KONGZHONG CORP
Form 20-F
June 27, 2011

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

¨ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OR (G) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

¨ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

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: 000-50826

KONGZHONG CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Cayman Islands	35th Floor, Tengda Plaza

	No. 168 Xizhimenwai Street Beijing, China 100044
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Address of principal executive offices)

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35th Floor, Tengda Plaza
No. 168 Xizhimenwai Street
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The People's Republic of China
(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.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary shares, par value US$0.0000005 per share*	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
American Depositary Shares, each representing 40 ordinary shares	(The NASDAQ Global Select Market)

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on The NASDAQ Global Select Market of American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, each representing 40 ordinary shares.

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

As of December 31, 2010, 1,510,906,573 ordinary shares, par value US$0.0000005 per share, were issued and outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ¨ No x

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 Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes ¨ No x

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 x No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ¨ No ¨

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

Large accelerated filer ¨ Accelerated filer x Non-accelerated filer ¨

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

U.S. GAAP x	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 x

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements that are not historical facts relating to:

- our ability to successfully execute our business strategies and plans;
- our financial performance and business operations;
- our development and capital expenditure plans;
- the expected benefit and future prospects of our strategic alliances and acquisitions, and our ability to cooperate with our alliance partners or integrate acquired businesses;
- management estimations with respect to revenues from our wireless value-added services, or WVAS, mobile games, and Internet games businesses;
- the development of our latest product offerings, including, but not limited to, offerings in our WVAS, mobile games and Internet games businesses;
- our ability to license quality Internet games from the PRC and overseas Internet game developers that complement our internally-developed Internet games;
- the development of the regulatory environment and changes in the policies or guidelines of the telecommunications operators in the People’s Republic of China, or the PRC;
- the state of our relationship with telecommunications operators in the PRC;
- our dependence on the substance and timing of the billing systems of the telecommunications operators in the PRC for our performance; and
- competitive pressures and future growth in the WVAS, mobile games, telecommunications, Internet games and related industries in the PRC.

The words “forecast,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “seek,” “will,” “w expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify a number of these forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are not a guarantee of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from the information contained in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including, without limitation, the risk factors set forth in “Item 3 — Key Information — Risk Factors” and the following:

- any changes in our relationship with telecommunications operators in the PRC;
- the effects of competition on the demand for or the price of our products or services;

- any changes in customer demand or usage preference for our products or services;
- any changes in the telecommunications operators’ systems for billing users of our WVAS or mobile games or remitting payments to us;

- any changes in technologies related to telecommunications, WVAS, mobile games or Internet games or applications based on such technologies;

- any changes in our relationships with our Internet games licensors whose games we have the rights to operate in the PRC or other markets.

- any changes in the regulatory regime or the policies for the PRC telecommunications industry, including changes in the structure or functions of the primary industry regulator, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or the MIIT (formerly the Ministry of Information Industry), or its policies, or the policies or other regulatory measures of other relevant government or industry authorities relating to, among other matters, the granting and approval of licenses, procedures for customers to access and subscribe to WVAS or mobile games, restrictions on wireless Internet content, or the introduction of new technology platforms, products and services;

- any changes in the regulatory regime or the policies for the Internet games industry in the PRC, including changes in the structure, functions or policies of the regulators, which include the MIIT, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or the SAIC, the Ministry of Culture, or the MOC, the General Administration of Press and Publication, or the GAPP, and the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, or the SARFT, and the Ministry of Public Security, or the MPS;

- any changes in political, economic, legal or social conditions in the PRC, including the PRC government's specific policies with respect to foreign investment and entry by foreign companies into the telecommunications, WVAS, mobile games or Internet games market, economic growth, inflation, foreign exchange or the availability of credit; and

- changes in population growth or gross domestic product, or GDP, growth or the impact of those changes on the demand for our products or services.

We do not intend to update or otherwise revise the forward-looking statements in this annual report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Due to these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this annual report might not occur in the way we expect, or at all. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. All forward-looking statements contained in this annual report are qualified by reference to the cautionary statements set out in this section.

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

Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto and “Item 5 — Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.” The selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 set forth below are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, which are included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 and the historical consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 set forth below are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, which are not included in this annual report.

