsible for, among other things:

- identifying and recommending nominees for election or re-election to our board of directors or for appointment to fill any vacancy;
- reviewing annually with our board of directors its current composition in light of the characteristics of independence, qualification, experience and availability of service to us;
- review the performance of our board of directors and management and will make appropriate recommendations for improving performance; and
- monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.

Duties of Directors

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

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 officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares of our company, including the registering of such shares in our share register.

Terms of Directors and Executive Officers

Each of our directors holds office until the expiration of his or her term, as may be provided in a written agreement with our company, and his or her successor has been elected and qualified, until his or her resignation or until his or her office is otherwise vacated in accordance with our articles of association. All of our executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of our board of directors. Our directors may be appointed or removed from office by an ordinary resolution of shareholders. A director will be removed from office automatically if, among other things, the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; (ii) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind; (iii) resigns by notice in writing to our company; (iv) without special leave of absence from our board of directors, is absent from three consecutive meetings of the board and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or (v) is removed pursuant to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. The compensation of our directors is determined by the board of directors. There is no mandatory retirement age for directors.

D. Employees

Our human capital has scaled alongside the growth of our business. We had a total of approximately 22,600, 29,800 and 33,800 employees as of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. The following table indicates the distribution of our employees by function as of December 31, 2020:

Function	Number of Employees
General operation	16,000
Sales and marketing	9,400
General and administrative	3,100
Research and development	5,300
Total	33,800

We generally enter into standard confidentiality and employment agreements with our management and other employees. These contracts include a standard non-compete covenant that prohibits the employee from competing with us, directly or indirectly, during his or her employment and for one year after the termination of his or her employment.

We believe that we maintain a good working relationship with our employees and we have not experienced any significant labor disputes as of the date of this annual report.

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth information concerning the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of March 5, 2021:

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

The calculations in the table below are based on 519,588,563 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of March 5, 2021, comprising 367,412,860 Class A ordinary shares and 152,175,703 Class B ordinary shares.

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, 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.

	Class A Ordinary Shares	Class B Ordinary Shares	Percentage of Total Class A and Class B Ordinary Shares†	Percentage of Total Voting Power Held ‡
Directors and Executive Officers:(1)				
Forrest Xiaodong Li ⁽²⁾	45,722,991	92,101,446	25.1	37.7
Gang Ye ⁽³⁾	33,285,313	—	6.4	2.9
Yuxin Ren	*	—	*	*
Tony Tianyu Hou	*	—	*	*
David Heng Chen Seng	*	—	*	*
Khoon Hua Kuok ⁽⁴⁾	15,230,625	—	2.9	1.8
David Jingye Chen ⁽⁵⁾	10,820,917	—	2.1	1.0
Chris Zhimin Feng	*	—	*	*
YanJun Wang	*	—	*	*
Terry Feng Zhao	*	—	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group	98,005,488	92,101,446	34.4	43.7
Principal Shareholders:				
Tencent entities ⁽⁶⁾	12,109,584	106,647,910	22.9	23.3
Blue Dolphins Venture Inc ⁽⁷⁾	—	45,527,793	8.8	16.6
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. ⁽⁸⁾	32,228,372	—	6.2	3.9

* Less than 1% of our total outstanding shares on an as converted basis.

† For each person and group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person or group, including shares that such person or group has the right to acquire within 60 days after March 5, 2021, by the sum of Class A and Class B ordinary shares, and the number of Class A ordinary shares that such person or group has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days after March 5, 2021.

‡ For each person and group included in this column, percentage of total voting power represents voting power based on both Class A and Class B ordinary shares beneficially owned by such person or group with respect to all of our outstanding Class A and Class B ordinary shares as one single class. Holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share and holders of Class B ordinary shares are entitled to three votes per share on all matters subject to a shareholders' vote.

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the business address of our directors and executive officers is c/o 1 Fusionopolis Place, #17-10, Galaxis, Singapore 138522.
- (2) Represents (i) 45,527,793 Class B ordinary shares held by Blue Dolphins Venture Inc, a British Virgin Islands company wholly-owned by Mr. Li, (ii) 668,291 Class A ordinary shares beneficially owned by Mr. Li (including through an entity solely owned and controlled by Mr. Li), (iii) 13,400,000 Class A Ordinary Shares issuable upon exercise of options held by Mr. Li within 60 days from March 5, 2021, (iv) 135 Class A Ordinary Shares issuable upon vesting of restricted share units held by Mr. Li within 60 days from March 5, 2021, (v) an aggregate of 31,654,565 Class A Ordinary Shares over which Mr. Li has received irrevocable voting proxies from the respective owners of such shares (namely, certain directors and employees, certain affiliates of our employees, Garena ESOP Program (PTC) Limited and a family member of Mr. Li), including 15,714,464 Class A Ordinary Shares issuable upon exercise of options within 60 days from March 5, 2021 and 769,351 Class A Ordinary Shares issuable upon vesting of restricted share units within 60 days from March 5, 2021, and (vi) 46,573,653 Class B ordinary shares held by Tencent for which it has given Mr. Li an irrevocable proxy to vote such Class B ordinary shares (such Class B ordinary shares do not include those shares covered solely by an irrevocable proxy giving Mr. Li the voting rights only over matters relating to our board size and composition).
- (3) Represents (i) 30,135,205 Class A ordinary shares held or beneficially owned by Mr. Ye, and (ii) 3,150,108 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options or vesting of restricted share units held by Mr. Ye within 60 days from March 5, 2021. With respect to 9,083,107 Class A ordinary shares, Forrest Xiaodong Li has been given an irrevocable proxy with regard to all matters that are subject to the vote of shareholders, and such numbers are excluded from the total voting power of Mr. Ye.
- (4) Includes (i) 1,061,950 Class A ordinary shares held or beneficially owned by Bright Magic Investments Limited, a British Virgin Islands company, (ii) 1,270,000 Class A ordinary shares beneficially owned by Crystal White Limited, a Hong Kong company, (iii) 2,926,071 Class A ordinary shares held by Fexos Limited, a British Virgin Islands company, (iv) 4,065,000 Class A ordinary shares beneficially owned by Velmar Company Limited, a Hong Kong company, (v) 3,696,695 Class A ordinary shares beneficially owned by Macromind Investments Limited, a British Virgin Islands company, including 1,363,945 Class A ordinary shares underlying US\$27 million principal amount of our 2023 convertible notes and 1,994,750 Class A ordinary shares underlying US\$100 million principal amount of our 2024 convertible notes, both of which are currently convertible, (vi) 1,955,184 Class A ordinary shares held by City Jet Limited, a British Virgin Islands company, (vii) 26,000 Class A ordinary shares beneficially owned by Joyce M. Kuok Foundation, a Hong Kong company, (viii) 26,000 Class A ordinary shares beneficially owned by Zheng Ge Ru Foundation, a Hong Kong company, and (ix) 188,725 Class A ordinary shares held by Peacebright Assets Limited, a British Virgin Islands company. Bright Magic Investments Limited, Crystal White Limited, Fexos Limited, Macromind Investments Limited, and Velmar Company Limited are all wholly-owned subsidiaries of Kerry Group Limited. Mr. Kuok is a director of Kerry Group Limited and has indirect minority interests in these entities. Mr. Kuok may be deemed to have beneficial interests in the shares beneficially owned by these entities. City Jet Limited's shareholders are Joyce M. Kuok Foundation and Zheng Ge Ru Foundation. As Mr. Kuok is a governor of these two foundations, he may be deemed to have or share investment power which includes the power to dispose, or to direct the disposition of, the shares beneficially owned by City Jet Limited and these two foundations. Peacebright Assets Limited is an investment company of a discretionary trust in which Mr. Kuok is one of the discretionary beneficiaries. Mr. Kuok disclaims beneficial ownership of Shares held or beneficially owned by all of the aforesaid entities for all other purposes. The business address of Kerry Group Limited is 32/F, Kerry Centre, 683 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong. The business address of all the other aforesaid entities is 31/F, Kerry Centre, 683 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.
- (5) Represents (i) 8,268,669 Class A ordinary shares held or beneficially owned by Mr. Chen, and (ii) 2,552,248 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options or vesting of restricted share units held by Mr. Chen within 60 days from March 5, 2021. With respect to 2,663,545 Class A ordinary shares, Forrest Xiaodong Li has been given an irrevocable proxy with regard to all matters that are subject to the vote of shareholders, and such numbers are excluded from the total voting power of Mr. Chen.

- (6) Represents (i) 4,613,333 Class A ordinary shares beneficially owned by Tencent Holdings Limited through Huang River Investment Limited, (ii) 106,647,910 Class B ordinary shares beneficially owned by Tencent Holdings Limited through Tencent Limited and another Tencent entity, which are both wholly-owned by Tencent Holdings Limited, and (iii) 7,496,251 Class A ordinary shares held by Tencent Limited. With respect to 46,573,653 Class B ordinary shares, Forrest Xiaodong Li has been given an irrevocable proxy with regard to matters that are subject to the vote of shareholders, and such numbers are excluded from the total voting power of the Tencent entities. Such Class B ordinary shares do not include those shares covered solely by an irrevocable proxy giving Mr. Li the voting rights only over matters relating to our board size and composition. Tencent Holdings Limited is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands and is currently listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The registered office of Tencent Holdings Limited is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.
- (7) Represents 45,527,793 Class B ordinary shares held by Blue Dolphins Venture Inc, a company wholly owned by Forrest Xiaodong Li. The registered address of Blue Dolphins Venture Inc is Kingston Chambers, PO Box 173, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
- (8) Information is based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 16, 2021 by T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. ("Price Associates"). Price Associates reported sole voting power over 12,603,054 ADSs, each representing one Class A ordinary share, and sole dispositive power over 32,228,372 ADSs. The address of Price Associates is 100 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202, U.S.A.

Our ADSs are traded on the New York Stock Exchange and brokers or other nominees may hold ADSs in "street name" for customers who are the beneficial owners of our ADSs. As a result, we may not be aware of each person or group of affiliated persons who beneficially own more than 5.0% of our ordinary shares.

Our issued and outstanding share capital consists of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares have the same rights except for voting and conversion rights and certain approval rights. Each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote, and each Class B ordinary share is entitled to three votes and is convertible into one Class A ordinary share. Class A ordinary shares are not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. See "Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association" for a more detailed description of our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares and proxy arrangements between Forrest Xiaodong Li, our founder, chairman and group chief executive officer, and Tencent Holdings Limited and its affiliates.

As of March 5, 2021, 311,898,657 of our Class A ordinary shares were held as ADSs by the depositary for our ADS holders. Other than the depositary, we are not aware of any record shareholder being a United States citizen or an entity incorporated in the United States as of March 5, 2021.

We are not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.

For certain information as of December 31, 2020 concerning the outstanding awards we have granted to our directors and executive officers individually pursuant to our share incentive plan, see "—B. Compensation—Share Incentive Plan." Other than under the 2009 Plan, there are no arrangements for involving the employees in the capital of the company, including any arrangement that involves the issue or grant of options or shares or securities of the company.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—E. Share Ownership."

B. [Related Party Transactions](#)

Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs, Their Shareholders and Us

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements among Our VIEs, Their Shareholders and Us.”

Transactions with Certain Shareholder

In 2020, we paid Tencent US\$110.7 million in royalties and license fees for licensing their games and US\$23.4 million for cloud computing services provided by Tencent.

Share Incentive Plan

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

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—A. Directors and Senior Management—Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements.”

C. [Interest of Experts and Counsel](#)

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. [Consolidated Statement and Other Financial Information](#)

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

Legal and Administrative Proceedings

From time to time, we are and may become involved in legal proceedings, claims, investigations, and other disputes incidental to the ordinary conduct of our business including, among other things, contract or licensing disputes, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property infringement claims, consumer protection claims, employment related cases, disputes between consumers and third-party sellers or merchants, and disputes concerning other matters incidental to the ordinary course of our business. We may also initiate legal proceedings to protect our rights and interests. We are not a party to, nor are we aware of, any legal proceeding, investigation or claim which, in the opinion of our management, is likely to have any material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, and our management believes that the risk of material loss in connection with the action discussed below is currently remote. However, in light of the inherent uncertainties involved in these matters, some of which are beyond our control, the risk of loss may become more likely and an adverse outcome of one or more of these matters could be material to our results of operations or cash flows for any particular reporting period.

Class Action Litigation

On November 1, 2018, a putative class action captioned *Plutte v. Sea Limited, et al.*, No. 655436/2018, was filed in New York state court against our Company, certain of our officers and directors, and the underwriters arising out of our October 2017 initial public offering. On January 25, 2019, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint alleging that the prospectus and registration statements for our initial public offering contained material misstatements or omissions in violation of the U.S. securities laws. In March 2019, we moved to dismiss the action in its entirety. In July 2020, the parties reached agreement in principle to settle this class action at US\$10.75 million. In April 2021, the court held a hearing where it gave its final approval to the settlement. For risks and uncertainties relating to the pending cases against us, please see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Other Operational Risks—We may be subject to risks related to litigation and regulatory proceedings.”

Dividend Policy

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

Our board of directors has discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. 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, a Cayman Islands company may pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in the company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. Even if our board of directors decides to 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 on our ordinary shares, we will pay those dividends which are payable in respect of the Class A ordinary shares underlying the ADSs to the depository, as the registered holder of such Class A ordinary shares, and the depository then will pay such amounts to our ADS holders who will receive payment 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.

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. Offer and Listing Details

Our ADSs have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since October 20, 2017 and traded under the symbol “SE.” Each ADS represents one Class A ordinary share.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since October 20, 2017 under the symbol “SE.”

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 and our affairs are governed by our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Act (as amended) of the Cayman Islands, or Companies Act, and the common law of the Cayman Islands.

We incorporate by reference into this annual report our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, the form of which was filed as Exhibit 3.2 to our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 22, 2017. Our shareholders adopted our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association by a special resolution on September 14, 2017, and effective immediately prior to the completion of our initial public offering of ADSs representing our Class A ordinary shares.

The following are summaries of material provisions of our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Companies Act as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

Registered Office and Objects

Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

According to Clause 3 of our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association, the objects for which we are established are unrestricted and we have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Companies Act or any other law of the Cayman Islands.

Board of Directors

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.”

Exempted Company

We are an exempted company incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Act. The Companies Act distinguishes between ordinary resident companies and exempted companies. Any company that is registered in the Cayman Islands but conducts business mainly outside of the Cayman Islands may apply to be registered as an exempted company. The requirements for an exempted company are essentially the same as for an ordinary resident 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 is not required to open its register of members for 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);
- 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.

Ordinary Shares

General

All of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Our shareholders who are non-residents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and vote their ordinary shares. Our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association prohibit us from issuing bearer or negotiable shares. Our company will issue only non-negotiable shares in registered form, which will be issued when registered in our register of members.

Dividends

The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors subject to our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Companies Act. 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 paid only out of profits, which include net earnings and retained earnings undistributed in prior years, and out of share premium, a concept analogous to paid-in surplus in the United States. No dividend may be declared and paid unless our directors determine that, immediately after the payment, we will be able to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business and we have funds lawfully available for such purpose.

Register of Members

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

- the names and addresses of the members, together with a statement of the shares held by each member, and such statement shall confirm (i) of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid, on the shares of each member, (ii) the number and category of shares held by each member, and (iii) whether each relevant category of shares held by a member carries voting rights under the articles of association of the company, and if so, whether such voting rights are conditional;
- 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 will be 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, without sufficient cause, entered in or omitted from the register of members, or if default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member, the person or member aggrieved or any member or the 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.

Classes of Ordinary Shares; Conversion

Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Except for conversion rights and voting rights and certain approval rights, the Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares carry equal rights and rank pari passu with one another, including the rights to dividends and other capital distributions.

Each Class B ordinary share is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof, subject to certain restrictions agreed upon in an irrevocable proxy between our founder, Forrest Xiaodong Li, and Tencent. Under the irrevocable proxy, Tencent has agreed to grant an irrevocable proxy with respect to its Class B ordinary shares to the founder for any matters concerning the size and/or composition of our board that require a shareholder vote, including, any resolution to approve, authorize or confirm any increase or decrease in the number of or any minimum or maximum number of directors of the Board, any appointment or election of any new director or directors of the company, and any removal or replacement of any existing director or directors of the company. Our founder has agreed to vote all of such Class B ordinary shares at the direction of Tencent for the election, removal and replacement of one member of the board, provided the nominee is qualified and permitted to serve on the board under applicable law and stock exchange rules. For all other matters that require shareholder vote, Tencent has agreed to grant our founder an irrevocable proxy with respect to a certain number of the Class B ordinary shares held by Tencent such that Tencent's total voting power in our company does not exceed 29% of the total voting power of all outstanding shares immediately after our initial public offering. Such percentage does not assume (i) the conversion of any outstanding convertible promissory notes or bonds issued by us, and (ii) the exercise of any over-allotment options by the underwriters in our initial public offering.

In addition, upon any sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of ownership in any Class B ordinary shares by a holder thereof or the direct or indirect transfer or assignment of the voting power attached to such Class B ordinary shares through voting proxy or otherwise to any person or entity which is not a permitted transferee, such Class B ordinary shares will automatically convert into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares. Permitted transferees of our founder include certain of his relatives so long as our founder keeps voting rights over the Class B ordinary shares held by such transferees, and for Tencent include certain of its affiliates. Upon termination of the Tencent irrevocable proxy, all issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares will automatically convert into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares (subject to the exception described below). The Tencent irrevocable proxy will terminate upon the earliest of (i) the tenth anniversary of the completion of our initial public offering, which can be extended if the parties agree; (ii) our founder voluntarily ceasing to be our group chief executive officer; (iii) the death or permanent incapacity of our founder; (iv) our founder failing to spend at least half of all work days, excluding certain leaves, in any given calendar year on our business, the end of such calendar year; (v) our founder voting the proxy shares on the Tencent director matter contrary to the written direction of Tencent; or (vi) the mutual agreement of the parties. However, if upon the tenth anniversary of the completion of our initial public offering the number of issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares held by Tencent is less than 50% of the total number of issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares held by it immediately after the completion of our initial public offering, all of the Class B ordinary shares then held by Tencent will automatically convert into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares, and all of the Class B ordinary shares held by our founder and his permitted transferees will not convert into Class A ordinary shares until the earliest of an additional ten years or any of the events described in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above. Class A ordinary shares are not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances and no Class B ordinary shares will be issued after our initial public offering.

Voting Rights

Holders of our ordinary shares have the right to receive notice of, attend, speak and vote at general meetings of our company. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares shall at all times vote together as one class on all resolutions submitted to a vote for shareholders' approval or authorization, except for certain class consents required under our articles of association. Each Class A ordinary share shall be entitled to one vote, and each Class B ordinary share shall be entitled to three votes, on all matters subject to the vote at general meetings of our company. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a poll. An ordinary resolution to be passed by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes cast in a general meeting. A special resolution requires the affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast in a general meeting initially and, upon either the termination of the irrevocable proxy between our founder and Tencent relating to the size and/or composition of our board or the proxy between the same relating to other matters or the transfer of all the Class B ordinary shares held by Tencent to any person or entity which is not a permitted transferee of Tencent, then two-thirds of the votes cast in 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 Act and our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. A special resolution will be required for important matters such as making changes to our memorandum and articles of association.

General Meetings and Shareholder Proposals

As a Cayman Islands exempted company, we are not obliged by the Companies Act to call shareholders' annual general meetings. Our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that we may (but are not obliged to) in each year hold a general meeting as our annual general meeting in which case we will specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it, and the annual general meeting will be held at such time and place as may be determined by our directors. We, however, will hold an annual shareholders' meeting during each fiscal year, as required by the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual.

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 Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association allow shareholders holding shares representing in aggregate not less than one-third of all votes attaching to the issued and outstanding shares of our company entitled to vote at general meetings to requisition a special meeting of the shareholders, in which case the directors are obliged to call such meeting and to put the resolutions so requisitioned to a vote at such meeting; however, our Eighth Amended and Restated 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.

A quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of one or more shareholders holding, in aggregate, not less than 40% of the votes attaching to all issued and outstanding shares of our company present in person or by proxy or, if a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorized representative. Advance notice of at least seven calendar days is required for the convening of our annual general meeting and other shareholders meetings.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the restrictions in our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association as set out below, 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.

Our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our directors may also, but is not required to, 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;
- in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the ordinary share is to be transferred does not exceed four; or
- the ordinary shares transferred are free of any lien in favor of us; or
- a fee of such maximum sum as the New York Stock Exchange may determine to be payable, or such lesser sum as the board of directors may from time to time require, is paid to us in respect thereof.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they are obligated to, within three months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal. The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may, after compliance with any notice requirement of the designated stock exchange, be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in any year) as our board of directors may determine.

Issuance of Additional Shares

Our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association authorizes our board of directors to issue additional ordinary shares from time to time as our board of directors shall determine, to the extent of available authorized but unissued shares. Our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association also authorize our board of directors to establish from time to time one or more series of preference shares and to determine, with respect to any series of preference shares, the terms and rights of that series, including:

- the designation of the series;
- the number of shares of the series;
- the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights; and
- the rights and terms of redemption and liquidation preferences.

Our board of directors may issue preference shares without further action by our shareholders to the extent authorized but unissued (other than issue additional supervoting shares which will require the consent of holders of not less than 80% of the issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares). Issuance of these shares may dilute the voting power of holders of ordinary shares.

Liquidation

On the winding up of our company, if the assets available for distribution amongst our shareholders shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus shall be distributed amongst 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 Act, and under the Companies Act, the liability of our members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them. Our Eighth Amended and Restated 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 in a notice served to such shareholders at least fourteen calendar days prior to the specified time and place of payment. The ordinary shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid on the specified time 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 our board of directors or are otherwise authorized by our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association. Under the Companies Act, 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 the company can, immediately following such payment, pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. In addition, under the Companies Act no such share may be redeemed or repurchased (a) unless it is fully paid up, (b) if such redemption or repurchase would result in there being no shares outstanding, or (c) if the company has commenced liquidation. In addition, our company may accept the surrender of any fully paid share for no consideration.

Variations of Rights of Shares

The rights attached to our Class B ordinary shares may be varied only when at least 80% of the issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares provide written consent or at a separate meeting pass a resolution by holders of not less than 80% of the issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares to sanction such variation. The rights attached to any other class of shares may, unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of or the rights attaching to that class, be materially adversely varied only with the written consent of the holders of a majority of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an ordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

Inspection of Books and Records

Holders of our ordinary shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or our corporate records. However, we will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements. See “—H. Documents on Display.”

Changes in Capital

Our shareholders may from time to time by ordinary resolutions:

- increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such classes and amount, as the resolution prescribes;
- consolidate and divide all or any of our share capital into shares of a larger amount than our existing shares;
- convert all or any of its paid-up shares into stock and reconvert the stock into paid-up shares of any denomination;
- sub-divide our existing shares, or any of them into shares of a smaller amount than that fixed by our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association; provided that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share will be the same as it was in case of the share from which the reduced share is derived; and
- 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 canceled.

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 and any capital redemption reserve in any manner authorized by law.

Special Approvals

Our Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provide that any amendment of any terms of Class B ordinary shares, any change of control of our company upon merger or consolidation, scheme of arrangement or other similar transactions, the sale or exclusive license of all or substantially all of our intellectual property, or any issuance of shares carrying more than one vote per share, shall require the separate approval of at least 80% of the issued and outstanding Class B ordinary shares.

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 this annual report.

D. Exchange Controls

The Cayman Islands currently has no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation” for exchange control and currency restrictions in Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand and Singapore.

E. Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of Cayman Islands, Singapore and U.S. federal income tax considerations of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this annual report, all of which are subject to change. This summary does not deal with all possible tax considerations relating to an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares, such as the tax considerations under state, local and other tax laws, or tax laws of jurisdictions other than the Cayman Islands, Singapore and the United States. To the extent that the discussion relates to matters of Cayman Islands tax law, it represents the opinion of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP, our counsel as to Cayman Islands law. To the extent that the discussion relates to matters of Singapore tax law, it represents the opinion of Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP, our counsel as to Singapore law.

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. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties which are applicable to any payments made by or to our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our ordinary shares or our ADSs will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of our ordinary shares or our ADSs, nor will gains derived from the disposal of our ordinary shares or our ADSs be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporation tax.

No stamp duty is payable in respect of the issue of our ordinary shares or on an instrument of transfer in respect of our ordinary shares.

Singapore Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of Singapore income tax, goods and services tax and stamp duty considerations relevant to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs or our ordinary shares. The statements made herein regarding taxation are general in nature and based upon certain aspects of the current tax laws of Singapore and administrative guidelines issued by the relevant authorities in force as of the date hereof and are subject to any changes in such laws or administrative guidelines or the interpretation of such laws or guidelines occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retrospective basis. The statements made herein do not purport to be a comprehensive or exhaustive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, own or dispose of our ADSs or our ordinary shares and do not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities) may be subject to special rules. Prospective shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the Singapore or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership of or disposal of our ADSs and our ordinary shares, taking into account their own particular circumstances. It is emphasized that neither we nor any other persons involved in this annual report accept responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from the acquisition, holding or disposal of our ADSs or our ordinary shares.

Income Tax

Under the Singapore Income Tax Act (Chapter 134 of Singapore), a company established outside Singapore but whose governing body, being the board of directors, usually exercises de facto control and management of its business in Singapore could be considered tax residents in Singapore. However, such control and management of the business should not be deemed to be in Singapore if physical board meetings are mainly conducted outside Singapore. Where board resolutions are passed in the form of written consent signed by the directors each acting in their own jurisdictions, or where the board meetings are held by teleconference or videoconference, it is possible that the place of de facto control and management will be considered to be where the majority of the board are located when they sign such consent or attend such conferences.

We believe that Sea Limited is not a Singapore tax resident for Singapore income tax purposes. However, the tax resident status of Sea Limited is subject to determination by the IRAS and uncertainties remain with respect to our tax residence status. It is not certain if Sea Limited will be classified as a Singapore tax resident. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Markets Related Risks" for a discussion of the Singapore tax consequences to non-resident investors if Sea Limited is deemed to be a Singapore tax resident. The statements below are based on the assumption that Sea Limited is not a tax resident in Singapore for Singapore income tax purposes.

Dividends With Respect to Our ADSs or Our Ordinary Shares

Where Sea Limited is not considered a tax resident in Singapore for Singapore income tax purposes, the dividend payments made by Sea Limited would be considered sourced outside Singapore (unless our ADSs or our ordinary shares are held as part of a trade or business carried out in Singapore, in which case the holders of our ADSs or our ordinary shares may be taxed on the dividends distributed to them). Foreign-sourced dividends received or deemed to be received in Singapore by non-resident individuals are exempt from Singapore income tax. This exemption also applies to Singapore tax resident individuals who have received or, are deemed to have received his foreign-sourced income in Singapore on or after January 1, 2004 (except where such income is received through a partnership in Singapore).

Foreign-sourced dividends received or deemed to be received in Singapore by corporate investors who do not have a business presence in Singapore, are not tax resident in Singapore, and who do not have a permanent establishment or tax presence in Singapore, will generally not be subject to income tax in Singapore. Foreign-sourced dividends received or deemed to be received in Singapore by corporate investors who are tax residents in Singapore will generally be subject to Singapore income tax. Since Sea Limited is a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, and the prevailing rate of tax in the Cayman Islands, being a tax of a similar character to the Singapore income tax, is 0%, dividends received in Singapore by resident corporate investors would be subject to Singapore income tax at the prevailing rate of 17%.

Dividends received in respect of our ADSs or our ordinary shares whether by a Singapore tax resident or a non-Singapore tax resident as a shareholder are not subject to any withholding tax in Singapore.

Gains With Respect to Disposition of Our ADSs or Our Ordinary Shares

There is no capital gain tax in Singapore and there is no specific law or regulation in Singapore dealing with the characterization of a gain as income or capital in nature. Gains arising from disposition of our ADSs or our ordinary shares may be construed as income and subject to Singapore income tax if they arise from or are otherwise connected with a trade or business activity in Singapore. Factors that determine the existence of a trade include, inter alia, the length of ownership, the frequency of similar transactions, and the motive of acquisition.

Such gains may also be considered income in nature, even if they do not arise from an activity in the ordinary course of trade or business or an ordinary incident of some other business activity, if our ADSs or our ordinary shares were purchased with the intention or purpose of making a profit by sale rather than holding for long-term investment purposes in Singapore. Conversely, gains from disposition of our ADSs or our ordinary shares in Singapore, if considered as capital gains rather than income by the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore, are not taxable in Singapore.

For corporate shareholders who are subject to Singapore income tax treatment under Section 34A or 34AA of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134 of Singapore) in relation to the adoption of Singapore Financial Reporting Standard 39—Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (FRS 39) or Singapore Financial Reporting Standard 109—Financial Instruments (FRS 109), for accounting purposes, they may be required to recognize gains or losses (not being gains or losses in the nature of capital) even though no sale or disposal of our ADSs or our ordinary shares has been made. Our corporate shareholders who may be subject to such provisions should consult their own accounting and tax advisers regarding the Singapore income tax consequences of their acquisition, ownership and disposition of our ADSs and our ordinary shares arising from the adoption of FRS 39 or FRS 109.

Notwithstanding the above, foreign investors may claim that the gains from disposition of their ADSs or ordinary shares are not sourced or received in Singapore (so that such gains will not be subject to Singapore income tax) if (i) the foreign investor is not a tax resident in Singapore, (ii) the foreign investor does not maintain a permanent establishment in Singapore, to which the disposition gains may be effectively connected, and (iii) the entire process (including the negotiation, deliberation, execution of the acquisition and sale, etc.) leading up to the actual acquisition and sale of our ADSs or our ordinary shares is performed outside of Singapore.

Goods and Services Tax

The issuance of our ADSs or our ordinary shares is not subject to Singapore goods and services tax (GST).

The sale of our ADS or our ordinary shares by a GST-registered investor in Singapore to another person belonging in Singapore is an exempt supply (i.e. not subject to GST). Any input GST (for example, GST on brokerage) incurred by the GST-registered investor in connection with the making of this exempt supply is generally not recoverable and will become an additional cost to the investor unless the investor satisfies certain conditions prescribed under the GST legislation or satisfies certain GST concessions.

Where our ADS or our ordinary shares are sold by a GST-registered investor in the course or furtherance of a business carried on by such an investor to a person belonging outside Singapore (and who is outside Singapore at the time of supply), the sale is a taxable supply subject to GST at a zero rate (i.e. 0%). Any input GST (for example, GST on brokerage) incurred by the GST-registered investor in making this zero-rated supply for the purpose of his business will, subject to the conditions prescribed under the GST legislation, be recoverable from the Comptroller of GST.

Investors should seek their own tax advice on the recoverability of GST incurred on expenses in connection with the purchase and sale of our ADSs or our ordinary shares.

Services such as brokerage and handling services rendered by a GST-registered person to an investor belonging in Singapore in connection with the investor's purchase or sale of our ADSs or our ordinary shares will be subject to GST at the prevailing rate (currently at 7%). Similar services rendered contractually to an investor belonging outside Singapore should, subject to certain conditions prescribed under the GST legislation, qualify for GST at zero rate (i.e. 0%).

Stamp Duty

No stamp duty is payable on the subscription and issuance of our ADSs or our ordinary shares. As Sea Limited is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and our ADSs and our ordinary shares are not registered in any register kept in Singapore, no stamp duty is payable in Singapore on any instrument of transfer upon a sale or gift of our ADSs or our ordinary shares. This position would remain as long as Sea Limited is not considered a residential property-holding entity.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the ownership and disposition of the ADSs owned by U.S. Holders (as defined below) and to the underlying ordinary shares. This discussion applies only to U.S. Holders that hold the ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder ("Regulations"), published positions of the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), court decisions and other applicable authorities, all as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect).

This discussion does not address all U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be applicable to U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances or U.S. Holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, such as:

- banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions;
- entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, S corporations or other pass-through entities;
- tax-exempt entities;
- real estate investment trusts;

- regulated investment companies;
- brokers, dealers, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;
- certain former citizens or residents of the United States;
- persons that elect to mark their securities to market;
- persons who hold ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a hedging, integrated, straddle, conversion or constructive sale transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar; and
- persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our stock by vote or value.

This discussion does not address any U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax considerations or any U.S. federal estate, gift, alternative minimum tax or Medicare contribution tax considerations.

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of the ADSs or ordinary shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (including any entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, (i) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and for which one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions, or (ii) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status and the activities of the partnership. Partners in a partnership holding the ADSs or ordinary shares should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax considerations of an investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares.

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreement have been and will be complied with in accordance with their terms.

If a U.S. Holder holds ADSs, such holder will generally be treated as owning the underlying ordinary shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dividends

Subject to the discussion below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules,” the gross amount of any distribution to a U.S. Holder with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares will generally be included in such holder’s gross income as ordinary dividend income on the date actually or constructively received by such holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs, to the extent that the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). We do not intend to calculate our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, U.S. Holders should expect that any distribution from us will generally be reported as a dividend. The amount of such dividend will include amounts withheld by us or our paying agent in respect of any foreign taxes. Any dividend from us will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from U.S. corporations.

The amount of any dividend paid in foreign currency will equal the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency received calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is received by a U.S. Holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by the depository in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the foreign currency is converted into U.S. dollars. If the foreign currency received as a dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date it is received, a U.S. Holder will generally not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. If the foreign currency received as a dividend is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the foreign currency will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

With respect to individuals and certain other non-corporate U.S. Holders, dividends may constitute “qualified dividend income” that is subject to tax at the lower applicable capital gains rates provided that (1) the ADSs or ordinary shares on which the dividends are paid are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, (2) we are not a PFIC for either our taxable year in which the dividend was paid or the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period and other requirements are met. The ADSs, but not our ordinary shares, are listed on the NYSE so we anticipate that the ADSs should qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, although there can be no assurances in this regard. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower capital gains rate applicable to qualified dividend income for dividends paid with respect to the ADSs.

Dividends from us will constitute non-U.S. source income and be treated as “passive category income” for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. U.S. Holders may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any nonrefundable foreign withholding tax imposed on dividends received on the ADSs or ordinary shares. If a U.S. Holder does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes withheld, such holder may instead claim a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes in respect of such taxes, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules,” a U.S. Holder will generally recognize gain or loss on any sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares equal to the difference between the amount realized with respect to such ADSs or ordinary shares and such holder’s tax basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. Such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss. Individuals and certain other non-corporate U.S. Holders who have held such ADSs or ordinary shares for more than one year will generally be eligible for reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any such gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder will generally be treated as U.S.-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

A non-U.S. corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income and net foreign currency gains. For this purpose, cash is generally categorized as a passive asset and the company’s unbooked intangibles associated with active business activity are taken into account as a non-passive asset. We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and earning our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own (or are deemed to own), directly, indirectly or constructively, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

Although the law in this regard is not entirely clear, we treat our VIEs as being owned by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes because we are entitled to substantially all of their economic benefits and, as a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements. If it were determined, however, that we are not the owner of our VIEs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the composition of our income and assets would change and we would likely be treated as a PFIC for our current taxable year and any subsequent taxable year.

Assuming that we are the owner of our VIEs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, based on our income and assets, and the value of the ADSs, we do not believe that we were a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, for the taxable year ended December 31, 2020, and do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for the current taxable year or for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, because PFIC status is a factual determination made annually after the close of each taxable year on the basis of the composition of our income and assets, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year. Under circumstances where revenues from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenues from activities that produce non-passive income, or where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash, our risk of becoming classified as a PFIC may substantially increase. In addition, because we have valued our goodwill based on the market value of the ADSs, a decrease in the market value of the ADSs may also result in our becoming a PFIC.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds the ADSs or ordinary shares, such holder will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distribution” that such holder receives on the ADSs or ordinary shares and any gain such holder realizes from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of the ADSs or ordinary shares, unless such holder makes a “mark-to-market” election as discussed below. Distributions received by a U.S. Holder in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions such holder received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or such holder’s holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;
- amounts allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable years in the U.S. Holder’s holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we are classified as a PFIC (a “pre-PFIC year”) will be subject to tax as ordinary income; and
- amounts allocated to each prior taxable year, other than the current taxable year or 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 such amounts will be increased by an additional tax equal to interest on the resulting tax deemed deferred with respect to such years.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds ADSs or ordinary shares and any of our non-U.S. affiliated entities are also PFICs, such holder will be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of each such non-U.S. affiliate classified as a PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of “marketable stock” (as defined below) in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election for such stock of a PFIC to elect out of the tax treatment discussed in the second preceding paragraph. If a U.S. Holder makes a valid mark-to-market election for the ADSs, the U.S. Holder will include in income each year an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the ADSs as of the close of such holder’s taxable year over such holder’s adjusted basis in such ADSs. The U.S. Holder is allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of such holder’s adjusted basis in the ADSs over their fair market value as of the close of the taxable year. Deductions are allowable however, only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains on the ADSs included in the U.S. Holder’s income for prior taxable years. Amounts included in the U.S. Holder’s income under a mark-to-market election, as well as gain on the actual sale or other disposition of the ADSs, are treated as ordinary income. Ordinary loss treatment also applies to the deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss on the ADSs, as well as to any loss realized on the actual sale or disposition of the ADSs, to the extent that the amount of such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included in income with respect to such ADSs. The U.S. Holder’s basis in the ADSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. If a U.S. Holder makes such a mark-to-market election, tax rules that apply to distributions by corporations which are not PFICs would apply to distributions by us (except that the lower applicable capital gains rate for qualified dividend income would not apply). If a U.S. Holder makes a valid mark-to-market election, and we subsequently cease to be classified as a PFIC, such U.S. Holder will not be required to take into account the mark-to-market income or loss described above during any period that we are not classified as a PFIC.

The mark-to-market election is available only for “marketable stock” which is stock that is traded in other than de minimis quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter (“regularly traded”) on a qualified exchange or other market, as defined in applicable Regulations. We expect that the ADSs will continue to be listed on the NYSE, which is a qualified exchange for these purposes, and, consequently, assuming that the ADSs are regularly traded, if a U.S. Holder holds the ADSs, it is expected that the mark-to-market election would be available to such holder were we to become a PFIC. A mark-to-market election may not, however, be made with respect to the ordinary shares, as they are not marketable stock. Accordingly, if we are a PFIC during any year in which a U.S. Holder holds ordinary shares, such holder will generally be subject to the special tax rules discussed above.