Our audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP.

Consolidated statements of operations data	For the year ended December 31, 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except shares and per share data)				
Revenues	US$106,769.2	US$74,016.9	US$96,689.7	US$131,298.2	US$149,583.4
WVAS (1)	104,263.2	71,181.0	88,946.4	104,001.6	83,280.3
Mobile games	2,506.0	2,835.9	7,743.3	27,296.6	49,171.5
Internet Games	—	—	—	—	17,131.6
Sales tax (2)	(2,406.0)	(2,229.6)	(2,839.6)	(2,885.1)	(3,209.0)
WVAS	(2,406.0)	(2,207.7)	(2,583.0)	(2,273.6)	(1,584.4)
Mobile games	—	(21.9)	(256.6)	(611.5)	(925.1)
Internet Games	—	—	—	—	(699.5)
Net revenues	104,363.2	71,787.3	93,850.1	128,413.1	146,374.4
WVAS	101,857.2	68,973.3	86,363.4	101,728.0	81,695.9
Mobile games	2,506.0	2,814.0	7,486.7	26,685.1	48,246.4
Internet Games	—	—	—	—	16,432.1
Cost of revenues	(47,665.4)	(36,495.6)	(51,612.5)	(65,946.8)	(80,238.6)
WVAS	(46,399.4)	(35,119.7)	(48,132.7)	(54,258.5)	(48,329.5)
Mobile games	(1,266.0)	(1,375.9)	(3,479.8)	(11,688.3)	(29,570.8)
Internet Games	—	—	—	—	(2,338.3)
Gross profit	56,697.8	35,291.7	42,237.6	62,466.3	66,135.8
Operating expenses:					
Product development	(12,026.2)	(12,535.2)	(15,180.8)	(18,272.0)	(23,964.7)
Selling and marketing	(16,755.2)	(18,094.2)	(21,338.9)	(17,821.2)	(18,975.6)

General and administrative	(6,699.2)	(4,991.4)	(8,800.4)	(10,186.9)	(10,481.8)
Goodwill and intangible assets impairment loss	—	—	(21,623.3)	—	(8,728.9)
Total operating expenses	(35,480.6)	(35,620.8)	(66,943.4)	(46,280.1)	(62,151.0)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration for business acquisition	—	—	—	—	10,894.5
Government subsidy	—	—	—	—	337.7
(Loss) income from operation	(21,217.2)	(329.1)	(24,705.8)	16,186.2	15,217.0
Other (expenses) income, net	(49.1)	—	—	—	—
Interest income	3,866.9	3,810.0	4,897.4	3,114.3	2,342.8

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Consolidated statements of operations data	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	For the year ended December 31,				
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except shares and per share data)				
Interest expense for convertible senior notes	—	—	—	(426.1)	(474.3
Non-cash interest for convertible senior notes	—	—	—	(299.8)	(585.6
Loss from impairment of cost method investment	—	—	—	(1,500.0)	(1,509.9
Gain on sales of investment	1,240.8	207.6	—	206.9	883.2
Net income (loss) before income taxes	26,275.8	3,688.5	(19,808.4)	17,281.5	15,873.2
Income tax expense	(1,584.2)	(856.8)	(851.9)	(4,698.1)	(3,950.0
Net income (loss)	US$24,691.6	US$2,831.7	US$(20,660.3)	12,583.4	11,923.2
Net income (loss) per share:					
Basic	US$0.02	US$0.00	US$(0.01)	US$0.01	US$0.01
Diluted	US$0.02	US$0.00	US$(0.01)	US$0.01	US$0.01
Weighted average shares used in calculating net income per share:					
Basic	1,399,872,743	1,423,156,120	1,424,581,293	1,385,201,479	1,466,947
Diluted (3)	1,418,252,296	1,430,910,421	1,424,581,293	1,537,771,051	1,547,870

(1) We combined our wireless Internet services, or WIS, business into our WVAS business in 2010. The segment reporting information of the WIS business in 2008 and 2009 has been combined into that of WVAS for the two periods retrospectively to reflect the change in operating segements for all the periods presented.