In addition, because, as a technical matter, a mark-to-market election cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own, a U.S. Holder may continue to be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to such holder’s indirect interest in any investments held by us that are treated as an equity interest in a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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

If a U.S. Holder owns the ADSs or ordinary shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder must generally file an annual report with the IRS regarding their ownership of the ADSs or ordinary shares. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax considerations of holding and disposing of the ADSs or ordinary shares if we are or become a PFIC, including the availability and possibility of making a mark-to-market election.

THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE TAX ADVICE. U.S. HOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS TO THEM OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE ADSs AND ORDINARY SHARES IN THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We previously filed with the SEC registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571), as amended, including the prospectus contained therein, together with the post-effective registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-221029) to register additional securities that become effective immediately upon filing, to register our Class A ordinary shares in relation to our initial public offering. We also filed with the SEC related registration statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-220861) to register our ADSs and registration statements on Form S-8 (File No. 333-222071, No. 333-223551, No. 333-229137, No. 333-232859, No. 333-235799 and No. 333-251873) to register our securities to be issued under our 2009 Plan.

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act as applicable to foreign private issuers. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F within four months after the end of each fiscal year. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed with the SEC, can be obtained from the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules of the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and our executive officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

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

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Our exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to our operating activities when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency and our net investments in foreign subsidiaries. We have transactional currency exposures arising from sales or cost of revenue that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of our subsidiaries, primarily Indonesian rupiah, New Taiwan dollar, Thai baht, Singapore dollar, Malaysian ringgit, Vietnamese dong and Brazilian real. The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly U.S. dollar. Our sales and costs are denominated in the respective functional currencies of our subsidiaries. Our trade receivable and trade payable balances at the end of the reporting period have similar exposures. Such amounts include balances within the subsidiaries which, although eliminated from the consolidated balance sheets, will continue to contribute to foreign exchange risk exposures in the consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

Foreign currency exchange rates for currencies in some of our markets have experienced substantial volatility. It is difficult to predict how market forces or the government policies in those markets may impact the exchange rates against the U.S. dollar in the future. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Business and Operational Related Risks—Risks Applicable Across Multiple Businesses—Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our operational and financial results, which we report in U.S. dollars."

As of December 31, 2020, we had cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of US\$7,053.4 million. We had U.S. dollar-denominated cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of US\$5,355.1 million, Singapore dollar-denominated cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of US\$549.2 million, Indonesian rupiah-denominated cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of US\$282.1 million, Malaysian ringgit-denominated cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of US\$211.6 million, and cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash denominated in other currencies of US\$655.4 million. If the U.S. dollar had strengthened or weakened by 100 basis points against Singapore dollar, our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash would have decreased or increased by US\$5.5 million. If the U.S. dollar had strengthened or weakened by 100 basis points against Indonesian rupiah, our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash would have decreased or increased by US\$2.8 million. If the U.S. dollar had strengthened or weakened by 100 basis points against Malaysian ringgit, our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash would have decreased or increased by US\$2.1 million. If the U.S. dollar had strengthened or weakened by 100 basis points against each of the other currencies in which we held cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash would have decreased or increased by US\$6.6 million.

Credit Risk

We are exposed to credit risk from our operating activities (primarily from trade and other receivables) and from our financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. Our objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimizing losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. Financial instruments that potentially subject us to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, loans receivable, held to maturity investments, available-for-sale investments, and amounts due from related parties. As of December 31, 2020, substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents were held at major financial institutions in the respective locations of our region. We believe that these financial institutions are of high credit quality and continually monitor the credit worthiness of these financial institutions.

Inflation Risk

The majority of our revenue was generated in Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines in 2020. Inflation did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

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

Our ADSs, each of which represents one Class A ordinary share, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The Bank of New York Mellon is the depository of our ADS program. A holder of ADSs may have to pay certain fees of The Bank of New York Mellon, as depository, and certain taxes, registration and transfer charges and fees and governmental charges and fees. The depository collects fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from holders depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depository collects fees for making distributions to holders by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depository may collect its annual fee for depository services by deduction from cash distributions or by directly billing holders or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depository may collect any fees by deduction from any cash distribution payable (or by selling a portion of securities or other property distributable) to ADS holders that are obligated to pay those fees. The depository may generally refuse to deliver ADSs or deposited shares or to forward any distributions until its fees for those services are paid.

From time to time, the depository may make payments to us to reimburse us for costs and expenses generally arising out of establishment and maintenance of the ADS program, waive fees and expenses for services provided to us by the depository or share revenue from the fees collected from ADS holders. In performing its duties under the deposit agreement, the depository may use brokers, dealers, foreign currency dealers or other service providers that are owned by or affiliated with the depository and that may earn or share fees, spreads or commissions.

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares or holders of ADSs must pay:

For:

US\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof)	Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property
	Cancelation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates
US\$.05 (or less) per ADS (or portion thereof)	Any cash distribution to ADS holders
A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs	Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities (including rights) that are distributed by the depository to ADS holders
US\$.05 (or less) per ADS (or portion thereof) per annum	Depository services
Registration or transfer fees	Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depository or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares
Expenses of the depository	Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)
	Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars
Taxes and other governmental charges the depository or the custodian has to pay on any ADS or shares underlying ADSs, such as stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes	As necessary
Any charges incurred by the depository or its agents for servicing the deposited securities	As necessary

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

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

See “Item 10. Additional Information” for a description of the rights of shareholders, which remain unchanged.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) that are designed to ensure that required information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required timeframe, as specified in the rules set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Our disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Group Chief Executive Officer and Group Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Our management, with the participation of our Group Chief Executive Officer and Group Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2020. While there are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures, the Company’s disclosure controls, and procedure are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. Based on this evaluation, our Group Chief Executive Officer and Group Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2020.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. 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.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on the results of this assessment and on those criteria, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2020.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has also determined that Mr. David Heng Chen Seng, an independent director and a member of our audit committee, qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” within the meaning of the SEC rules and possesses financial sophistication within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual. Mr. David Heng Chen Seng satisfies the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual and meets the independence standards under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers, employees, including certain provisions that specifically apply to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller and any other persons who perform similar functions for us. We have filed our code of business conduct and ethics as Exhibit 99.1 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017. A copy of our code of business conduct and ethics is available on our website at www.sea.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 Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, for the periods indicated. We did not pay any other fees to our independent registered public accounting firm during the periods indicated below.

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2020
	(US\$ thousands)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	2,700	3,676
Tax fees ⁽²⁾	78	59
Audit related fees ⁽³⁾	346	58
Other fees ⁽⁴⁾	—	803

- (1) “Audit fees” means the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm for the audit of our annual financial statements. This category also included professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm for statutory audits required by non-U.S. jurisdictions. In 2020, the audit refers to financial audit and audit pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (2) “Tax fees” means the aggregate fees billed for the tax services provided with respect to tax consulting and tax audit assistance.
- (3) “Audit-related fees” means the aggregate fees billed in each fiscal year listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors related to the audit of our financial statements that are not reported under “audit fees.”
- (4) “Other fees” means the aggregate fees billed for transaction advisory services with respect to the review of our regulatory compliance and transaction due diligence.

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, including audit services, audit-related services and tax services as described above, other than those for de minimis services which are approved by the audit committee prior to the completion of the audit.

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

Not applicable.

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

We are subject to the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance listing standards. However, New York Stock Exchange rules 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 New York Stock Exchange corporate governance listing standards.

Section 303A.08 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual requires a listed company to give shareholders an opportunity to vote on all equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto. We are a Cayman Islands company, and there are no shareholder approval requirements for such matter. Pursuant to the exemption granted to foreign private issuers under Section 303A.00 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual, we have followed our home country practice in lieu of the requirements of Sections 303A.08. In November 2017 and February 2018, we obtained approvals from our board of directors to increase the maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2009 Plan. In February 2018, our board of directors also approved automatic annual increases in the number of shares that may be issued under the 2009 Plan on January 1 of each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. In July 2019, our board of directors approved a one-time increase of the maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to the 2009 Plan by 3 million and at the same time reduced the same number of shares from the scheduled automatic increase of shares on January 1, 2020 pursuant to the aforesaid automatic annual increase mechanism. For additional information, see “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Share Incentive Plan.”

Section 303A.01 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual requires a listed company to have a majority of independent directors, which is not required under the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands. Currently, our board of directors is composed of six members, two of whom are independent directors as described under “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—C. Board Practice.”

We follow home country practice that permits our Audit Committee to consist of less than three members, in lieu of complying with Section 303A.07 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual which requires each company to have an audit committee of at least three members. Our Audit Committee currently consists of two members. In addition, Section 303A.07 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual require all audit committee members to satisfy the requirements for independence set out in Section 303A.02 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual. We follow home country practice and currently have one member who does not fully satisfy all the independence requirements under Section 303A.02.

Pursuant to Sections 303A.04 and 303A.05 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual, a listed U.S. company is required to have a nominating/corporate governance committee and a compensation committee, each composed entirely of independent directors. We follow home country practice and the compensation committee and corporate governance and nominating committee of our board of directors are not comprised entirely of independent directors.

Other than the home country practice described above, we are not aware of any significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. domestic companies under the New York Stock Exchange listing rules. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to the ADS—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 domestic public companies in the United States.”

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 Sea Limited are included at the end of this annual report.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	Eighth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
2.1	Form of Sea Limited’s Specimen American Depositary Receipt (included in Exhibit 2.3)
2.2	Sea Limited’s Specimen Certificate for its Class A Ordinary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
2.3	Deposit Agreement dated as of October 19, 2017 among Sea Limited, The Bank of New York Mellon and owners and holders of the ADSs (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 from our registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-222071) filed publicly with the SEC on December 15, 2017)
2.4*	Description of Securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act
3.1	Irrevocable Proxy, dated as of September 1, 2017, between the founder of Sea Limited, on the one hand, and Tencent Holdings Limited, Tencent Limited and Tencent Growthfund Limited, on the other hand (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.1	Amended and Restated Share Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the post-effective amendment No.1 to our registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-223551) filed with the SEC on March 28, 2018)
4.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Sea Limited and each director and executive officer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.3	Form of Employment Letter with each executive officer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.4†	Software License and Distribution Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2010, by and between Riot Games, Inc. and Garena Online Private Limited, and amendments entered into from time to time (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.5	Form of Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement between Sea Limited’s Singapore subsidiary and each VIE of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.6	Form of Financial Support Confirmation Letter between Sea Limited or its Cayman Islands subsidiary and each VIE of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.7	Form of Loan Agreement between Sea Limited or its Cayman Islands subsidiary and the shareholder(s) of each VIE of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.8	Form of Exclusive Option Agreement among Sea Limited or its Cayman Islands subsidiary, each VIE of Sea Limited and the shareholder(s) of each VIE of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.9	Form of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement among Sea Limited or its Cayman Islands subsidiary, each VIE of Sea Limited and the shareholder(s) of each VIE of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.10	Form of Power of Attorney granted by the shareholder(s) of each VIE of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.11	Form of Spousal Consent Letter granted by the spouse(s) of the shareholder(s) of each VIE of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
4.12†	Amended and Restated Mobile Game Development Agreement, dated as of March 8, 2018, by and between Garena Online Private Limited and Proxima Beta Private Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 from our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on April 10, 2018)
4.13	Indenture, dated as of June 18, 2018, by and between Sea Limited and Wilmington Trust, National Association
4.14†	Master License Agreement, dated as of November 16, 2018, by and between Garena Online Private Limited and Shenzhen Tencent Computer Systems Company Limited
4.15	Indenture, dated as of November 18, 2019, by and between Sea Limited and Wilmington Trust, National Association
4.16*	Indenture, dated as of May 22, 2020, by and between Sea Limited and Wilmington Trust, National Association
8.1*	List of Principal Subsidiaries and Consolidated Affiliated Entities of Sea Limited
11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Sea Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-220571) filed with the SEC on September 22, 2017)
12.1*	Certification by the Group Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	Certification by the Group Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1**	Certification by the Group Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2**	Certification by the Group Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
15.2*	Consent of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP
15.3*	Consent of LCS & Partners
15.4*	Consent of Kudun and Partners Company Limited
15.5*	Consent of Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document — the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Exhibit 101 Inline XBRL document)

* Filed with this annual report on Form 20-F.

** Furnished with this annual report on Form 20-F.

† Confidential treatment has been granted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to portions of the exhibit that have been redacted.

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.

Sea Limited

By: /s/ Forrest Xiaodong Li
Name: Forrest Xiaodong Li
Title: Chairman and Group Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 16, 2021

SEA LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2019 AND 2020

SEA LIMITED

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2020	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020	F-11
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020	F-13
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020	F-14
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020	F-17
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020	F-20

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Sea Limited

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sea Limited (the Company) as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, cash flows, and shareholders' equity (deficit) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated April 16, 2021 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Adoption of Topic 842 Leases

As discussed in Note 2(s) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method for accounting for leases in 2019 due to the adoption of Topic 842 *Leases*.

Adoption of ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments

As discussed in Note 2(g) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method for accounting for accounts receivable, loans receivable and allowance for credit losses in 2020 due to the adoption of ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company'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 Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits 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.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Sea Limited

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Recognition of Digital Entertainment (“DE”) Revenue

Description of the Matter For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company’s revenue arising from DE was \$2,016.0 million.

As outlined in Note 2(o) of the consolidated financial statements, DE revenue is recognized over the performance obligation period. The Company has determined that an implied obligation exists to the paying users to continue providing access to the purchased virtual goods within the online games over an estimated delivery obligation period. Such delivery obligation period is determined in accordance with the estimated average lifespan of the virtual goods sold or the estimated average lifespan of the paying users of the said games or similar games.

Auditing the DE revenue recognition process is complex and involves judgement to determine the historical paying users’ inactive rate, usage patterns and playing behavior, in estimating the average lifespan of the virtual goods sold and average lifespan of the paying users of the said games or similar games. In addition, the Company utilizes various operating systems to process user data and transactions and relies on automated processes and controls over the completeness and accuracy of the historical user and game data, which are key inputs to the above-mentioned estimates.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the Company’s DE revenue recognition process. For example, we tested the automated controls of the related operating systems. We also tested the effectiveness of management’s review controls over assessing the completeness and accuracy of the historical user and game data and the appropriateness of the judgements regarding the most relevant historical user and game data to be applied in their estimates.

To test the recognition of DE revenue, our audit procedures included, among others, testing the completeness and accuracy of the above-mentioned underlying historical user and game data and assessing the reasonableness of the historical data applied in estimating the average lifespan of the virtual goods sold and average lifespan of the paying users of the said games or similar games. We also recalculated the amount of revenue to be deferred based on management’s estimated delivery obligation periods and compared those amounts with the amounts recorded by the Company.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Sea Limited

Critical Audit Matters (continued)

Measurement of long-lived assets in E-commerce (“EC”) segment

Description of the Matter As at December 31, 2020, the Company’s long-lived assets in EC segment amounted to approximately 74.7% of the Company’s long-lived assets. The long-lived assets include property and equipment and intangible assets.

As outlined in Note 2(m) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment when there are events or changes in circumstances which indicate that the carrying amounts of the long-lived assets may not be recoverable. Due to the continued losses incurred by the EC segment, the Company evaluated the related long-lived assets for impairment at the asset group level by comparing the carrying amount of the asset group to the recoverable value determined by forecasted undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by this asset group.

Auditing management’s long-lived assets impairment test was highly judgmental due to the magnitude of the carrying amount of long-lived assets and management’s judgement in estimating the recoverable value (undiscounted cash flows) of the asset group, which were sensitive to key assumptions such as projected revenue and sales and marketing expenses.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company’s long-lived asset impairment process to determine the recoverable value of the asset group. For example, we tested controls over management’s review of the key assumptions used in estimating the recoverable value.

To test the impairment of long-lived assets, our audit procedures included, among others, obtaining an understanding from management regarding the basis of which the undiscounted cash flows were prepared and assessing the reasonableness of the forecasted undiscounted cash flows by comparing them against the Company’s business strategies and underlying key assumptions over the forecast periods, taking into consideration current industry and economic trends. We performed sensitivity analyses over the key assumptions described above to evaluate the changes to the estimated recoverable value for the asset group that would result from changes in the assumptions.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2010.

Singapore
April 16, 2021

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Sea Limited

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Sea Limited’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Sea Limited (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, cash flows, and shareholders’ equity (deficit) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes and our report dated April 16, 2021 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

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

We conducted our 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.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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/ Ernst & Young LLP

Singapore
April 16, 2021

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2019 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,118,988	6,166,880
Restricted cash		434,938	859,192
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$4,083 and \$7,978, as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020 respectively	5	187,035	362,999
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6	535,187	1,054,229
Loans receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of nil and \$20,872, as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020 respectively	7	–	285,937
Inventories, net		26,932	64,219
Short-term investments	11	102,324	126,099
Amounts due from related parties		4,735	19,449
Total current assets		4,410,139	8,939,004
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment, net	8	318,620	386,401
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	9	182,965	234,555
Intangible assets, net	10	15,020	39,773
Long-term investments	11	113,797	190,482
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6	65,684	204,804
Loans receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of nil and \$19,612, as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020 respectively	7	–	117,149
Restricted cash		16,652	27,321
Deferred tax assets	19	70,340	99,904
Goodwill	4	30,952	216,278
Total non-current assets		814,030	1,516,667
Total assets		5,224,169	10,455,671

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2019	2020
		\$	\$
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$11,274 and \$19,290 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)		69,370	121,637
Accrued expenses and other payables (including accrued expenses and other payables of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$93,146 and \$107,512 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	12	980,805	2,033,461
Advances from customers (including advances from customers of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$6,116 and \$11,014 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)		65,062	161,379
Amounts due to related parties (including amounts due to related parties of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$1,569 and \$2,347 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)		34,990	42,613
Short-term borrowings (including short-term borrowings of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$1,258 and nil as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	13	1,258	–
Operating lease liabilities (including operating lease liabilities of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$8,797 and \$10,122 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	9	56,320	74,506
Deferred revenue (including deferred revenue of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$133,362 and \$212,377 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)		1,097,868	2,150,165
Convertible notes (including convertible notes of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of nil and nil as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	14	29,481	–
Income tax payable (including income tax payable of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$5,850 and \$566 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)		27,212	52,306
Total current liabilities		2,362,366	4,636,067

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2019 \$	2020 \$
Non-current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables (including accrued expenses and other payables of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$1,357 and \$1,907 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	12	25,802	36,159
Long-term borrowings (including long-term borrowings of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$358 and nil as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	13	358	–
Operating lease liabilities (including operating lease liabilities of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$20,129 and \$16,916 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	9	144,000	177,870
Deferred revenue (including deferred revenue of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$49,325 and \$55,200 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)		160,708	343,297
Convertible notes (including convertible notes of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of nil and nil as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	14	1,356,332	1,840,406
Deferred tax liabilities (including deferred tax liabilities of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of nil and nil as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	19	975	1,526
Unrecognized tax benefits (including unrecognized tax benefits of the Consolidated VIEs without recourse to the primary beneficiaries of \$976 and \$107 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)		976	107
Total non-current liabilities		1,689,151	2,399,365
Total liabilities		4,051,517	7,035,432
Commitments and contingencies	24		

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and par value)

	Note	As of December 31,	
		2019	2020
		\$	\$
Shareholders’ equity			
Class A Ordinary shares (Par value of US\$0.0005 per share; Authorized: 14,800,000,000 and 14,800,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively; Issued and outstanding: 311,068,949 and 359,755,767 shares as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	16	154	179
Class B Ordinary shares (Par value of US\$0.0005 per share; Authorized: 200,000,000 and 200,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively; Issued and outstanding: 152,175,703 and 152,175,703 shares as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	16	76	76
Additional paid-in capital		4,687,284	8,526,571
Accumulated other comprehensive income	17	5,449	4,681
Statutory reserves	18	46	2,363
Accumulated deficit		(3,530,585)	(5,150,958)
Total Sea Limited shareholders’ equity		1,162,424	3,382,912
Non-controlling interests		10,228	37,327
Total shareholders’ equity		1,172,652	3,420,239
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity		5,224,169	10,455,671

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Note	Year ended December 31,		
		2018	2019	2020
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue				
Service revenue				
Digital entertainment		462,464	1,136,017	2,015,972
E-commerce and other services		270,049	822,659	1,777,330
Sales of goods		94,455	216,702	582,362
Total revenue		826,968	2,175,378	4,375,664
Cost of revenue				
Cost of service				
Digital entertainment		(267,359)	(435,905)	(702,329)
E-commerce and other services		(446,281)	(907,518)	(1,743,773)
Cost of goods sold		(98,570)	(227,035)	(580,657)
Total cost of revenue		(812,210)	(1,570,458)	(3,026,759)
Gross profit		14,758	604,920	1,348,905
Operating income (expenses)				
Other operating income		9,799	15,890	189,645
Sales and marketing expenses		(705,015)	(969,543)	(1,830,875)
General and administrative expenses		(240,781)	(385,865)	(657,215)
Research and development expenses		(67,529)	(156,634)	(353,785)
Total operating expenses		(1,003,526)	(1,496,152)	(2,652,230)
Operating loss		(988,768)	(891,232)	(1,303,325)
Interest income		11,520	33,935	24,804
Interest expense		(31,295)	(48,208)	(148,243)
Investment gain (loss), net		8,603	11,794	(17,820)
Changes in fair value of convertible notes	14(a)	41,259	(472,877)	(87)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		4,801	(2,031)	(38,567)
Loss before income tax and share of results of equity investees		(953,880)	(1,368,619)	(1,483,238)
Income tax expense	19	(4,088)	(85,864)	(141,640)
Share of results of equity investees	11	(3,066)	(3,239)	721
Net loss		(961,034)	(1,457,722)	(1,624,157)
Net (profit) loss attributable to non-controlling interests		(207)	(5,077)	6,101
Net loss attributable to Sea Limited’s ordinary shareholders		(961,241)	(1,462,799)	(1,618,056)

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

		Year ended December 31,		
	Note	2018	2019	2020
		\$	\$	\$
Loss per share:				
Basic and diluted	20	<u>(2.84)</u>	<u>(3.35)</u>	<u>(3.39)</u>
Weighted average shares used in loss per share computation:				
Basic and diluted		<u>338,472,987</u>	<u>436,601,801</u>	<u>477,264,888</u>

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Net loss	(961,034)	(1,457,722)	(1,624,157)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Translation (loss) gain	(13,858)	3,230	2,532
Net change	(13,858)	3,230	2,532
Available-for-sale investments:			
Change in unrealized gain (loss)	18,269	(12,869)	(4,393)
Net change	18,269	(12,869)	(4,393)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	4,411	(9,639)	(1,861)
Less: total comprehensive (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interests	(120)	(5,188)	7,146
Total comprehensive loss attributable to Sea Limited’s ordinary shareholders	(956,743)	(1,472,549)	(1,618,872)

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	(961,034)	(1,457,722)	(1,624,157)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Allowance for credit losses	2,189	3,581	57,509
Amortization of discount on convertible notes	14,154	33,334	88,198
Amortization of intangible assets	23,826	4,849	11,694
Changes in fair value of convertible notes	(41,259)	472,877	87
Deferred income tax	(19,797)	(4,333)	(27,451)
Depreciation of property and equipment	54,902	116,783	169,067
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	–	–	(62,115)
Gain on disposal of investments	(7,685)	(129)	–
Gain on re-measurement of equity interests	–	(4,500)	(3,003)
Impairment loss on intangible assets	5,166	–	5,713
Impairment loss on investments	3,416	1,155	61,238
Loss on debt extinguishment	–	–	24,400
Net foreign exchange differences	(10,230)	(292)	11,298
Prepaid licensing fees written-off	4,544	–	–
Share-based compensation	58,121	117,069	290,246
Share of results of equity investees	3,066	3,239	(721)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	–	–	24,150
Others	2,589	1,891	3,550
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital:	(868,032)	(712,198)	(970,297)
Inventories	(28,465)	11,762	(38,528)
Accounts receivable	(38,524)	(86,546)	(174,767)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(159,025)	(214,926)	(527,139)
Amounts due from related parties	(3,306)	538	(10,897)
Operating lease right-of-use assets	–	(62,140)	(45,203)
Accounts payable	29,733	31,381	50,860
Accrued expenses and other payables	354,946	354,151	943,586
Advances from customers	2,727	34,263	92,851
Operating lease liabilities	–	70,901	46,352
Deferred revenue	204,161	637,214	1,162,399
Income tax payable	(75)	17,207	25,505
Amounts due to related parties	10,640	(11,742)	1,146
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	(495,220)	69,865	555,868

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	(177,343)	(239,844)	(336,274)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,142)	(7,254)	(20,780)
Purchase of investments	(69,641)	(118,462)	(219,548)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	668	1,236	1,732
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	245	–	–
Proceeds from sale and maturity of investments	22,685	640	19,541
Distributions from investments	–	465	1,294
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	–	–	(92,190)
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed	–	–	15,008
Change in loans receivable	–	–	(255,695)
Net cash used in investing activities	(224,528)	(363,219)	(886,912)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes, net	564,938	1,138,500	1,141,362
Purchase of capped call	–	(97,060)	(135,700)
Proceeds from borrowings	2,055	868	1,224
Repayment of borrowings	(2,698)	(2,871)	(31,833)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares, net	4,574	1,538,802	2,970,248
Transaction with non-controlling interests	(25,768)	–	(20,736)
Proceeds from partial disposal of a subsidiary without a loss in control	3,527	–	–
Contribution by non-controlling interest	–	1,356	4,631
Payments for exchange and conversion of convertible notes	–	–	(50,009)
Change in accrued expenses and other payables	–	–	(146,055)
Net cash generated from financing activities	546,628	2,579,595	3,733,132
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(12,546)	25,025	80,727
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(185,666)	2,311,266	3,482,815
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the year	1,444,978	1,259,312	3,570,578
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the year	1,259,312	3,570,578	7,053,393

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”))

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Supplement disclosures of cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid	(23,961)	(74,349)	(144,874)
Interest paid	(42,901)	(13,501)	(42,003)
Supplement disclosures of non-cash activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment included in accrued expenses and other payables	7,579	(9,804)	1,834
Purchase of intangible assets included in accrued expenses and other payables	(444)	(422)	484
Purchase of property and equipment included in prepayments	(6,104)	3,851	(83,782)
Purchase of intangible assets included in prepayments	4,547	51	(6,638)
Conversion and exchange of convertible notes into ordinary shares	(48,975)	(1,080,112)	(464,930)
Acquisition of a subsidiary by conversion of convertible notes	–	–	72,000
Proceeds from disposal of a subsidiary included in prepaid expenses and other assets	–	–	12,870
Transfers of loans receivable to prepaid expenses and other assets	–	–	8,830

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares)

	Note	No of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares \$	Additional paid-in capital \$	Accumulated other comprehensive income \$	Statutory reserves \$	Accumulated deficit \$	Total Sea Limited shareholders' equity (deficit) \$	Non- controlling interests \$	Total Shareholders' equity (deficit) \$
Balance as of January 1, 2018		334,966,213	167	1,564,656	10,701	46	(1,106,545)	469,025	6,106	475,131
Comprehensive loss:										
Net loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(961,241)	(961,241)	207	(961,034)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		–	–	–	(13,771)	–	–	(13,771)	(87)	(13,858)
Net change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments		–	–	–	18,269	–	–	18,269	–	18,269
Transaction with non- controlling interests		–	–	(21,047)	–	–	–	(21,047)	(4,721)	(25,768)
Disposal of interest in a subsidiary without change in control		–	–	1,348	–	–	–	1,348	2,179	3,527
Conversion of convertible notes into Class A ordinary shares	14(a)	3,592,415	2	48,973	–	–	–	48,975	–	48,975
Equity component of convertible notes	14(b)	–	–	152,714	–	–	–	152,714	–	152,714
Shares issued to depository bank		3,200,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exercise of share options		1,705,147	1	4,573	–	–	–	4,574	–	4,574
Restricted share awards and restricted share units issued		68,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based compensation		–	–	58,015	–	–	–	58,015	–	58,015
Settlement of share incentives with shares held by depository bank		(933,007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as of December 31, 2018		<u>342,598,768</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>1,809,232</u>	<u>15,199</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>(2,067,786)</u>	<u>(243,139)</u>	<u>3,684</u>	<u>(239,455)</u>

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (continued)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares)

	Note	No of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares \$	Additional paid-in capital \$	Accumulated other comprehensive income \$	Statutory reserves \$	Accumulated deficit \$	Total Sea Limited shareholders' (deficit) equity \$	Non- controlling interests \$	Total Shareholders' (deficit) equity \$
Balance as of January 1, 2019		342,598,768	170	1,809,232	15,199	46	(2,067,786)	(243,139)	3,684	(239,455)
Comprehensive loss:										
Net loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(1,462,799)	(1,462,799)	5,077	(1,457,722)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		–	–	–	3,119	–	–	3,119	111	3,230
Net change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments		–	–	–	(12,869)	–	–	(12,869)	–	(12,869)
Conversion of convertible notes into Class A ordinary shares	14(a)	45,645,884	23	1,080,089	–	–	–	1,080,112	–	1,080,112
Issuance of Class A ordinary shares, net of issuance costs	16	69,000,000	35	1,517,923	–	–	–	1,517,958	–	1,517,958
Capital contributed by non- controlling interest		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,356	1,356
Equity component of convertible notes	14(b)	–	–	240,582	–	–	–	240,582	–	240,582
Purchase of capped calls related to issuance of convertible notes	14(b)	–	–	(97,060)	–	–	–	(97,060)	–	(97,060)
Shares issued to depository bank		6,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exercise of share options		3,736,976	2	20,843	–	–	–	20,845	–	20,845
Restricted share awards and restricted share units issued		1,983,639	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based compensation		–	–	115,675	–	–	–	115,675	–	115,675
Settlement of share incentives with shares held by depository bank		(5,720,615)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as of December 31, 2019		<u>463,244,652</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>4,687,284</u>	<u>5,449</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>(3,530,585)</u>	<u>1,162,424</u>	<u>10,228</u>	<u>1,172,652</u>

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

SEALIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (continued)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares)

	Note	No of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares \$	Additional paid-in capital \$	Accumulated other comprehensive income \$	Statutory reserves \$	Accumulated deficit \$	Total Sea Limited shareholders' equity \$	Non- controlling interests \$	Total Shareholders' equity \$
Balance as of January 1, 2020		463,244,652	230	4,687,284	5,449	46	(3,530,585)	1,162,424	10,228	1,172,652
Comprehensive loss:										
Net loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(1,618,056)	(1,618,056)	(6,101)	(1,624,157)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		–	–	–	3,603	–	–	3,603	(1,071)	2,532
Net change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments		–	–	–	(4,419)	–	–	(4,419)	26	(4,393)
Acquisition of subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,594	39,594
Appropriation of statutory reserves		–	–	–	–	2,317	(2,317)	–	–	–
Equity component of convertible notes	14(b)	–	–	284,727	–	–	–	284,727	–	284,727
Purchase of capped calls related to issuance of convertible notes	14(b)	–	–	(135,700)	–	–	–	(135,700)	–	(135,700)
Conversion of convertible notes into Class A ordinary shares		27,406,818	14	464,916	–	–	–	464,930	–	464,930
Issuance of Class A ordinary shares, net of issuance costs	16	15,180,000	8	2,908,291	–	–	–	2,908,299	–	2,908,299
Capital contributed by non- controlling interest		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,631	4,631
Transactions with non- controlling interests		–	–	(20,294)	48	–	–	(20,246)	(490)	(20,736)
Disposal of interest in a subsidiary		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(11,971)	(11,971)
Shares issued to depository bank		6,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exercise of share options		2,861,169	1	61,948	–	–	–	61,949	–	61,949
Restricted share awards and restricted share units issued		3,247,992	2	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based compensation		–	–	275,401	–	–	–	275,401	2,481	277,882
Settlement of share incentives with shares held by depository bank		(6,009,161)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as of December 31, 2020		<u>511,931,470</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>8,526,571</u>	<u>4,681</u>	<u>2,363</u>	<u>(5,150,958)</u>	<u>3,382,912</u>	<u>37,327</u>	<u>3,420,239</u>

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

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION

Sea Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands on May 8, 2009 and conducts its business primarily through its subsidiaries and variable interest entities (“VIEs”) in markets including Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. The Company is principally engaged in the digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial service businesses in the region.

(a) As of December 31, 2020, significant subsidiaries of the Company include the following entities:

Entity	Date of Incorporation/ Acquisition	Place of incorporation	Percentage of direct ownership by the Company		Principal activities
			2019	2020	
Garena Online Private Limited (“Garena Online”)	May 8, 2009	Singapore	100	100	Game operations and software development
Shopee Limited (formerly known as Shopee Southeast Asia Limited)	January 16, 2015	Cayman Islands	100	100	Investment holding company
Shopee Singapore Private Limited	February 5, 2015	Singapore	100	100	Online platform
PT Shopee International Indonesia	August 5, 2015	Indonesia	100	100	Online platform

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (continued)

(b) *VIE structure*

The Company operates in various markets in the region that have certain restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies. To comply with these foreign ownership restrictions, the Company conducts certain businesses through VIEs using contractual agreements (the “VIE Agreements”).

The following is a summary of the key terms of the VIE Agreements that were signed amongst the primary beneficiary and the respective shareholders of the VIEs (collectively the “VIE Shareholders”):

Loan Agreements

In order to ensure that the VIE Shareholders are able to provide capital to each of these VIEs in order to develop its business, the primary beneficiary has entered into loan agreements with each VIE Shareholder.

Pursuant to the loan agreements, the primary beneficiary has granted loans to the VIE Shareholders that may only be used for the purpose of acquiring equity interests in or contributing to the registered capital of these VIEs. The loans may be repaid only by transferring all of the VIE Shareholders’ equity interests in the VIE to the primary beneficiary or their respective designee upon exercise of the option under the exclusive option agreement. The loan agreements also prohibit the VIE Shareholders from assigning or transferring to any third party, or from creating or causing any security interest to be created on, any part of their equity interests in these entities. In the event that the respective VIE Shareholders sell their equity interests to the primary beneficiary or their respective designee at a price which is equal to or lower than the principal amount of the loan, the loan will be interest-free. If the price is higher than the principal amount of the loans, the excess amount will be deemed to be interest on the loans payable by the VIE Shareholders to the primary beneficiary.

Exclusive Option Agreements

In order to ensure that the Company is able to acquire all of the equity interests in the VIEs at its discretion, the primary beneficiary has entered into exclusive option agreements with the respective VIE Shareholders. Each option is exercisable by the primary beneficiary at any time, provided that doing so is not prohibited by law. The exercise price under each option is the minimum amount required by law and any proceeds obtained by the respective VIE Shareholders through the transfer of their equity interests in these VIEs shall be used for the repayment of the loan provided in accordance with the loan agreements.

During the terms of the exclusive option agreements, the VIE Shareholders will not grant a similar right or transfer any of the equity interests in these VIEs to any party other than the primary beneficiary or their respective designee, nor will it pledge, create or permit any security interest or similar encumbrance to be created on any of the equity interests. The VIEs cannot declare any profit distributions or grant loans in any form without the prior consent of the primary beneficiary. The VIE Shareholders must remit in full any funds received from the VIEs to the primary beneficiary or their respective designee in the event any distributions are made by the VIEs.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (continued)

(b) VIE structure (continued)

Exclusive Option Agreements (continued)

The exclusive option agreements will remain in effect until the respective VIE Shareholder has transferred such shareholder’s equity interests in the VIEs to the primary beneficiary or their respective designee.

Powers of Attorney

In order to ensure that the Company is able to make all of the decisions concerning the VIEs, the primary beneficiary has entered into powers of attorney with the shareholders of these VIEs. Pursuant to the powers of attorney, each VIE Shareholder has irrevocably appointed the primary beneficiary as their attorney-in-fact to act for all matters pertaining to such shareholding in these VIEs and to exercise all of their rights as shareholders, including but not limited to attending shareholders’ meetings and designating and appointing directors, supervisors, the chief executive officer and other senior management members of these entities, and selling, transferring, pledging or disposing the shares of these entities. The primary beneficiary may authorize or assign its rights to any other person or entity at its sole discretion without prior notice to or prior consent from the VIE Shareholders of these VIEs.

Each power of attorney remains in effect until the VIE Shareholder ceases to hold any equity interest in the respective VIE.

Equity Interest Pledge Agreements

In order to secure the performance of the VIEs and the VIE Shareholders under the contractual arrangements, each of the VIE Shareholders of the VIEs has pledged all of their shares to the primary beneficiary. These pledges secure the contractual obligations and indebtedness of the VIE Shareholders, including all penalties, damages and expenses incurred by the primary beneficiary in connection with the contractual arrangements, and all other payments due and payable to the primary beneficiary by the respective VIEs under the exclusive business cooperation agreements and by the VIE Shareholders under the loan agreements, exclusive option agreements, and powers of attorney. Should the VIEs or their respective VIE Shareholders breach or default under any of the contractual arrangements, the primary beneficiary has the right to require the transfer of the respective VIE Shareholders’ pledged equity interests in the VIEs to the primary beneficiary or their respective designee, to the extent permitted by laws, or require a sale of the pledged equity interests and has priority in any proceeds from the auction or sale of such pledged interests. Moreover, the primary beneficiary has the right to collect any and all dividends in respect of the pledged equity interests during the term of the pledge.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (continued)

(b) VIE structure (continued)

Equity Interest Pledge Agreements (continued)

Unless the respective VIEs have fully performed all of their obligations in accordance with the exclusive business cooperation agreements and the pledged equity interests have been fully transferred to the primary beneficiary or their respective designee in accordance with the exclusive option agreements and the loan agreements, the equity interest pledge agreements will continue to remain in effect.

Spousal Consent Letters

Under the spousal consent letters, each spouse of the married VIE Shareholders of the VIEs unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in the respective VIE held by and registered in the name of their spouse will be disposed of pursuant to the contractual arrangements. Each spouse agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interest in these VIEs held by their spouse. In addition, in the event that the spouses obtain any equity interest in these VIEs held by their spouse for any reason, they agreed to be bound by the contractual arrangements.

Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreements

In order to ensure that the Company receives the economic benefits of the VIEs, the primary beneficiary has entered into exclusive business cooperation agreements with these VIEs under which the primary beneficiary has the exclusive right to provide or to designate any third party to provide, among other things, technical support, consulting services, intellectual property licenses and other services to these VIEs, and these VIEs agree to accept all services provided by the primary beneficiary or their respective designee. Without the primary beneficiary’s prior written consent, the VIEs are prohibited from directly or indirectly engaging any third party to provide the same or any similar services under these agreements or establishing similar cooperative relationships with any third party regarding the matters contemplated by these agreements. In addition, the primary beneficiary shall have exclusive and proprietary ownership, rights and interests in any and all intellectual properties arising out of or created during the performance of the exclusive business cooperation agreements.

The VIEs agree to pay a monthly fee to the primary beneficiary at an amount determined at the primary beneficiary’s sole discretion after taking into account factors including the complexity and difficulty of the services provided, the level of and time consumed by its employees or third party service providers designated by the primary beneficiary providing the services, the content and value of services and licenses provided and the market price of the similar type of services or licenses.

The exclusive business cooperation agreements will remain effective unless terminated in accordance with their provisions or terminated in writing by the primary beneficiary. Unless otherwise required by applicable laws, these VIEs do not have any right to terminate the exclusive business cooperation agreements in any event.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (continued)

(b) VIE structure (continued)

Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreements (continued)

The total fee billed for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 were \$74,875, \$90,510 and \$171,962, respectively.

Financial Support Confirmation Letters

In order to ensure that the VIEs have sufficient cash flow to fund their daily operations and/or to set off any losses incurred in such operations, the primary beneficiary has entered into financial support confirmation letters with each of these VIEs. Under the financial support confirmation letters, the primary beneficiary pledges to provide continuous financial support to these VIEs by itself or their respective designee and agreed to forego its right to seek repayment in the event these entities are unable to repay such financial support or the primary beneficiary becomes liable for the liabilities of these VIEs. These VIEs agree to accept such financial support and pledge to only use such support to develop their respective businesses. To the extent permitted by law, the financial support the primary beneficiary provides to these VIEs may take the form of loans, borrowings or guarantees.

Despite the lack of technical majority ownership, there exists a parent-subsidary relationship between the primary beneficiary and their respective VIEs, through the irrevocable power of attorney agreements, whereby the VIE Shareholders effectively assigned all of the voting rights underlying their equity interest in the respective VIEs to the primary beneficiary. Furthermore, pursuant to the loan agreements, exclusive option agreements and equity interest pledge agreements, the primary beneficiary obtained effective control over the respective VIEs, through the ability to exercise all the rights of the VIE Shareholders and therefore the power to govern the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIEs. The primary beneficiary demonstrates its ability and intention to continue to absorb substantially all the expected losses through the financial support confirmation letters. The primary beneficiary also demonstrates its ability to receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIEs through the exclusive business cooperation agreements. Thus, the Company consolidates these VIEs and their subsidiaries under SEC Regulation SX-3A-02 and ASC 810-10, *Consolidation: Overall*.

In the opinion of the Company’s management and external legal counsels, the ownership structure of our VIEs are generally in compliance with the local laws or regulations that are currently in effect, and each of the agreements among the primary beneficiary, the VIEs and/or the VIE Shareholders is valid, binding and enforceable, and do not and will not result in any violation of such laws or regulations that are currently in effect.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (continued)

(b) *VIE structure (continued)*

Financial Support Confirmation Letters (continued)

However, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future local laws and regulations. Accordingly, the Company cannot be assured that the local regulatory authorities will not ultimately take a contrary view to its opinion. If the current ownership structure of the Company and its contractual arrangements with the VIEs are found to be in violation of any existing or future local laws and regulations, the Company may be required to restructure its ownership structure and operations in certain countries to comply with the changing and new local laws and regulations. To the extent that changes and new local laws and regulations prohibit the Company’s VIE arrangements from complying with the principles of consolidation, the Company would have to deconsolidate the financial position and results of operations of its VIEs. In the opinion of management, the likelihood of loss in respect of the Company’s current ownership structure or the contractual arrangements with the VIEs is remote based on current facts and circumstances.

(c) *VIE disclosures*

The aggregate carrying amounts of the total assets and total liabilities of the VIEs as of December 31, 2020 were \$356,057 and \$494,014, respectively (2019: \$598,727 and \$714,034). There were no pledges or collateralization of the VIEs’ assets. Creditors of the VIEs have no recourse to the general credit of the primary beneficiaries of the VIEs, and such amounts have been parenthetically presented on the face of the consolidated balance sheets. The VIEs hold certain assets, including land, data servers and related equipment for use in their operations. The VIEs do not own any facilities except for the rental of certain office premises, warehouses and data centers from third parties under operating lease arrangements. They also hold certain value-added technology licenses, registered copyrights, trademarks and registered domain names, including the official website, which are also considered as revenue-producing assets. However, none of such assets was recorded on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets as such assets were all acquired or internally developed with insignificant cost and expensed as incurred. In addition, the Company also hires a sales and marketing as well as a research and development workforce for its daily operations and such costs are expensed when incurred. The Company has not provided any financial or other support that it was not previously contractually required to provide to the VIEs during the periods presented.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (continued)

(c) VIE disclosures (continued)

The following tables represent the financial information of the VIEs whom the Company does not have majority voting interest as of December 31, 2019 and 2020 and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 before eliminating the intercompany balances and transactions between the VIEs and other entities within the group:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$	\$
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	111,831	94,502
Restricted cash	237,874	2,574
Accounts receivable, net	8,672	10,537
Prepaid expenses and other assets	25,586	40,822
Inventories, net	6,517	16,264
Short-term investments	30,324	9,287
Amounts due from related parties	286	—
Amounts due from intercompanies ⁽¹⁾	34,432	44,928
	<u>455,522</u>	<u>218,914</u>
Total current assets		
Non-current assets:		
Property and equipment, net	54,092	35,453
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	27,637	25,265
Intangible assets, net	300	492
Long-term investments	13,961	16,080
Prepaid expenses and other assets	14,312	11,905
Deferred tax assets	32,903	47,948
	<u>143,205</u>	<u>137,143</u>
Total non-current assets		
Total assets	<u><u>598,727</u></u>	<u><u>356,057</u></u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (continued)

(c) VIE disclosures (continued)

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	11,274	16,183
Accrued expenses and other payables	93,146	91,186
Advances from customers	6,116	2,192
Amounts due to related parties	1,569	2,347
Short-term borrowings	1,258	–
Operating lease liabilities	8,797	9,787
Deferred revenue	133,362	212,377
Income tax payable	5,850	595
Amounts due to intercompanies ⁽¹⁾	367,537	70,019
Total current liabilities	628,909	404,686
Non-current liabilities:		
Accrued expenses and other payables	1,357	1,784
Long-term borrowings	358	–
Operating lease liabilities	20,129	16,527
Deferred revenue	49,325	55,200
Amounts due to intercompanies ⁽¹⁾	12,980	15,710
Unrecognized tax benefits	976	107
Total non-current liabilities	85,125	89,328
Total liabilities	714,034	494,014

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
- Third party customers	342,800	443,401	562,347
- Intercompanies	52,325	118,833	145,848
Net loss	<u>(67,816)</u>	<u>(2,108)</u>	<u>(30,435)</u>

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	67,275	(77,708)	134,060
Net cash used in investing activities	(27,434)	(69,181)	(27,399)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>97,398</u>	<u>199,406</u>	<u>(13,023)</u>

(1) Amounts due from or to intercompanies consist of intercompany receivables or payables to the other companies within the group arising from intercompany transactions, and funds advanced for working capital purpose.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”).

(b) *Principles of consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and the VIEs for which the Company or a subsidiary of the Company is the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany transactions and balances between the Company, its subsidiaries and the VIEs are eliminated upon consolidation.

(c) *Use of estimates*

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Areas where management uses subjective judgment include, but are not limited to, revenue recognition, estimating the useful lives and impairment assessment of long-lived assets and goodwill, accounting for and impairment assessment of investments, impairment assessment of accounts receivable and loans receivable, accounting for deferred income taxes, accounting for share-based compensation arrangements and accounting for the Company’s financial instruments where the Company is the issuer. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates. Given the global economic climate and unforeseen effects from COVID-19 pandemic, the process of estimation has become more challenging. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and as such, differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

(d) *Foreign currency*

The functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar (“\$” or “USD”), whereas the functional currency of the Company’s subsidiaries and its VIEs are the respective local currencies as determined based on the criteria of ASC 830, *Foreign Currency Matters*. The Company uses the USD as its reporting currency. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are re-measured into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities are re-measured at the balance sheet date exchange rate. Exchange gains and losses are included in foreign exchange gains and losses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Assets and liabilities of the Company’s subsidiaries and its VIEs that has functional currencies other than USD are translated into USD at fiscal year-end exchange rates. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the fiscal year. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded in other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders’ equity.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) *Foreign currency (continued)*

Exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Company’s net investment in foreign operations are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under accumulated other comprehensive income in equity. The other comprehensive gain or loss arising from exchange differences is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Company on disposal of the foreign operation.

(e) *Cash and cash equivalents*

The Company considers cash equivalents to be short-term, highly-liquid investments that are both readily convertible to cash and have a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and funds placed with banks and other financial institutions which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use.

(f) *Restricted cash*

Restricted cash comprise deposits pledged with banks as security in relation to utilization of the banks’ payment gateway and corporate cards, performance guarantees, monies received held in escrow in connection with the Company’s e-commerce business and advances received from customers in connection with the Company’s digital financial services business that are restricted and not available for the Company’s use.

(g) *Accounts receivable, loans receivable and allowance for credit losses*

Accounts receivable and loans receivable are carried at net realizable value. Loans principal and interest receivables are placed on non-accrual status when payments are 90 days past due contractually. When a loan principal and interest receivable is placed on non-accrual status, interest accrual ceases. If the loan is non-accrual, the cost recovery method is used and cash collected is applied to first reduce the carrying value of the loan. Otherwise, interest income may be recognized to the extent cash is received. Loans principal and interest receivables may be returned to accrual status when all of the borrower’s delinquent balances of loans principal and interest have been settled and the borrower continue to perform in accordance with the loan terms.

On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments with the cumulative effect of adoption recorded as an adjustment to the beginning accumulated deficit. The amendments require the measurement of credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) *Accounts receivable, loans receivable and allowance for credit losses (continued)*

The Company has also elected the practical expedients permitted under the new accounting standard, which amongst other things, allowed the use of fair value of collateral at the reporting date when recording the net carrying amount of the receivables and determining the allowance for credit losses for a financial asset for which the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty based on the Company’s assessment as of the reporting date (collateral-dependent financial asset).

The Company has established a provision matrix that based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable and economic environment. It reflects the probability-weighted outcome, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The allowances for credit losses are calculated on an aggregate basis for various customer segments that are considered to have similar credit characteristics and risk of loss. The above-mentioned provision matrix has also been used to determine allowances for credit losses for off-balance sheet loan commitments. An account receivable and loan receivable is written off in the period the receivable is deemed uncollectible.

The adoption of the new accounting standard on January 1, 2020 does not result in a material adjustment to the beginning accumulated deficit.

(h) *Inventories*

Inventories which comprise mainly of merchandise products sold through the Company’s e-commerce business platform are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted at purchase cost on first-in-first-out basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

SEA LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)**

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(i) Property and equipment**

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Computers	3 years
- Office equipment, furniture and fittings	3 years
- Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets
- Motor vehicles	6 to 10 years
- Warehouse equipment	5 to 8 years
- Land use right	15 to 22 years
- Building	15 to 20 years

Freehold land has unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. The useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, whereas the costs of betterments that extend the useful lives of property and equipment are capitalized as additions to the related assets. Retirements, sale and disposals of assets are recorded by removing the cost and accumulated depreciation with any resulting gain or loss reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Property and equipment that are purchased or constructed which require a period of time before the property and equipment are ready for their intended use are accounted for as construction-in-progress. Construction-in-progress is recorded at acquisition cost, including installation costs. Construction-in-progress is transferred to specific property and equipment accounts and commences depreciation when these property and equipment are ready for their intended use.

(j) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the acquired entity as a result of the Company’s acquisitions of interests in its subsidiary and consolidated VIEs. During the measurement period, which does not exceed one year from the acquisition date, the Company may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding adjustment to goodwill. Upon conclusion of the measurement period, any adjustments are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) *Goodwill (continued)*

Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. In testing goodwill for impairment, the Company evaluates whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the qualitative assessment indicates that goodwill impairment is more likely than not, the Company applies a one-step quantitative test and record the amount of goodwill impairment as the excess of a goodwill allocated to the reporting unit’s carrying amount over its fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit.

No impairment of goodwill was recorded in the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020.

(k) *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are recognized as assets separate from goodwill if they satisfy either the “contractual-legal” or “separability” criterion. Intangible assets arising from business combinations are measured at fair value upon acquisition. Other intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any recorded impairment.

Costs incurred in connection with the planning and implementation phases of the development of software for internal use are expensed. Costs incurred in the development phase are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life. Costs incurred internally in researching and developing a software product are charged to expense as research and development costs prior to technological feasibility being established for the product. Once technological feasibility is established, all software costs are capitalized until the product is available for general release to customers. Technological feasibility is established upon completion of all the activities that are necessary to substantiate that the software product can be produced in accordance with its design specifications, including functions, features, and technical performance requirements. None of such costs were capitalized for any of periods presented.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the estimated economic lives of the intangible assets as follows:

	Over the shorter of licensing period or the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets
- Licensing fee	
- IP right	1 to 6 years
- Trademarks	10 years
- Technology	6 years
- Software	3 to 6 years
- Customer relationships	3 to 8 years
- Software platforms	3 years

The useful lives and methods of amortization of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) *Intangible assets (continued)*

Software, customer relationships and software platforms are included in ‘Others’ in the Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

(l) *Investments*

The Company’s investments consist of available-for-sale investments, held-to-maturity investments, equity security investments and equity method investments.

In accordance with ASC 320, *Investments - Debt Securities*, the Company classifies the investments in debt securities as “held-to-maturity”, “trading” or “available-for-sale”, whose classification determines the respective accounting methods stipulated by ASC 320. Dividend and interest income for all categories of investments in securities are included in earnings. Any realized gains or losses, if any, on the sale of the investments are determined on a specific identification method, and such gains and losses are reflected in earnings during the period in which gains or losses are realized. The debt securities that the Company has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and stated at amortized cost. The securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and measured at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses for trading securities are included in earnings. Investments not classified as trading or as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale investments. Available-for-sale investment is reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Realized gains or losses are included in earnings during the period in which the gain or loss is realized.

On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments with the cumulative effect of adoption recorded as an adjustment to the beginning accumulated deficit. The amendments eliminate the concept of other-than-temporary impairment and requires credit losses related to available-for-sale investments to be recorded through an allowance for credit losses rather than as a reduction in the amortized cost basis of the investment. The Company compares the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the investment with the amortized cost basis of the security to determine if a credit loss exists. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis of the investment, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses are recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than amortized cost basis. An available-for-sale investment is written off in the period the investment is deemed uncollectible. The adoption of the new accounting standard on January 1, 2020 does not result in a material adjustment to the beginning accumulated deficit.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) *Investments (continued)*

In accordance with ASC 321, *Investments – Equity Securities*, for investments in an investee over which the Company does not have significant influence, the Company carries the investment at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. The Company has elected to measure its equity security investments without readily determinable fair value at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same investee. The Company’s management regularly evaluates the impairment of its equity security investments based on the performance and financial position of the investee as well as other evidence of estimated market values. Such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reviewing the investee’s cash position, recent financing, projected and historical financial performance, cash flow forecasts and current and future financing needs. An impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations equal to the excess of the investment’s cost over its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. The fair value would then become the new cost basis of investment.

Investments in equity investees represent investments in (a) entities in which the Company can exercise significant influence but does not own a majority equity interest or control and (b) limited partnership in which the Company holds a five percent or greater interest. Such investments are accounted for using the equity method of accounting in accordance with ASC 323-10, *Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures: Overall*. Under the equity method, the Company initially records its investment at cost and prospectively recognizes its proportionate share of each equity investee’s net profit or loss into its consolidated statements of operations. The difference between the cost of the equity investee and the amount of the underlying equity in the net assets of the equity investee is recognized as equity method goodwill included in equity method investment on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company evaluates its equity method investments for impairment under ASC 323-10. An impairment loss on the equity method investments is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations when the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

The Company discontinues applying equity method if an investment (and additional financial supports to the investee, if any) has been reduced to zero. When the Company has other investments in the investee that have liquidation preferences more senior than the ordinary shares and the equity-method investment in the ordinary shares is reduced to zero, the Company continues to report its share of equity losses in the consolidated statement of operations, to the extent of and as an adjustment to the adjusted basis of the other investments in the investee. The order in which the equity losses are applied to the other investments follows the seniority of the other investments in the same investee.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(m) Impairment of long-lived assets**

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets or asset groups, including intangible assets with finite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets) indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or a company of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When these events occur, the Company evaluates for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the forecasted undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, the Company would recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset group over its fair value. Fair value is generally determined by discounting the cash flows expected to be generated by the assets, when the market prices are not readily available for the long-lived assets.

(n) Fair value of financial instruments

Available-for-sale investments are initially recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently remeasured at the end of each reporting period with the change in fair value recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. Convertible notes consist of 2017 Convertible Notes, 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes as defined in Note 14 of the consolidated financial statements. The 2017 Convertible Notes were carried at fair value. For the 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes, the liability component of the convertible notes was initially measured at fair value and subsequently amortized to its redemption amount using the effective interest rate method. The Company, with the assistance of an independent third party valuation firm, determined the estimated fair value of its non-current available-for-sale investments and convertible notes that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled to for those goods or services. Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive reduced by discounts, incentives and rebates. Revenue also excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties, including sales taxes and indirect taxes.

The Company evaluates revenue from services and sales of goods to determine if it controls such services and goods to be the principal (i.e., report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e., report revenues on a net basis). The key indicators that the Company evaluates in determining gross versus net treatment include, but are not limited to, (i) which party is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service; (ii) which party bears inventory risks before the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer; and (iii) which party has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) *Revenue recognition (continued)*

(i) *Digital entertainment revenue*

The Company distributes online games, including self-developed games and licensed games from game developers, through its PC and mobile based applications and certain app stores.

The Company offers many ways for users to purchase in-game virtual items, including the SeaMoney and Shopee platform, other online payment gateways, bank transfers, credit cards, mobile phone billing and prepaid cards, including its own prepaid cards, which are sold through agents. As the Company controls the service of providing games to the users, and it has a direct contractual arrangement with the paying users and has the right to determine the price to be paid by such users, the gross proceeds collected from these channels represent revenue to be recognized by the Company and the amounts retained by these channels based on a predetermined percentage represent cost of revenue to be recognized by the Company.

Proceeds from these sales are initially recognized as “Advances from customers” and subsequently reclassified to “Deferred revenue” when the users make in-game purchases of the virtual currencies or virtual items within the games operated by the Company and the in-game purchases are no longer refundable. Deferred revenue recognized as revenue during the respective years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020 was \$450,394 and \$998,956.