(2) Prior to October 1, 2009, we presented sales tax on a gross basis (included in revenues and general and administrative expenses). Since October 1, 2009, we have presented sales tax on a net basis (excluded from net revenues) in order to provide better comparability of our financial statements to those of our peer companies. We have applied this change in accounting principles retrospectively to all prior periods presented.

(3) As of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, we had 137,452,493, 76,000,000 and 76,000,000 ordinary share equivalents, respectively, outstanding that could potentially dilute income per share in the future, but that were excluded in the computation of diluted income per share in the periods as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

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Consolidated balance sheet data	As of December 31, 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	US$ 131,402.0	US$ 122,342.7	US$ 136,054.3	US$ 139,289.5	US$ 157,170.8
Short-term investment	—	—	—	100.6	20.3
Accounts receivable, net	11,568.6	14,992.9	16,196.0	25,276.8	21,794.0
Property and equipment, net	3,100.8	4,498.1	3,369.3	3,116.0	3,738.6
Acquired intangible assets, net	1,997.6	1,266.3	673.4	2,284.9	4,452.7
Long-term investment	—	—	2,963.0	1,464.5	—
Goodwill	15,835.9	34,918.7	15,683.1	23,042.3	87,705.7
Total assets	166,741.0	181,891.9	178,852.4	200,078.6	281,445.3
Total current liabilities	10,821.5	11,293.1	18,108.7	23,565.3	63,474.7
Convertible note payable	—	—	—	3,001.0	3,552.7
Total shareholders' equity	155,777.0	170,475.8	160,688.2	173,040.7	213,940.4
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	166,741.0	181,891.9	178,852.4	200,078.6	281,445.3

Consolidated cash flow data	For the year ended December 31, 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Net cash (used in) provided by:					
Operating activities	US$28,010.2	US$3,315.3	US$12,521.5	US$15,289.1	US$26,013.6
Investing activities	(17,916.5)	(18,720.1)	(4,811.9)	(8,282.6)	(10,314.9)
Financing activities	2,190.3	152.2	(759.3)	(3,865.7)	(776.5)

Exchange Rate Information

We present our consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars. In addition, this annual report contains translations of certain Renminbi amounts to U.S. dollar amounts for transactions denominated in Renminbi. Unless otherwise specified or indicated by context, the translations of Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollar amounts have been made at the rate of RMB6.6229= US$1.00, the base exchange rate set by the People's Bank of China, China's central bank, at 0:00 a.m., Beijing time, on December 31, 2010. The translations are not a representation that the Renminbi amounts could actually be converted to U.S. dollars at this rate. For a discussion of the exchange rates used for the presentation of our financial statements, see note 2 to our financial statements.

The People's Bank of China sets and publishes daily a base exchange rate with reference primarily to the supply and demand of Renminbi against a basket of currencies in the market during the prior day. The People's Bank of China also takes into account other factors such as the general conditions existing in the international foreign exchange markets. Although PRC governmental policies were introduced in 1996 to reduce restrictions on the convertibility of Renminbi into foreign currency for current account items, conversion of Renminbi into foreign exchange for capital items, such as foreign direct investment, loans or security, requires the approval of the State Administration for Foreign Exchange, or the SAFE, and other relevant authorities. We make no representation that the Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts referred to in this annual report could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all.

The noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was RMB6.4700 = US$1.00 on June 17, 2011 The following table sets forth the high and low noon buying rates between Renminbi and U.S. dollars for each of the periods shown:

Period	Noon Buying Rate RMB per US$1.00 High	Low
November 2010	6.6892	6.6330
December 2010	6.6745	6.6000
January 2011	6.6364	6.5809
February 2011	6.5965	6.5520
March 2011	6.5743	6.5483
April 2011	6.5477	6.4900
May 2011	6.5073	6.4786
June 2011 (through June 17, 2011)	6.4824	6.4700

The following table sets forth the average noon buying rates between Renminbi and U.S. dollars for each of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (through June 17, 2011), calculated by averaging the noon buying rates on the last day of each month of the periods shown:

Period	Average Noon Buying Rate RMB per US$1.00
2006	7.9579
2007	7.5806
2008	6.9193
2009	6.8295
2010	6.7696
2011 (through June 17, 2011)	6.5431

Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Risk Factors

You should consider carefully all of the information in this annual report, including the risks and uncertainties described below. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. In such, the trading price of our ADSs could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We depend on China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators for a majority of our revenues, and any loss or deterioration of our relationship with these telecommunications operators could result in severe disruptions to our business operations and the loss of the majority of our revenues.

We derive a majority of our revenues from the provision of WVAS and mobile games through the networks of the PRC telecommunications operators. We rely primarily on the networks of China Mobile Limited, or China Mobile, to deliver our products and services. In 2009 and 2010, we derived approximately 78% and 72%, respectively, of our total revenues from our cooperation arrangements with China Mobile. In the same years, we derived approximately 71% and 98%, respectively, of our WVAS and mobile games revenues from our cooperation arrangements with China Mobile. The remainder of our WVAS and mobile games revenues is derived from cooperation arrangements with China United Telecommunications Corporation, or China Unicom (which acquired China Network Communications Group Corporation, or China Netcom, in October 2008), and China Telecommunications Corporation, or China Telecom.

Through Beijing AirInbox Information Technologies Co., Ltd., or Beijing AirInbox, Beijing Boya Wuji Technologies Co., Ltd., or Beijing Boya Wuji, Beijing Wireless Interactive Network Technologies Co., Ltd., or Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong Information Technology Co., Ltd., or Beijing Chengxitong, Beijing Xinrui Technology Co., Ltd., or BJXR, Shanghai Mailifang Communications Ltd., or Mailifang, and Xiamen Xinreli Technology Co., Ltd., or Xinreli, as the case may be, we have entered into a series of cooperation agreements with China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators and their provincial subsidiaries to provide WVAS and mobile games through the networks of these telecommunications operators. Pursuant to our agreements with these telecommunications operators, the telecommunications operators bill and collect fees from mobile phone users for the WVAS and mobile games we provide. Our agreements with the telecommunications operators are generally for terms of one year or less, and are typically not renewed automatically. Therefore, we usually renew these agreements or enter into new agreements when the prior agreements expire, but on occasion the actual renewals, or entering into, of new contracts could be delayed for one month or more. Any inability to renew these contracts or enter into new contracts could severely disrupt our business and operations and materially reduce our revenues and profitability.

Furthermore, telecommunications operators may discontinue the use of external WVAS providers such as our company. If any of the PRC telecommunications operators ceases to cooperate with us, it is unlikely that such operator's customers will continue to use our services. In particular, if China Mobile ceases to cooperate with us, it is unlikely that we will be able to build up sufficient new customers through the networks of other PRC telecommunications operators to develop a customer base comparable to that which we have developed through China Mobile. Due to our reliance on China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators to deliver our WVAS and mobile games to our customers, any loss or deterioration of our relationship with China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators could result in severe disruptions to our business operations, the loss of the majority of our revenues and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The termination or alteration of our cooperation agreements with China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators could materially harm our business and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our negotiating leverage with China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators is limited because China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators operate the telecommunications networks through which we deliver our products and services to mobile phone users. Our revenues and profitability could be materially reduced if China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators decided to change the terms of their cooperation agreements with us, such as by increasing their transmission or service fees, or if they fail to comply with the terms of these agreements.

In addition, China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators could impose monetary penalties on us or terminate cooperation with us under the terms of their cooperation agreements with us, for a variety of reasons, including:

- if we fail to achieve the performance standards established by the relevant operator from time to time;

- if we breach certain provisions under the agreements, which include, in many cases, the obligation not to deliver content that violates the relevant operator's policies and applicable law; or

- if the relevant operator receives a high level of customer complaints about our services.

Moreover, China Mobile began in 2009 to relocate the operations for certain WVAS and mobile games services to facilities of its provincial subsidiaries. For example, in mid-2009, China Mobile shifted the majority of the operations for its mobile games services (covering 31 provinces) from its Beijing headquarters to a subsidiary in Jiangsu province. Other services, including mobile books, mobile payments and mobile animation, have experienced similar relocations in 2009. As part of these relocations, we were required to alter our cooperation agreements with China Mobile. Given these ongoing changes, we cannot assure you that China Mobile will not seek to terminate or materially alter our cooperation agreements with its provincial subsidiaries as a result of such relocations in the future.