For the licensed games, the Company records revenue inclusive of the royalties payable to game developers, which are based on revenue-sharing ratios, as it controls the service of providing the games to the users, and is primarily responsible to the customers and has latitude in establishing the pricing of the virtual items.

Revenue is recognized over the performance obligation period. For purposes of determining the performance obligation period, the Company has determined that an implied obligation exists to the paying users to continue providing access to the purchased virtual goods within the online games over an estimated delivery obligation period. Such delivery obligation period is determined in accordance with the estimated average lifespan of the virtual goods sold or estimated average lifespan of the paying users of the said games or similar games.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) *Revenue recognition (continued)*

(i) *Digital entertainment revenue (continued)*

(a) Item-based revenue model

Virtual items have different lifespan patterns: time-based, consumable and durable. Time-based virtual items are items with a stated expiration time, for which revenue is recognized ratably over the period based on the time unit of the virtual items. Consumable virtual items are items that can be consumed by a specific user action and have limitations on repeated use. Revenue attributable to consumable virtual items is recognized upon consumption. Durable virtual items are items that provide the user with continuing benefits over an extended period of time. Revenue attributable to durable virtual items is recognized ratably over their average lifespan, which are estimated based on the users’ historical usage pattern and playing behaviors for the virtual items. The Company assesses the estimated average lifespan of the durable virtual items on a quarterly basis.

(b) User-based revenue model

The Company tracks paying users’ activeness within each game where the user-based revenue model is used to estimate paying users’ average lifespan. Paying users are defined as inactive when they have reached a period of inactivity for which it is reasonable to believe that these users will not return to a specific game. The Company determines the inactive rate of these paying users and revises the estimated paying users’ average lifespan on a quarterly basis.

The Company believes the current revenue models provide reasonable depiction of the service transferred patterns to the customers and they represent the best estimation of the time period the customers are likely to play the respective games. Determining the estimated service period is subjective and requires management’s judgment. Future users’ usage patterns and playing behavior may change and differ from the historical usage patterns and playing behavior, and therefore the estimated service period may change accordingly in the future.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) *Revenue recognition (continued)*

(ii) *E-commerce*

The Company’s e-commerce business (“Shopee”) charges its sellers on its marketplace a fixed rate commission fee based on gross merchandise value in selected markets. Fees are charged when the transactions are completed and settled. Such commission fees charged are recognized on a net basis.

The Company also provides logistic services to end customers. Revenue from logistic services are recognized over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company’s performance as it performs.

Shopee operates a customer loyalty program, where end users who purchase merchandises and participate in activities through Shopee’s platform are given Shopee coins which entitle them to offset future purchases, participate in activities and redeem vouchers through Shopee’s platform. A portion of the revenue attributable to Shopee coins is deferred until they are redeemed, used or expired.

The Company charges its sellers advertising fees through its paid ads service on Shopee platform. The paid ads service allows the sellers to bid for keywords that match their product or service listing appearing in search or browser results on Shopee marketplace. Their product or service listing will show higher in search rankings when users search for their bid keywords. Sellers prepay for paid ads services and the advertising income is recognized based on the number of clicks on the product or service listings during the service period.

(iii) *Digital financial services*

The Company earns interest and fees from loans granted to customers. Interest and fees earned are recognized over the period of the loan based on the effective interest method.

The Company also earns commission from merchants when transactions are completed and settled through its digital financial services platform. Such commission are generally determined as a percentage based on the value of the merchandise being sold by the merchants. Commission is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations at the time when the underlying transaction is completed.

(iv) *Rendering of services*

The Company also recognizes revenue from other services when the services are rendered.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) *Revenue recognition (continued)*

(v) *Sales of goods*

The Company recognizes revenue from sales of goods at the point in time that the customer obtains control of the goods, which generally occurs upon delivery to the customer.

(p) *Cost of revenue*

Cost of revenue consists primarily of purchase price of inventories, depreciation expenses, amortization expenses, channel costs, royalty expenses, hosting charges, payroll related costs, bank transaction fees, cost of logistics and the other overhead expenses.

(q) *Advertising expenditure*

Advertising expenditure are expensed as incurred and are included in sales and marketing expenses. As part of the advertising expenditure, sales incentives given to end users as a result of a concurrent sale are recognized as reductions of the corresponding consideration that the Company expects to receive. To the extent the sales incentives exceed the corresponding consideration that the Company expects to receive, the excess will be recorded in sales and marketing expenses.

(r) *Research and development expenses*

Research and development expenses consist primarily of payroll and related personnel costs related to product development. Research and development expenses are expensed as incurred.

(s) *Leases*

Leases are classified at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. As the lessee, a lease is a finance lease if any of the following conditions exists: a) ownership is transferred to the lessee by the end of the lease term, b) there is a bargain purchase option, c) the lease term is at least 75% of the asset’s estimated remaining economic life, or d) the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease term is 90% or more of the fair value of the leased asset to the lessor at the inception date.

Finance lease assets are included in property and equipment, net, and finance lease liabilities are included in accrued expenses and other payables, current and non-current.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) *Leases (continued)*

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the periods of their respective leases. Operating leases (with an initial term of more than 12 months) are included in operating lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets, operating lease liabilities (current), and operating lease liabilities (non-current) in the consolidated balance sheets. ROU assets represent the Company’s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company’s obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. The Company utilizes a market-based approach to estimate the incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease prepayments, reduced by lease incentives and accrued rent. The lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option.

The Company has lease agreements with lease and non-lease components, which are generally accounted for separately. In addition, leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheets; the Company recognizes lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Certain lease agreements contain rent holidays and escalating rent are considered when determining the straight-line rent expense to be recorded over the lease term. The lease term begins on the date of initial possession of the lease property for purposes of recognizing lease incentives.

(t) *Income taxes*

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company records a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company applies ASC 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, to account for uncertainty in income taxes. ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements.

The Company has elected to classify interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if and when required, as part of “income tax” in the consolidated statements of operations.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) *Share-based compensation*

All share-based compensation, including share options, restricted share awards, restricted share units and share appreciation rights under share incentive plan are accounted for under ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, which requires that share-based awards granted to employees to be measured at fair value and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period (which is generally the vesting period) in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company has elected to recognize compensation expense using the straight-line method for equity-classified share-based awards granted with service conditions that have a graded vesting schedule. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

The Company, with the assistance of an independent third party valuation firm, determined the estimated fair value of the share options using the Black-Scholes pricing model (Note 15).

(v) *Loss per share*

In accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings per Share*, basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of unrestricted ordinary shares outstanding during the year using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, net loss is allocated between ordinary shares and other participating securities based on their participating rights. Partially paid shares are included in the computation of basic loss per share to the extent that these shares are entitled to dividends in proportion to the amount paid.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders as adjusted for the effect of dilutive ordinary equivalent shares, if any, by the weighted average number of ordinary and dilutive ordinary equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Ordinary equivalent shares consist of the ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of the convertible notes using the if-converted method and ordinary shares, including partially paid shares, issuable upon the exercise of the share options, using the treasury stock method, when the impact is dilutive. Ordinary share equivalents are excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share if their effects would be anti-dilutive.

(w) *Comprehensive loss*

Comprehensive loss is defined as the decrease in equity of the Company during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances excluding transactions resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Accumulated other comprehensive income of the Company includes foreign currency translation adjustments related to the Company’s overseas subsidiaries and change in fair value of available-for-sale investments.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(x) *Segment reporting*

The Company identifies a business as an operating segment if: i) it engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; ii) its operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and iii) it has available discrete financial information. The CODM reviews financial information at the operating segment level to allocate resources and to assess the operating results and financial performance for each operating segment.

The Company has three operating and reportable segments: digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services. Accordingly, the financial statements include segment information which reflects the current composition of the reportable segments in accordance with ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*.

(y) *Employee benefits*

(i) **Defined contribution plan**

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the jurisdictions in which it has operations. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(ii) **Employee leave entitlement**

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

(z) *Recent accounting pronouncements*

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, *Debt - Debt with Conversion and Other Options* (Subtopic 470-20) and *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Equity* (Subtopic 815-40) - *Accounting For Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity* (“ASU 2020-06”), which simplifies the accounting and disclosures for convertible instruments and contracts in an entity's own equity. The Company will adopt ASU 2020-06 in its first quarter of 2022. The Company is currently evaluating the impact ASU 2020-06 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

3. CONCENTRATION OF RISKS

(a) *Credit risk*

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, loans receivable, held to maturity investments, available-for-sale investments, and amounts due from related parties. As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, substantially all of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents were held at major financial institutions in the respective locations of our region. Management believes that these financial institutions are of high credit quality and continually monitors the credit worthiness of these financial institutions.

(b) *Business, supplier, customer and economic risk*

The Company participates in a relatively dynamic and competitive industries that are heavily reliant on operational excellence. The Company believes that changes in any of the following areas could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s future financial position, result of operations or cash flows:

- (i) Business risk - The Company derives a significant portion of its net revenues from its digital entertainment and e-commerce operations. If competitors introduce new online games or new marketplace platform that compete with, or surpass the online games or marketplace platform operated by the Company, the Company’s operating performance in its digital entertainment or e-commerce operations will be affected.
- (ii) Supplier risk - The Company’s digital entertainment business license certain games from external game developers. The term of the game license agreements with the game developers varies and is renewable upon both parties’ consent. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to renew these game licenses. There is also no assurance that the Company will be able to source for new popular games. Even if new popular games were successfully sourced, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to enter into commercially acceptable terms. The Company’s ecommerce and digital financial service businesses engages logistics service providers, payment channels and other external parties as its service providers. No individual external game developer, external logistics services provider or other external business partner accounted for more than 10% of the Company’s net cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020.
- (iii) Customer risk - No individual customer accounted for more than 10% of net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020.
- (iv) Political, economic and social uncertainties - The Company’s businesses could be adversely affected by the varying political, economic and social uncertainties in the diverse markets that it operates in. In addition, there is no assurance that the Company is able to operate seamlessly across the borders as a single market.
- (v) Regulatory restrictions - Certain laws, rules and regulations currently prohibit foreign ownership of companies in some of the markets where the Company operates. As a result, the Company consolidates these entities through the use of VIE agreements.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

3. CONCENTRATION OF RISKS (continued)

(c) *Currency convertibility risk*

A significant portion of the Company’s revenue and expenses are denominated in currencies subject to exchange control. If there are foreign currency requirements, the Company may need to convert a portion of its net revenues into other currencies to meet its foreign currency obligations. Currently, in Taiwan, a single remittance by a company for an amount over \$1 million shall be reported and documents supporting the accuracy of such report shall be provided to the bank handling such remittance before the remittance is conducted. In addition, remittances by a company whose annual aggregate amount exceeds \$50 million may not be processed without the approval of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan). In Vietnam, exchanging Vietnamese dong into foreign currency must be conducted at a licensed credit institution such as a licensed commercial bank. Conversion of Thai baht to another currency is subject to regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Thailand. Conversion of Indonesian rupiah into any foreign currency that exceeds certain specific threshold is required to have an underlying transaction and supported by underlying transaction documents. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to convert such local currencies into U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies to pay dividends or for other purposes on a timely basis or at all.

(d) *Foreign currency risk*

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions, which exposes it to the effects of fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Company earns revenue denominated in Indonesian rupiah, New Taiwan dollars, Vietnamese dong, Thai baht, Philippine pesos, Malaysian ringgit, Singapore dollars, Brazilian real, U.S. dollars, Indian rupee and Mexican peso, among other currencies. Whereas it generally pays license fees to game developers in U.S. dollars and incur expenses for employee compensation and other operating expenses in the local currencies in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the various currencies that the Company uses could result in expenses being higher and revenue being lower than would be the case if exchange rates were stable.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

4. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

(a) Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company acquired three companies and their underlying subsidiaries for an aggregate consideration of \$263,074. As a result, these companies were consolidated as subsidiaries of the Company from the date of acquisition. The acquisitions support the growth of the Company.

The allocation of the purchase price as of the date of acquisition is summarized as follows:

	\$
Cash and cash equivalent	94,587
Prepaid expense and other assets	16,290
Loans receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$26,410	196,904
Long-term investments	34,360
Identifiable intangible assets (i)	27,376
Others	6,635
Total assets acquired	<u>376,152</u>
Accrued expenses, payables and liabilities	(237,987)
Borrowings	(29,923)
Others	(2,044)
Total liabilities assumed	<u>(269,954)</u>
Net assets acquired	106,198
Fulfilled by:	
Cash consideration	263,074
Fair value of non-controlling interests (ii)	39,594
Fair value of previously held interests (iii)	4,103
Goodwill	<u>200,573</u>

(i) Acquired intangible assets had estimated amortization periods not exceeding eight years.

(ii) Fair value of non-controlling interests was estimated with reference to the recent purchase price per share as of the acquisition date.

(iii) Fair value of previously held interests was estimated based on the purchase consideration payable to similar instruments and recorded a gain of \$3,003 in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The goodwill, which is not tax deductible, is mainly attributable to synergies expected to be achieved from the acquisitions. The goodwill is allocated within the Digital Entertainment and Digital Financial Services segment.

SEA LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

4. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS (continued)**(a) Acquisitions (continued)**

The revenue and results since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020 were insignificant. The Company’s revenue and results for the year would not be materially different should the acquisitions have otherwise occurred on January 1, 2020.

The related transaction costs of the acquisitions were not material to the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

(b) Disposals

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company lost control over certain subsidiaries. As a result, the Company derecognized goodwill of \$15,247 and recognized a gain of disposal of \$62,115 in the consolidated statements of operations as “Investment gain, net”, which includes gain from remeasurement of remaining interest of \$37,083. The remaining interest in a former subsidiary was measured at fair value, estimated with reference to the recent selling price per share as of the disposal date and considered a related party after deconsolidation.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable and allowance for credit losses consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	191,118	370,977
Allowance for credit losses	(4,083)	(7,978)
	<u>187,035</u>	<u>362,999</u>

As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, all accounts receivable were due from third party customers.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET (continued)

An analysis of the allowance for credit losses is as follows:

	\$
Balance at January 1, 2018	1,830
Charged to expenses	2,205
Reversal	(47)
Write-off of accounts receivable	(1,588)
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>2,400</u>
Charged to expenses	4,687
Reversal	(1,431)
Write-off of accounts receivable	(1,537)
Exchange differences	(36)
Balance at December 31, 2019	4,083
Charged to expenses	5,155
Write-off of accounts receivable	(1,415)
Exchange differences	155
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u><u>7,978</u></u>

Additions to the Company’s allowance for credit losses were recorded within general and administrative expenses.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

6. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Current:		
Deferred channel costs	232,384	441,873
Employee loans and advances	2,175	3,226
Other receivables	211,244	459,478
Prepaid cost of revenue, sales and marketing expense and others	41,311	69,658
Security deposits	1,902	7,008
Tax receivable	46,171	53,962
Others	–	19,024
	<u>535,187</u>	<u>1,054,229</u>
Non-current:		
Deferred channel costs	29,162	65,446
Other receivables	4,849	1,421
Prepaid licensing fee	5	6,642
Prepayment for purchase of property and equipment (including renovation-in-progress)	8,006	91,788
Security deposits	22,476	33,476
Others	1,186	6,031
	<u>65,684</u>	<u>204,804</u>

7. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET

Loans receivable represents loans granted to commercial and consumer customers. The Company monitors credit quality for all loans receivable on a recurring basis by evaluating the customer’s prior repayment history available internally and external sources information, where applicable. The Company uses delinquency status and trends to assist in making new and ongoing credit decisions, and to plan our collection practices and strategies. The following table presents the loans receivable by each of the loan portfolio:

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Commercial	–	183,710
Consumer	–	259,860
	<u>–</u>	<u>443,570</u>
Allowance for credit losses	–	(40,484)
	<u>–</u>	<u>403,086</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

7. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET (continued)

The following table is a summary of the delinquency status of the loans receivable by year of origination:

	As of December 31, 2020						Total \$
	2020 \$	2019 \$	Year of origination 2018 \$ 2017 \$		2016 \$	Prior \$	
Commercial							
<i>Delinquency:</i>							
Current	121,586	22,746	11,949	11,354	2,554	361	170,550
Past due							
-Less than 30 days	4,188	358	243	263	11	1	5,064
-31 to 60 days	2,420	399	112	77	39	2	3,049
-61 to 90 days	1,363	–	250	175	12	–	1,800
-More than 90 days	2,024	356	429	144	96	198	3,247
	<u>131,581</u>	<u>23,859</u>	<u>12,983</u>	<u>12,013</u>	<u>2,712</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>183,710</u>
Consumer							
<i>Delinquency:</i>							
Current	208,380	16,812	12,792	7,554	1,883	60	247,481
Past due							
-Less than 30 days	2,609	638	896	140	62	–	4,345
-31 to 60 days	986	1,019	1,890	759	179	–	4,833
-61 to 90 days	901	206	237	74	40	–	1,458
-More than 90 days	1,088	261	111	47	69	167	1,743
	<u>213,964</u>	<u>18,936</u>	<u>15,926</u>	<u>8,574</u>	<u>2,233</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>259,860</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

7. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET (continued)

An analysis of the loans receivable’s allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment is as follows:

	Commercial \$	Consumer \$	Total \$
Balance at January 1, 2018, December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019	–	–	–
Acquisition of subsidiaries	17,056	9,354	26,410
Charged to expenses	26,063	25,005	51,068
Write-off of loans receivable	(14,801)	(22,575)	(37,376)
Exchange differences	6	376	382
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>28,324</u>	<u>12,160</u>	<u>40,484</u>

Additions to the Company’s allowance for credit losses were recorded within general and administrative expenses.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Computers	339,221	522,108
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	24,883	31,613
Leasehold improvements	129,298	162,032
Motor vehicles	14,624	6,184
Warehouse equipment	3,464	7,296
Land	20,598	22,708
Building	814	2,093
Construction-in-progress	–	973
	<u>532,902</u>	<u>755,007</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(214,282)</u>	<u>(368,606)</u>
	<u><u>318,620</u></u>	<u><u>386,401</u></u>

Depreciation expenses recognized for each of the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 were included in the following captions:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Cost of revenue	31,203	80,245	118,691
Sales and marketing expenses	3,712	3,200	4,965
General and administrative expenses	19,009	31,282	41,384
Research and development expenses	978	2,056	4,027
	<u>54,902</u>	<u>116,783</u>	<u>169,067</u>

No impairment loss had been recognized during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

9. LEASES

The Company has entered into commercial operating leases for the use of offices and warehouses as lessee. These leases have original terms not exceeding 10 years. These leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

Information pertaining to lease amounts recognized in our consolidated financial statements is summarized as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
<u>Operating lease cost:</u>		
Operating lease cost	51,403	73,273
Short-term lease cost	4,669	6,451
	<u>56,072</u>	<u>79,724</u>
<u>Supplemental cash flow information</u>		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	41,237	72,756
Right-of-use obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	99,129	95,020
<u>Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)</u>		
Operating leases	4.43	3.91

As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the weighted-average discount rate for operating leases was 9.17% and 8.40%, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020:	Operating leases
	\$
<u>Maturities of lease liabilities</u>	
2021	77,895
2022	80,851
2023	72,352
2024	34,526
2025	23,712
After 2025	9,835
Total lease payments	<u>299,171</u>
Less: Imputed interest	(46,795)
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>252,376</u>