Due to our dependence on our relationship with China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators, any termination or material alteration of our cooperation agreements with China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators could severely disrupt our business and operations and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Significant changes in the policies or guidelines of China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators with respect to services provided by us could result in lower revenues or additional costs for us and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators may, from time to time, issue policies or guidelines, requesting or stating their preferences for certain actions to be taken by all WVAS providers using their networks. Due to our reliance on China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators, a significant change in their policies or guidelines could cause our revenues to decrease or operating costs to increase. We cannot assure you that our financial condition and results of operations will not be materially and adversely affected by policy or guideline changes by China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators.

For example, in May 2007, China Mobile started sending notices of transmission fees to be incurred by using general packet radio services, or GPRS, to the handsets of its customers when those customers launched their browsers, which discouraged some customers from purchasing our wireless application protocol, or WAP, products or visiting our wireless Internet sites Kong.net and Ko.cn. Mainly as a result of these new policies and measures of the telecommunications operators, monthly subscriptions no longer account for the majority of our WVAS revenues, and our WVAS revenues in 2007 decreased 32.5% as compared to 2006.

On November 30, 2009, China Mobile implemented a series of measures targeted at eliminating offensive or unauthorized content, including pornographic content, on PRC-based WAP sites. As a result, China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators suspended billing for their customers for all WAP and G+ mobile gaming platform services, including those services that do not contain offensive or unauthorized content, on behalf of third party service providers of such services. China Mobile and other operators have not yet indicated how long these new measures will remain in effect or whether they will expand the current measures. Largely due to these measures, our WVAS and mobile games revenues in the fourth quarter of 2009 decreased as compared to the third quarter of 2009.

In January, 2010, China Mobile began implementing an additional series of measures targeted at further improving the user experience for mobile handset embedded services, in addition to the introduction of a new short message service, or SMS, code management system. Under these measures, WVAS that are embedded in handsets will be required to introduce additional notices and confirmations to end-consumers during the purchase of such services. In addition, services related to SMS short codes will be required to be more tailored to the specific service offerings or service partners. Previously, a single SMS code could be used for multiple service offerings or partners.

We cannot assure you that China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators will not introduce additional requirements with respect to the procedures for ordering monthly subscriptions or single-transaction downloads of our WVAS or mobile games, notifications to customers, the billing of customers or other consumer-protection measures or adopt other policies that may require significant changes in the way we promote and sell our WVAS and mobile games and develop our wireless Internet sites, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Competition with services offered by China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators could lower our revenues and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We face competition from WVAS offered by PRC telecommunications operators. For example, China Mobile has been developing and marketing its own multimedia messaging service, or MMS, and WAP products that compete with our services, including its Monternet™ wireless portal, which competes with our wireless site Kong.net. The PRC telecommunications operators may launch additional competing services in the future. Similar to our practice, China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators have entered into cooperation agreements with mobile handset manufacturers to pre-load their icons and codes on new handsets to make it easier for handset users to access and subscribe to the WVAS provided by China Mobile and other telecommunications operators. Furthermore, in the past, China Mobile entered into strategic alliances with selected handset manufacturers pursuant to which it embedded menus in their handsets for all the best-selling products on China Mobile's Monternet™ wireless portal, including certain of our products. However, beginning in May 2007, China Mobile has promoted only its own WVAS products in these menus and not ours or those of other third party WVAS providers. In addition, China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators may view our own wireless Internet sites, Kong.net and Ko.cn, as being in direct competition with their Internet sites. The competing services offered by China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators may decrease our market share and result in a material decrease in our revenues, or harm our relationship with China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our dependence on the billing systems and records of the telecommunications operators and their subsidiaries may require us to estimate portions of our reported revenues and cost of revenues for WVAS and mobile games, which may require subsequent significant adjustments to our financial statements.

As we do not bill our WVAS and mobile games customers directly, we depend on the billing systems and records of the telecommunications operators to record the volume of our WVAS and mobile games provided, bill our customers, collect payments and remit to us our portion of the revenues. We record revenues based on monthly statements from the telecommunications operators confirming the value of our services that the telecommunications operators billed to customers during the month. Due to our past experience with the timing of receipt of the monthly statements from the operators, we expect that we may need to rely on our own internal estimates for the portion of our reported revenues and cost of revenues for which we will not have received monthly statements. In such an instance, our internal estimates would be based on our own internal data of expected revenues and related fees from services provided. As a result of reliance on our internal estimates, we may overstate or understate our revenues and cost of revenues for the relevant reporting period, and may be required to make adjustments in our financial reports when we actually receive the telecommunications operators' monthly statements for such period. We endeavor to reduce the discrepancy between our revenue estimates and the revenues calculated by the telecommunications operators and their subsidiaries; however, we cannot assure you that these efforts will be successful. Moreover, to the extent that the telecommunications operators require longer periods of time to send us monthly statements, we may be required to increase our reliance on our internal estimates when preparing our financial statements. If we are required to make adjustments to our quarterly financial statements in subsequent quarters, it could materially and adversely affect market sentiment toward us, and the trading price of our ADSs could decline significantly. In addition, we generally do not have the ability to independently verify or challenge the accuracy of the billing systems of the telecommunications operators. We cannot assure you that any negotiations between us and telecommunications operators to reconcile billing discrepancies will be resolved in our favor or that our financial condition and results of operations will not be materially and adversely affected as a result. See "Item 5 — Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Critical Accounting Policies — Revenue Recognition."

Our business and growth prospects would be severely disrupted if we lose the services of our key personnel, and we may not be able to grow effectively if we cannot attract and retain skilled management.

Our future success depends heavily upon the continued service of our key executives. In particular, we rely on the expertise and experience of Leilei Wang, the Chairman of our Board of Directors and our Chief Executive Officer, in our business operations, and on his personal relationships with the regulatory authorities, our clients, our suppliers, the telecommunications operators and our operating companies, Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng. If Mr. Wang becomes unable or unwilling to continue in his present positions, or if he joins a competitor or forms a competing company in contravention of his employment agreement, we may not be able to replace him easily, our business would be significantly disrupted and our financial condition, results of operations and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

During the first half of 2011, there have been certain media reports regarding Mr. Wang's personal situation. As a PRC citizen, Mr. Wang is subject to the laws of, and related practices in, the PRC. During the conference call relating to our company's first quarter 2011 results on May 25, 2011, Mr. Wang stated that he was not at liberty under the applicable PRC laws and related practices to discuss any of the matters being reported in the media. In addition, Mr. Wang stated that he has maintained and continues to execute his role as the Chairman of our Board of Directors and our Chief Executive Officer. Any inability on the part of Mr. Wang to execute his role as the Chairman of our Board of Directors and our Chief Executive Officer would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, the incentives to attract and retain employees, in particular skilled management personnel, provided by our equity incentive plans may not be as effective as in the past, in light of the volatility of market conditions and the price of our ADSs in recent months and years. Competition among companies in the PRC Internet industry for skilled and experienced personnel may also result in our having to incur increased compensation costs. If we do not succeed in attracting skilled management personnel or retaining or motivating existing management personnel, we may be unable to manage or develop our business effectively.

Any damage to our reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects, as well as our financial condition and results of operations

We are vulnerable to adverse market perception regarding our company, our products and services, our personnel and other aspects of our business. Furthermore, we are exposed to the risk that litigation, employee misconduct, operational failures, senior personnel changes, customer complaints, outcome of regulatory investigations or other proceedings, and negative publicity generally, among other things, whether or not with merit, could severely damage our reputation. In particular, negative publicity could be based, for example, on allegations that we have failed to comply with applicable regulatory requirements or could result from loss of customer or confidential data, misconduct by employees (including senior management), dissatisfied customers, decline in operating performance or actions by regulatory authorities. Any damage to our reputation could materially and adversely affect our business and prospects, as well as our financial condition and results of operations.

Our efforts to develop additional distribution channels for our WVAS and mobile games may not succeed or may be restricted or halted by the MIIT or the telecommunications operators.