As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the Company has additional operating leases, primarily for offices, that have not yet commenced of \$12,968 and \$30,404 respectively, with lease terms not exceeding 5 years.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

The following table presents the Company’s intangible assets as of the respective balance sheet dates:

	Licensing fee \$	IP right \$	Trademarks \$	Technology \$	Others \$	Total \$
Balance at January 1, 2019	1,568	124	9,077	–	2,118	12,887
Additions	6,045	–	–	–	838	6,883
Amortization expense	(2,653)	(124)	(1,068)	–	(1,004)	(4,849)
Written-off	–	–	–	–	(2)	(2)
Exchange differences	85	–	–	–	16	101
Balance at January 1, 2020	5,045	–	8,009	–	1,966	15,020
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	7,400	–	15,200	4,776	27,376
Additions	2,509	9,930	–	–	2,187	14,626
Disposal of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	(5)	(5)
Impairment	(471)	(5,160)	–	–	(82)	(5,713)
Amortization expense	(3,150)	(3,214)	(1,068)	(2,322)	(1,940)	(11,694)
Written-off	–	–	–	–	(162)	(162)
Exchange differences	13	186	–	–	126	325
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>3,946</u>	<u>9,142</u>	<u>6,941</u>	<u>12,878</u>	<u>6,866</u>	<u>39,773</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (continued)

The estimated aggregate amortization expenses for each of the five succeeding fiscal years and thereafter are as follows:

	Licensing fee \$	IP right \$	Trademarks \$	Technology \$	Others \$	Total \$
2021	2,375	4,964	1,068	2,533	1,893	12,833
2022	980	1,139	1,068	2,533	1,604	7,324
2023	398	1,139	1,068	2,533	1,015	6,153
2024	193	1,139	1,068	2,533	592	5,525
2025	–	761	1,068	2,533	573	4,935
Thereafter	–	–	1,601	213	1,189	3,003
	<u>3,946</u>	<u>9,142</u>	<u>6,941</u>	<u>12,878</u>	<u>6,866</u>	<u>39,773</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company determined that the carrying amount related to an intellectual property right (“IP right”) was not recoverable due to changes in market environment and therefore, impairment loss of \$5,054, nil and \$5,160, respectively had been recognized in the consolidated statements of operations as “General and administrative expenses”.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

11. INVESTMENTS

(a) Short-term investments

Held to maturity investments

The Company’s short-term held to maturity investments comprise time deposits placed with financial institutions with maturity of more than three months, medium-term notes and sovereign bonds with maturity of less than twelve months. The carrying amount of the Company’s short-term deposits was \$30,324 and \$19,523 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

The carrying amount of the Company’s medium-term notes and sovereign bonds was nil and \$8,807 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. No allowance for credit loss had been recognized during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Available-for-sale investments

The Company’s short-term available-for-sale investments comprise convertible loan, exchangeable loan and corporate bonds with maturity of less than twelve months. The carrying amount of the Company’s available-for-sale investments was \$72,000 and \$21,769 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

No allowance for credit loss had been recognized during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. The net unrealized fair value gain of nil, nil and \$910 related to the short-term available-for-sale investments had been recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss as “Other comprehensive income” during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Quoted equity securities investments

The Company’s quoted equity securities investments comprise of marketable securities and carrying amount was nil and \$76,000 as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020. The unrealized fair value loss of nil, nil and \$24,150 related to the marketable securities had been recognized in the consolidated statements of operations as “Investment gain (loss), net” during the year ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

(b) Long-term investments

Held to maturity investments

The Company’s long-term held to maturity investments comprise time deposits placed with financial institutions and sovereign bonds with maturity of more than twelve months. The carrying amount of the Company’s long-term time deposits was \$216 and nil as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

The carrying amount of the Company’s sovereign bonds was nil and \$68,854 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. No allowance for credit loss had been recognized during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

11. INVESTMENTS (continued)

(b) Long-term investments (continued)

Available-for-sale investments

The Company’s long-term available-for-sale investments comprise convertible loan and corporate bonds with maturity of more than twelve months. The carrying amount of the Company’s long-term available-for-sale investments was \$56,418 and \$5,276 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. The net unrealized fair value gain of \$18,269, net unrealized fair value loss of \$12,869 and \$5,303 related to the long-term available-for-sale investments had been recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss as “Other comprehensive income” during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. An impairment loss of \$144, \$1,087 and \$51,000 had been recognized during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively.

The Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell these investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases.

Equity securities

The carrying amount of the Company’s equity security investments was \$21,665 and \$21,419 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. An impairment loss of \$710, nil and \$6,845 had been recognized during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

11. INVESTMENTS (continued)

(b) Long-term investments (continued)

Investment in equity investees

Set out below are movement of the investment in equity investees during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

	\$
Balance at January 1, 2018	8,740
Additions	24,872
Share of results	(3,066)
Share of other comprehensive loss	(1,097)
Distribution from investment	(578)
Impairment	(2,562)
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>26,309</u>
Additions	13,787
Share of results	(3,239)
Share of other comprehensive loss	(315)
Distribution from investment	(453)
Disposal	(523)
Impairment	(68)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>35,498</u>
Additions	12,661
Retained interest in a former subsidiary	49,782
Share of results	721
Share of other comprehensive income	874
Distribution from investment	(1,210)
Impairment	(3,393)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u><u>94,933</u></u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

12. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

The components of accrued expenses and other payables are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Current:		
Accrued cost of revenue and sales and marketing expenses	242,268	598,133
Accrued interest for convertible notes	1,374	3,203
Accrued office-related operating expenses	2,745	2,506
Business and other taxes payables	19,345	52,568
Other payables	92,590	60,911
Escrow payables	513,864	1,028,542
Accrued payroll and welfare expenses	65,969	156,725
Payables and accruals for purchases of property and equipment	18,020	14,889
Deposits payable	–	75,012
Finance lease liability	1,953	52
Others	22,677	40,920
	<u>980,805</u>	<u>2,033,461</u>
Non-current:		
Finance lease liability	5,309	85
Others	20,493	36,074
	<u>25,802</u>	<u>36,159</u>

13. BORROWINGS

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Current	1,258	–
Non-current	358	–
	<u>1,616</u>	<u>–</u>

The loans are unsecured and bears the following interest rate and repayment term:

	2019	2020
Interest rate (%) per annum	8.00 to 12.69	–
Repayment date	From October 2020 to <u>August 2021</u>	<u>–</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

14. CONVERTIBLE NOTES

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Current:		
2017 Convertible Notes	29,481	–
	<u>29,481</u>	<u>–</u>
Non-current:		
2023 Convertible Notes	453,215	41,263
2024 Convertible Notes	903,117	916,560
2025 Convertible Notes	–	882,583
	<u>1,356,332</u>	<u>1,840,406</u>

(a) 2017 Convertible Notes

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued the convertible promissory notes (the “2017 Convertible Notes”), in the aggregate principal amount of \$675,000 at an interest rate of 5% per annum, compounded annually on the unconverted and unpaid principal amount until the first to occur of (i) the maturity date, subject to further extension at investors’ election, (ii) the last day of the lockup period related to the Initial Public Offering (“IPO”), (iii) the date of any conversion of the convertible promissory note in full, and (iv) the date of any other repayment or redemption of the convertible promissory note in full. The 2017 Convertible Notes will mature on their respective third anniversary dates.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020, certain noteholders had converted the outstanding principal amount of the 2017 Convertible Notes totalling \$615,000 and \$10,000 into Class A ordinary shares. The 2017 Convertible Notes had been fully converted into Class A ordinary shares of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2020.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

14. CONVERTIBLE NOTES (continued)

(b) 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes

The Company also issued the following convertible notes and the terms are as follow:

	2023 Convertible Notes	2024 Convertible Notes	2025 Convertible Notes
Issuance date	June 18, 2018	November 18, 2019	May 22, 2020
Maturity date	July 1, 2023	December 1, 2024	December 1, 2025
Principal amount	\$575,000	\$1,150,000	\$1,150,000
Interest rate	2.25%	1.00%	2.375%
Initial conversion rate	50.5165 American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”) per \$1 principal amount, equivalent to \$19.80 per ADS	19.9475 ADSs per \$1 principal amount, equivalent to \$50.13 per ADS	11.0549 ADSs per \$1 principal amount, equivalent to \$90.46 per ADS
Agreed conversion date	January 1, 2023	June 1, 2024	September 1, 2025

The 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes holders (the ‘Holders’) have the right, at their option, to convert the outstanding principal amount of the convertible notes, in whole or in part in integral multiples of \$1 principal amount (i) upon satisfaction of one or more of the conversion conditions as defined in the indenture prior to the close of business day immediately preceding the agreed conversion date; or (ii) anytime on or after the agreed conversion date until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date (the “Conversion Option”).

The conversion is subject to the anti-dilution and make-whole fundamental change adjustments. Upon conversion, the Company has the right, at its option, to pay or deliver, either cash, ADSs, or a combination of cash and ADSs to the Holders.

If certain events of default, changes in tax laws of the relevant taxing jurisdiction or fundamental change, optional redemption or clean up redemption as defined in the indenture were to occur, of which the optional redemption and clean up redemption only applies to the 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes, the outstanding obligations under the respective convertible notes could be immediately due and payable (the “Contingent Redemption Options”).

The Company evaluated the Conversion Option and Contingent Redemption Options in accordance with ASC 815 to determine if these features require bifurcation. The Conversion Option was not required to be bifurcated because it was indexed to the Company’s ADSs and meets all additional conditions for equity classification. The Contingent Redemption Options were not required to be bifurcated because they were considered to be clearly and closely related to the debt host, as the convertible notes were not issued at a substantial discount and are redeemable at par.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

14. CONVERTIBLE NOTES (continued)

(b) 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes (continued)

The 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes were accounted for under ASC 470-20 Cash Conversion Subsections as follow:

	2023 Convertible Notes	2024 Convertible Notes	2025 Convertible Notes
Liability component	\$ 410,926	\$ 897,918	\$ 856,635
Effective interest rate	9.38%	6.03%	8.21%
Equity component	\$ 152,714	\$ 240,582	\$ 284,727
Debt issuance cost, allocated in proportion to the allocation of proceeds	\$ 11,360	\$ 11,500	\$ 8,638

The liability component was initially measured at fair value and subsequently amortized to its redemption amount using the effective interest method. The residual value was allocated to the equity component, classified within “Additional Paid-up Capital” and not subsequently remeasured. The following table presents the carrying amount of the liability components of the 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes:

	December 31, 2019			Total	December 31, 2020			Total
	2023 Convertible Notes \$	2024 Convertible Notes \$	2025 Convertible Notes \$		2023 Convertible Notes \$	2024 Convertible Notes \$	2025 Convertible Notes \$	
Principal	575,000	1,150,000	–	1,725,000	49,000	1,112,320	1,149,500	2,310,820
Less: unamortized issuance cost and debt discount	(121,785)	(246,883)	–	(368,668)	(7,737)	(195,760)	(266,917)	(470,414)
Net carrying amount	<u>453,215</u>	<u>903,117</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,356,332</u>	<u>41,263</u>	<u>916,560</u>	<u>882,583</u>	<u>1,840,406</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

14. CONVERTIBLE NOTES (continued)

(b) 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes (continued)

During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company recognized total interest expense for coupon interest of \$6,936, \$14,312 and \$35,527, respectively and amortization of discount on the liability component amounted to \$14,154, \$33,334 and \$88,198, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the if-converted value of 2023 Convertible Notes exceeded the principal amount by \$593,270 and \$443,710, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, the if-converted value of 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes exceeded the principal amount by \$3,304,202 and \$1,379,949, respectively.

Capped call transactions

In connection with the offering of 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes, the Company entered into separately negotiated capped call transactions with certain counterparties (collectively, the “Capped Calls”). The details of the Capped Calls are as follows:

	2024 Convertible Notes	2025 Convertible Notes
Initial strike price per share	\$ 50.13	\$ 90.46
Initial cap price per share	\$ 70.36	\$ 136.54

The Capped Calls are generally intended to reduce or offset the potential economic dilution to our Class A ordinary shares upon any conversion of the 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes, respectively, with such reduction or offset, as the case may be, subject to a cap based on the cap price. As the Capped Calls are considered indexed to the Company’s own stock and are equity classified, they are recorded in shareholders’ equity and are not accounted for as derivative. The costs of \$97,060 and \$135,700 incurred in connection with the Capped Calls of the 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes, respectively, were recorded as reductions to additional paid-in capital. Capped Calls are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share, as they would be antidilutive under treasury stock method.

(c) Exchange and conversion of Convertible Notes

During the year ended December 31, 2020, a total principal amount of \$564,180 Convertible Notes were exchanged or converted by certain Holders. These exchanges or conversions were satisfied through cash, or Class A ordinary shares, or a combination of cash and Class A ordinary shares settlement.

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, certain Holders converted a total principal amount of \$126,543 Convertible Notes. These conversions were satisfied through Class A ordinary shares settlement or a combination of cash and Class A ordinary shares settlement.

The exchange and conversion completed during the year ended December 31, 2020 resulted in a loss on debt extinguishment of \$24,400 recorded in the consolidated statements of operations as “Interest expense”.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

15. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

The Company amended its 2009 share incentive plan (the “Plan”) in July 2019. Under the Plan, the Company may grant options, restricted share award (“RSA”), restricted share unit (“RSU”) or share appreciation right (“SAR”) to its officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons (collectively known as “Eligible Persons”) of up to 83,000,000 Class A ordinary shares. The Plan is administered by an authorized administrator appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company set forth in the Plan (the “Plan Administrator”).

The maximum number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the Plan will increase on January 1 of each of 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 by 5% of the total number of ordinary shares of all classes of the Company outstanding on that day immediately before such annual increase pursuant to the Plan. With effect on January 1, 2019, July 25, 2019, January 1, 2020 and January 1, 2021, the maximum number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the Plan increased to 100,129,938, 103,129,938, 123,292,170 and 148,888,743 Class A ordinary shares.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020, the Company granted 15,327,884 options, 6,249,313 RSUs and 82,722 SARs, and 5,809,024 options, 5,034,735 RSUs and 86,149 SARs, respectively to the Eligible Persons. All options granted have a contractual term of ten years. The options vest according to the stated vesting period in the grantee’s option agreement. The RSUs and SARs generally vest 25% on the first anniversary year from the stated vesting commencement date and the remaining 75% will vest in 12 substantially equal quarterly instalments.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

15. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

(a) *Option granted to Eligible Persons*

The following table summarizes the Company’s share option activity under the Plan:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term	Aggregate intrinsic value
		\$	Years	\$
Outstanding, January 1, 2018	11,653,513	5.11		
Granted	26,500,000	15.00		
Exercised	(2,117,647)	2.16		
Forfeited	(328,984)	14.03		
Outstanding, December 31, 2018	<u>35,706,882</u>	12.54	8.38	58,007
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2018	<u>35,706,882</u>	12.54		
Exercisable as of December 31, 2018	<u>8,748,351</u>	5.25	6.03	56,918
Outstanding, January 1, 2019	35,706,882	12.54		
Granted	15,327,884	15.00		
Exercised	(3,736,976)	5.58		
Forfeited	(109,236)	14.24		
Outstanding, December 31, 2019	<u>47,188,554</u>	13.89	8.18	1,242,496
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2019	<u>47,188,554</u>	13.89		
Exercisable as of December 31, 2019	<u>19,664,736</u>	12.35	7.35	548,035
Outstanding, January 1, 2020	47,188,554	13.89		
Granted	5,809,024	18.59		
Exercised	(5,486,180)	11.29		
Forfeited	(45,678)	14.09		
Outstanding, December 31, 2020	<u>47,465,720</u>	14.76	7.57	8,747,373
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2020	<u>47,465,720</u>	14.76		
Exercisable as of December 31, 2020	<u>25,298,368</u>	13.73	7.03	4,688,260

The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated to be the difference between the exercise price of the underlying awards and the fair value of the underlying stock at each reporting date, for those awards that have an exercise price below the estimated fair value of the Company’s ordinary shares.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

15. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

(a) *Option granted to Eligible Persons (continued)*

The Company calculated the estimated fair value of the options on the respective grant dates using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions.

	Granted in 2018	Granted in 2019	Granted in 2020
Risk-free interest rates	2.75% – 2.92%	2.34% – 2.68%	0.39% – 1.66%
Expected term	5 – 7 years	5.5 – 8.5 years	5.5 – 7.5 years
Expected volatility	33.3% – 35.2%	33.0% – 35.0%	32.4% – 33.7%
Expected dividend yield	–	–	–
Fair value of share options	\$2.52 – \$3.52	\$4.58 – \$13.59	\$13.81 – \$50.58

The Black-Scholes option pricing model was applied in determining the estimated fair value of the share options granted to Eligible Persons. The model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the estimated expected stock price volatility and the expected term of the option for which employees are likely to exercise their share options. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the USD swap curve at the time of grant. The Company has used the simplified method to determine the expected term due to insufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis to estimate expected term. The Company’s management is ultimately responsible for the determination of the estimated fair value of its ordinary shares.

The aggregate grant date fair value of the outstanding options was determined to be \$495,314 as of December 31, 2020 and such amount shall be recognized as compensation expenses using the straight-line method for all employee share options granted. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of share options granted during the years of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 were \$3.02, \$12.05 and \$37.86, respectively. The total fair value of share options vested during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 was \$22,390, \$44,688 and \$88,114, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 was \$20,660, \$64,097 and \$767,203, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020, there were \$359,147 total unrecognized share-based compensation cost related to unvested options which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.92 years. Total unrecognized compensation cost may be adjusted for future changes in actual forfeitures.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

15. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

(b) *RSAs/RSUs granted to Eligible Persons*

The following table summarizes the Company’s RSAs/RSUs activity under the Plan:

	<u>Number of RSAs/RSUs</u>	<u>Weighted average grant date fair value</u> \$	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual life</u> Years	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value</u> \$
Unvested, January 1, 2018	820,207	14.43	9.60	10,933
Granted	4,983,162	12.30		
Vested	(309,644)	13.93		
Forfeited	<u>(738,753)</u>	13.75		
Unvested, December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2019	4,754,972	12.34	9.17	53,826
Granted	6,249,313	20.50		
Vested	(2,131,415)	13.67		
Forfeited	<u>(791,433)</u>	15.22		
Unvested, December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2020	8,081,437	18.02	8.93	325,035
Granted	5,034,735	72.37		
Vested	(3,332,063)	19.25		
Forfeited	<u>(442,181)</u>	28.74		
Unvested, December 31, 2020	<u>9,341,928</u>	46.36	8.64	1,859,511

Share-based compensation cost for RSAs and RSUs is measured based on the fair value of the Company’s ordinary shares on the date of grant.

The aggregate grant date fair value of the unvested RSAs and RSUs as of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 was \$58,665, \$145,597 and \$433,085, respectively. These amounts are recognized as compensation expense using the straight-line method for the RSAs and RSUs. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of RSAs and RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 was \$12.30, \$20.50 and \$72.37, respectively. The total fair value of RSAs and RSUs vested during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 was \$4,314, \$29,133 and \$64,153, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020, there was \$433,085 of unrecognized share-based compensation cost related to RSAs and RSUs which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of 3.31 years. Total unrecognized compensation may be adjusted for future changes in actual forfeitures.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

15. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

(c) SARs granted to Eligible Persons

Fair value of the SARs is measured based on the fair value of the Company’s ordinary shares at the end of each reporting period.