Cooperation with mobile handset manufacturers has provided us with an important distribution channel for our WVAS and mobile games. We pre-load into the menus of certain mobile handsets our mobile games, WAP icons and short codes for products offered on the MMS, SMS and IVR platforms. A consumer who buys a new handset pre-loaded with our mobile games, icons and codes can access and subscribe to our services quickly and easily. Over the years, cooperation with mobile handset manufacturers has become one of the most important distribution channels for us, and a significant portion of our revenues is derived from such cooperation. However, in recent years, China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators have entered into cooperation agreements with mobile handset manufacturers similar to our agreements with mobile handset manufacturers. We cannot guarantee that mobile handset manufacturers will continue their cooperation with us or maintain their current revenue-sharing arrangements with us.

In addition, we cannot guarantee that the MIIT, China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators will not restrict or halt our cooperation with the mobile handset manufacturers. For example, in addition to pre-loading our mobile games, WAP icons and MMS, SMS and IVR short codes into the menus of selected mobile handsets, until recently, we also embedded our icons and codes in selected handsets. On April 11, 2007, the MIIT issued a notice barring the production of mobile handsets with embedded icons and codes that cannot be changed or deleted by consumers. We subsequently altered our arrangements with mobile handset manufacturers to comply with the notice, which took effect on June 1, 2007. Although mobile handset manufacturers are still permitted to pre-load our icons into the handset menus, so long as such icons can be changed or deleted, we cannot assure you that the MIIT will not expand its regulations to bar pre-loading icons and codes in the future.

Beginning in May 2007, China Mobile has promoted only its own WVAS products in the embedded menus of those handsets with whose manufacturers China Mobile has entered into strategic alliances. We cannot assure you that China Mobile or other telecommunications operators will not take other steps to limit or halt our use of mobile handsets as a distribution channel. Any further actions by the telecommunications operators or the MIIT to limit or halt our use of mobile handsets as a distribution channel could materially reduce our revenues, profitability and future growth.

We recently entered into the Internet games business, and our ability to succeed in the PRC Internet games market is subject to many challenges and uncertainties.

We entered into the Internet games business with our acquisition of Shanghai Dacheng Network Technology Co., Ltd., or Dacheng, in 2010. Our ability to succeed in the PRC Internet games market is subject to many challenges, such as our ability to develop or license popular games. In particular, new Internet games are regularly introduced in the PRC, but only a relatively small number of high-quality, popular games account for a significant portion of the PRC Internet games market. Moreover, it is difficult to predict prior to the introduction of an Internet game whether such game would be well received by PRC game players. Accordingly, any negative development relating to our Internet games could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Potential negative developments include:

- our failure to make quality upgrades, expansion packs, enhancements or improvements to our Internet games in a timely manner;
- our failure to avoid, or detect and correct, defects in our Internet games in a timely manner;
- any reduction in our server capacity for any reason, including our failure to adequately project our future server needs and make advanced purchases of servers to accommodate the expected increase in the number of game players;
- any reduction in or failure to grow our game, player base, or any decrease in the popularity of our Internet games in the market due to intensifying competition or other factors;
- any failure to license quality Internet games from other Internet game developers that complement our internally-developed Internet games;
- any failure to properly tailor any foreign games we have licensed for PRC game players;
- a decrease in the number of Internet cafes through which a substantial number of players access our Internet games;
- any decrease in or failure to grow the amount of revenues generated from our Internet games;
- any failure in our Internet games billing system, which we rely on for revenue recognition and tracking of the consumption patterns of game players; or
- any breach of game-related software security or prolonged server interruption due to network failures or hacking activities.

We plan to invest a significant amount of financial and personnel resources in developing, launching and operating our own Internet games, as well as launching and operating licensed Internet games. The success of our new Internet games will largely depend on our ability to anticipate and effectively respond to changing consumer tastes and preferences and technological advances in a timely manner. We will need to do this both to replace our existing Internet games as they reach the end of their useful economic lives, which we believe are typically one to three years, and to meet our growth strategy of operating a larger number of Internet games to increase our overall player base, as well as our revenues. However, we cannot assure you that the games we develop or license will be launched as scheduled, viewed by the regulatory authorities as complying with content restrictions, attractive to players, able to compete with games operated by our competitors or commercially successful. Furthermore, developing distribution and marketing channels, such as online media and Internet cafes, could require substantial up-front expenditures. We may not be able to recover such costs if our Internet games are not successful.