Total compensation expense relating to share options, RSAs, RSUs and SARs granted to employees after deducting forfeitures recognized for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Share options:			
Cost of revenue	1,292	244	130
Sales and marketing expenses	795	156	69
General and administrative expenses	39,654	71,787	179,544
Research and development expenses	1,142	567	401
	<u>42,883</u>	<u>72,754</u>	<u>180,144</u>
Cash received for the exercise in the respective years	<u>4,574</u>	<u>20,867</u>	<u>61,949</u>
RSAs/ RSUs:			
Cost of revenue	2,018	1,714	4,385
Sales and marketing expenses	1,899	3,017	10,100
General and administrative expenses	7,670	26,761	37,433
Research and development expenses	3,545	11,429	45,820
	<u>15,132</u>	<u>42,921</u>	<u>97,738</u>
SARs:			
Cost of revenue	24	319	2,867
Sales and marketing expenses	52	749	5,462
General and administrative expenses	30	313	3,534
Research and development expenses	–	13	501
	<u>106</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>12,364</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

16. ORDINARY SHARES

The Company has \$7,500,000 authorized share capital which divided into (i) 14,800,000,000 Class A ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0005 each and (ii) 200,000,000 Class B ordinary shares with par value of \$0.0005 each. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares shall at all times vote together as one class on all resolutions submitted to a vote for shareholders’ approval or authorization, except for certain class consents required under the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Each Class A ordinary share shall be entitled to one vote, and each Class B ordinary share shall be entitled to three votes, on all matters subject to the vote at general meetings of the Company.

The Company completed the follow-on offering in March 2019 and December 2020, and issued an aggregate of 69,000,000 and 15,180,000 ADSs, respectively, representing 69,000,000 and 15,180,000 Class A ordinary shares for total proceeds, net of issuance costs of \$1,517,958 and \$2,908,299, respectively.

17. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component, net of tax of nil, are as follows:

	Unrealized fair value gain (loss) on available- for-sale investments	Foreign currency translation	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1, 2018	–	10,701	10,701
Current year other comprehensive income (loss)	18,269	(13,771)	4,498
Balance as of December 31, 2018	18,269	(3,070)	15,199
Current year other comprehensive (loss) income	(12,869)	3,119	(9,750)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	5,400	49	5,449
Current year other comprehensive (loss) income	(4,419)	3,651	(768)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	981	3,700	4,681

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

18. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Certain of the Company’s subsidiaries and VIEs are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of their net assets to the Company in accordance with the local laws and regulations.

Certain jurisdictions where the Company has subsidiaries or VIEs require those subsidiaries or VIEs to establish and fund statutory reserves, details of which are listed below:

Statutory reserve

The movement of statutory reserve during the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
At the beginning of the financial year	46	46
Transferred from retained earnings	—	2,317
At the end of the financial year	<u>46</u>	<u>2,363</u>

Taiwan

The subsidiary in Taiwan is required to set aside 10% of its profit after tax to legal reserve in accordance with Taiwanese regulations until the legal reserve amount equals to its total paid-up capital. In the event that the subsidiary incurred no loss, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-up capital can be used for distribution to shareholders in the form of new shares or cash. As of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the subsidiary in Taiwan had an accumulated reserve of \$33, \$33 and \$99, respectively.

Thailand

The Thailand regulations require that a private limited liability company shall allocate not less than 5% of its retained earnings to a legal reserve, until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorized capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution. As of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the subsidiary in Thailand had an accumulated reserve of \$13, \$13 and \$13, respectively.

The PRC

The PRC subsidiaries of the Company are required to provide for certain statutory reserves, namely a general reserve, an enterprise expansion fund and a staff welfare and bonus fund. As of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company’s PRC subsidiary had an accumulated reserve of nil, nil and \$2,251, respectively.

Indonesia

The Indonesian regulations require a limited liability company to reserve a certain amount from its net profit each year as a reserve fund until such fund amounts to at least 20% of its issued and paid-up capital. As of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company’s Indonesia subsidiaries have not appropriated any funds into the statutory reserve account.

SEA LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

19. TAXATION*Enterprise income tax**Cayman Islands*

The Company is a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and conducts its primary business operations through its subsidiaries and its consolidated VIEs. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gains.

Singapore

Subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore are subject to the Singapore Corporate Tax rate of 17% for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020. Garena Online was granted an additional five-year Development and Expansion Incentive (“DEI”) by the Singapore Economic Development Board (the “EDB”) commencing from January 1, 2017, which grants a concessionary tax rate of 10% on qualifying income, subject to certain terms and conditions imposed by the EDB.

Others

Subsidiaries incorporated in other countries are subject to the respective statutory corporate income tax rates of the countries where they are resident.

Domestic statutory corporate income tax rate in Indonesia was reduced from 25% to 22% with effect from the financial year 2020 and will be further reduced to 20% for the financial year 2022 and onwards.

In March 2021, the Philippines reduced its corporate income tax rate from 30% to 25%, effective retroactively from July 1, 2020.

Income tax expense comprises:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Current income tax	7,949	56,296	117,649
Deferred tax	(19,797)	(4,333)	(27,451)
Withholding tax expense	15,936	33,901	51,442
	<u>4,088</u>	<u>85,864</u>	<u>141,640</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

19. TAXATION (continued)

Enterprise income tax (continued)

The reconciliation of tax computed by applying the tax rate of 17% which is also the statutory corporate income tax rate for its Singapore’s corporate office for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Loss before income tax and share of results of equity investees	(953,880)	(1,368,619)	(1,483,238)
Tax expense computed at tax rate of 17%	(162,160)	(232,665)	(252,150)
Changes in valuation allowance	197,257	265,776	403,329
Non-deductible expenses	1,797	4,207	9,554
Effect of concessionary tax rate and tax reliefs	(6,139)	(42,404)	(82,951)
Withholding tax expense	15,936	33,901	51,442
Foreign earnings at different tax rates	(38,099)	60,721	15,103
Others	(4,504)	(3,672)	(2,687)
	<u>4,088</u>	<u>85,864</u>	<u>141,640</u>

Deferred tax

The significant components of deferred taxes are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets:		
Property and equipment	4,380	2,904
Advances from customers	507	401
Deferred revenue	93,956	141,356
Unutilized tax losses and unused capital allowances	586,944	960,998
Provision and accrued expenses	12,955	21,170
Others	3,967	9,082
Valuation allowance	(619,272)	(1,016,676)
Total deferred tax assets	<u>83,437</u>	<u>119,235</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(1,002)	(2,001)
Intangible assets	(2,577)	(433)
Deferred channel costs	(9,448)	(13,750)
Others	(1,045)	(4,673)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(14,072)</u>	<u>(20,857)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>69,365</u>	<u>98,378</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

19. TAXATION (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

The use of these tax losses and capital allowances is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation of the jurisdiction in which the entity operates. These tax losses have no expiry date except tax losses approximating to \$1,131,293, \$1,773,877 and \$1,671,044 as of December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. The tax losses of \$1,671,044 as of December 31, 2020 will expire from 2021 to 2031.

The utilization of deferred tax assets recognized by the Group is dependent upon future taxable income in excess of income arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

As of December 31, 2020, no deferred tax liability has been recognised on the undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries as the Company either intends to permanently reinvest the undistributed earnings to fund its future operations or no withholding tax is imposed on the remittance of undistributed earnings in certain jurisdiction.

20. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted loss per share for each of the periods presented is calculated as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Numerator:</i>			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	(961,241)	(1,462,799)	(1,618,056)
<i>Denominator:</i>			
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding—basic and diluted	338,472,987	436,601,801	477,264,888
Basic and diluted loss per share:	<u>(2.84)</u>	<u>(3.35)</u>	<u>(3.39)</u>

The following potential common shares were excluded from calculation of diluted net loss per share because their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
Share options	50,706,882	52,188,554	50,090,731
RSAs/RSUs	4,754,972	8,081,437	9,341,928
Convertible notes	<u>75,430,735</u>	<u>52,718,141</u>	<u>37,370,919</u>
	<u>130,892,589</u>	<u>112,988,132</u>	<u>96,803,578</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

20. LOSS PER SHARE (continued)

The denominator for diluted loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 does not include any effect from the Capped Calls (Note 14(b)) because it would be anti-dilutive. In the event of conversion of any or all of the 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes, the shares that would be delivered to the Company under the Capped Calls are designed to neutralize the dilutive effect of the shares that the Company would issue under the convertible notes.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively, the Company issued 6,000,000 and 6,000,000 Class A ordinary shares to its share depository bank which will be used to settle share incentive awards. No consideration was received by the Company for this issuance of Class A ordinary shares. These Class A ordinary shares are legally issued and outstanding but are treated as escrowed shares for accounting purposes and therefore, have been excluded from the computation of loss per share. Any Class A ordinary shares not used in the settlement of share incentive awards will be returned to the Company.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively, 5,720,615 and 6,109,161 issued Class A ordinary shares were used to settle the share incentive awards.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related parties⁽¹⁾

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
i) Tencent Limited and its affiliates (“Tencent”)	A shareholder of the Company

(1) These are the related parties that have engaged in significant transactions with the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

(b) The Company had the following significant related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020:

	2018 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$
Royalty fee and license fee to:			
- Tencent	96,713	122,234	110,686
Services provided by:			
- Tencent	13,066	19,005	23,352
Issuance of convertible notes to:			
- Tencent	50,000	–	–
Interest expense to:			
- Tencent	2,092	563	–
Conversion of convertible notes (principal amount) by:			
- Tencent	<u>–</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>–</u>

(c) The Company had the following related party balances for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020:

	December 31,	
	2019 \$	2020 \$
Amounts due from related parties:		
Current:		
- Tencent	<u>477</u>	<u>553</u>
Amounts due to related parties:		
Current:		
- Tencent	<u>34,970</u>	<u>38,416</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

22. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has three reportable segments, namely digital entertainment, e-commerce and digital financial services. The CODM reviews the performance of each segment based on revenue and certain key operating metrics of the operations and uses these results for the purposes of allocating resources to and evaluating financial performance of each segment.

Description of Reportable Segments

Digital entertainment – Garena’s platform offers mobile and PC online games and develops mobile games for the global market. Garena is the global leader in eSports, it also provides access to other entertainment content and social features, such as live streaming of gameplay, user chat and online forums.

E-commerce – Shopee’s platform is a mobile-centric, social-focused marketplace. It provides users with a convenient, safe, and trusted shopping environment with integrated payment, logistics infrastructure and comprehensive seller services. Products from manufacturers and third parties are also purchased and sold directly to buyers on Shopee platform.

Digital financial services – SeaMoney provides a variety of payment services and loans to individuals and businesses. It is an important payment infrastructure supporting the Company’s digital entertainment and e-commerce businesses. In addition, SeaMoney also integrates with third-party merchant partners and covers a broad set of consumption use cases.

A combination of multiple business activities that does not meet the quantitative thresholds to qualify as reportable segments are grouped together as “Other services”.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

22. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Information about segments for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 presented were as follows:

	For the Year ended December 31, 2018					Consolidated \$
	Digital Entertainment \$	E-Commerce \$	Digital Financial Services \$	Other Services \$	Unallocated expenses ⁽¹⁾ \$	
Revenue	462,464	269,578	11,458	83,468	–	826,968
Operating income (loss)	69,449	(893,489)	(34,056)	(62,548)	(68,124)	(988,768)
Non-operating income, net						34,888
Income tax expense						(4,088)
Share of results of equity investees						(3,066)
Net loss						(961,034)

	For the Year ended December 31, 2019					Consolidated \$
	Digital Entertainment \$	E-Commerce \$	Digital Financial Services \$	Other Services \$	Unallocated expenses ⁽¹⁾ \$	
Revenue	1,136,017	834,295	9,223	195,843	–	2,175,378
Operating income (loss)	529,524	(1,131,771)	(116,309)	(39,864)	(132,812)	(891,232)
Non-operating loss, net						(477,387)
Income tax expense						(85,864)
Share of results of equity investees						(3,239)
Net loss						(1,457,722)

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

22. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	For the Year ended December 31, 2020					Consolidated \$
	Digital Entertainment \$	E-Commerce \$	Digital Financial Services \$	Other Services \$	Unallocated expenses ⁽¹⁾ \$	
Revenue	2,015,972	2,167,149	60,785	131,758	-	4,375,664
Operating income (loss)	1,016,793	(1,442,593)	(520,075)	(49,006)	(308,444)	(1,303,325)
Non-operating loss, net						(179,913)
Income tax expense						(141,640)
Share of results of equity investees						721
Net loss						(1,624,157)

(1) Unallocated expenses are mainly relating to share-based compensation, general and corporate administrative costs, such as professional fees and other miscellaneous items that are not allocated to segments. These expenses are excluded from segments results as they are not reviewed by the CODM as part of segment performance.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

22. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Revenue from external customers is classified based on the geographical locations where the services were provided.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2019	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Southeast Asia	581,336	1,378,141	2,791,894
Latin America	14,713	282,618	790,308
Rest of Asia	229,773	489,291	655,007
Rest of the world	1,146	25,328	138,455
Consolidated revenue	<u>826,968</u>	<u>2,175,378</u>	<u>4,375,664</u>

Long-lived assets consist of property and equipment, operating lease right-of-use assets and intangible assets.

	As at December 31,	
	2019	2020
	\$	\$
Long-lived assets		
Southeast Asia	389,997	509,922
Rest of Asia	119,043	128,285
Rest of the world	7,565	22,522
	<u>516,605</u>	<u>660,729</u>

No single customer accounted for 10 percent or more of the Company’s total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 requires disclosures to be provided on fair value measurement.

ASC 820 describes three main approaches to measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities: (1) market approach; (2) income approach; and (3) cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present value amount. The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace an asset.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

In accordance with ASC 820, the Company measures cash equivalents, restricted cash, available-for-sale investments, quoted equity securities investments, certain other assets, 2017 Convertible Notes and SARs at fair value. The liability component of the 2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes is measured at fair value on its issuance and extinguishment date. Cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 because they are valued using quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, Level 3 assets and liabilities of the Company included investments in convertible loans, exchangeable loan and preference shares of investees, other assets and 2017 Convertible Notes.

Investments in debt securities – for long term investment in debt securities, the Company used the Market approach to determine the equity value of the investees. The fair value of debt securities was then derived from the equity value of the investees taking into account business risk, volatility and discount rates which requires the Company to make complex and subjective judgments. For short-term investment in debt securities, the carrying amount is approximate fair value due to its short-term nature.

Other assets – the Company used Market approach to determine the fair value of certain assets by comparing to the sale and purchase transactions of comparable assets in the market, adjusted with differences such as size, physical condition, location and etc.

2017 Convertible Notes – the Company used a binomial tree model to determine the fair value of the 2017 Convertible Notes. The binomial pricing model traces the evolution of the 2017 Convertible Notes’ key underlying variables in discrete-time. This is done by means of a binomial lattice (tree), for a number of time steps between the end of reporting period, which was December 31, 2019. The valuation model requires the Company to make complex and subjective judgments on certain underlying inputs applied to the valuation models including the expected volatility of its share price and estimated credit spread as of December 31, 2019.

2023 Convertible Notes, 2024 Convertible Notes and 2025 Convertible Notes – the Company used discounted cash flow method to determine the fair value of the liability component (non-recurring, Level 3). The discounted cash flow taking into the present value of expected future cash flows from coupon interest and redemption amount, discounted by the credit yield as at issuance date with reference to similar instruments that did not have associated convertible features.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair value measurement at December 31, 2019			Total \$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	\$	\$	\$	
Cash equivalents	55,723	–	–	55,723
Money market funds	537,615	–	–	537,615
Held to maturity investments	30,540	–	–	30,540
Available-for-sale investments	–	–	128,418	128,418
2017 Convertible Notes	–	–	(29,481)	(29,481)
Share appreciation rights	(1,500)	–	–	(1,500)
	<u>622,378</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>98,937</u>	<u>721,315</u>

	Fair value measurement at December 31, 2020			Total \$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	\$	\$	\$	
Cash equivalents	74,272	–	–	74,272
Held to maturity investments	100,071	–	286	100,357
Available-for-sale investments	5,688	–	21,357	27,045
Equity securities	76,000	–	–	76,000
Other assets	–	–	19,024	19,024
Share appreciation rights	(11,640)	–	–	(11,640)
	<u>244,391</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>40,667</u>	<u>285,058</u>

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	Level 3 instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis \$
Assets:	
Available-for-sale investments	
Current:	
Balance at January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019	–
Investment during the year	72,000
Balance at December 31, 2019	72,000
Conversion into ordinary shares of investee	(72,000)
Addition	20,429
Fair value gain included in other comprehensive income	910
Balance at December 31, 2020	21,339
Non-current:	
Balance at January 1, 2018	19,249
Investment during 2018	33,000
Impairment loss	(144)
Fair value gain included in other comprehensive income	18,269
Balance at December 31, 2018	70,374
Impairment loss	(1,087)
Fair value loss included in other comprehensive income	(12,869)
Balance at December 31, 2019	56,418
Impairment loss	(51,000)
Fair value loss included in other comprehensive income	(5,400)
Balance at December 31, 2020	18
Other assets	
Balance at January 1, 2018, January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020	–
Acquisition of subsidiaries	8,860
Additions	13,340
Disposals	(363)
Write-down	(3,713)
Exchange differences	900
Balance at December 31, 2020	19,024

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	Level 3 instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis \$
Liabilities:	
2017 Convertible Notes	
Balance at January 1, 2018	(726,950)
Fair value gain	41,259
Conversion into Class A ordinary shares	<u>48,975</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	(636,716)
Fair value loss	(472,877)
Conversion into Class A ordinary shares	<u>1,080,112</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	(29,481)
Fair value loss	(87)
Conversion into Class A ordinary shares	<u>29,568</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u><u>—</u></u>

The Company’s valuation techniques used to measure the fair value were derived from management’s assumptions of estimations. Changes in the fair value of the available-for-sale investment is recorded in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Changes in the fair value of other assets and 2017 Convertible Notes are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Purchase commitments

The Company has commitments to purchase property and equipment of \$12,357 and \$165,717, committed licensing fee payable for the licensing of game titles of \$1,900 and \$2,799 and commitment to invest in certain companies of \$24,056 and \$30,136 as of December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Minimum guarantee commitments

The Company has commitments to pay minimum guarantee of royalty fee to game developers for certain online games it licensed from those game developers. As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the minimum guarantee commitment amounted to \$31,733 and \$24,473, respectively, for its launched games as well as licensed but yet to be launched games.

SEA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars (“\$”) except for number of shares and per share data)

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Others

The Company has commitments to extend credit to customers on demand and interest receivables on non-performing assets which is not accrued. As of December 31, 2019 and 2020, the undrawn credit facilities and interest receivables on non-performing assets amounted to nil and \$6,533 and nil and \$2,295, respectively.

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In February 2021, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired 100% shares of Composite Capital Management, a Hong Kong-licensed global investment management firm and its underlying subsidiaries, primarily through shares consideration.