In addition, expanding our game portfolio will add complexities to our Internet games business and require us to effectively adapt our business and management processes to address the unique challenges and different requirements of new Internet games in which we operate, which we may not be able to do, due to the lack of institutional expertise or otherwise. If any of these occur, our revenues and profitability could be materially reduced, and our growth and prospect would suffer.

In addition, our ability to succeed in the Internet games market is subject to many uncertainties beyond our control. As the Internet games industry is a relatively new and evolving industry, the growth of the Internet games industry and the level of demand and market acceptance of our Internet games are subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Our future operating results will depend on numerous factors, including:

- the Internet infrastructure, growth of personal computer, Internet and broadband penetration in the PRC and other markets in which we offer our games;
- whether the Internet games industry, particularly in the PRC and the rest of the Asia-Pacific region, continues to grow and the rate of any such growth;
- our ability to license or operate our games in overseas markets;
- laws, rules, regulations and policies affecting the Internet games industry, including those affecting Internet cafes in the PRC, where a substantial portion of our game players access Internet games;
- general economic conditions, particularly economic conditions affecting discretionary consumer spending;
- the availability and popularity of other forms of entertainment, particularly console game systems, such as those made by Sony, Nintendo and Microsoft, which are already popular in developed countries and may gain popularity in the PRC and other countries in which we market our games;
- public opinion regarding Internet games;
- changes in consumer demographics, tastes and preferences;
- the popularity and price of new Internet games and in-game items that we and our competitors launch and distribute; and
- our ability to timely upgrade and improve our existing games to extend their life spans and to maintain their competitive positions in the Internet games market.

Due to these challenges and uncertainties, we cannot assure you that our Internet games business will make a positive contribution to our future revenues. Our failure to successfully develop this business could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our mobile games business has a short operating history, and the mobile games market in the PRC is subject to many uncertainties.

We have made significant efforts in recent years, especially in the past three years, to develop our mobile games business, which includes our downloadable mobile games and online mobile games. Prior to 2008, we did not have a separate mobile games business segment. As our mobile games business has grown, it has required separate management in respect of decision making, allocation of resources and assessment of performance. However, our mobile games business, particularly our online mobile games, has a short operating history, and our first online mobile game was launched on China Mobile's Online Games Platform in September 2008. As a result, there is limited financial data that can be used to evaluate our mobile games business and its potential to generate revenues in the future. Moreover, our past success and financial data regarding the mobile games segment may not be indicative of our future performance. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in developing our mobile games business, which will depend, among other things, on our ability to:

- respond to market developments, including the development of new platforms and technologies, and changes in pricing and distribution models;
- maintain and diversify our distribution channels, including through our own wireless Internet sites, China Mobile and the other PRC telecommunications operators and handset manufacturers;
- develop new high-quality mobile games that can achieve significant market acceptance, and timely improve our existing mobile games to extend their life spans and to maintain their competitiveness in the mobile games market;
- supplement our internally developed mobile games by acquiring mobile games from third party mobile game developers or cooperating with third party, mobile game developers to jointly develop mobile games;
- develop and upgrade our technologies;
- execute our business and marketing strategies successfully; and
- attract, integrate, retain and motivate qualified personnel.

In addition, the mobile games market is an emerging market in the PRC. The growth of this market and the level of demand and market acceptance of our mobile games are subject to many uncertainties. The development of this market and our ability to derive revenues from this market depend on a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including but not limited to:

- the growth rate of mobile data services in the PRC;
- changes in consumer demographics, tastes and preferences;
- changes in handset platform technologies and mobile games distribution channels;
- the extent that the mobile games business remains a key area of development for our telecommunications operator partners;
- potential competition from established companies that develop and operate personal-computer-based Internet games and may enter the online mobile games market; and

- the popularity and price of new mobile games and merchandise and premium features embedded in games that we and our competitors may launch and distribute in the future.

Due to the uncertainties in connection with our mobile games business in particular and the mobile games market in the PRC generally, we cannot guarantee that our mobile games business will contribute significantly to our future revenues. Our failure to successfully develop this business could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We face increasing competition in the PRC from providers of WVAS, mobile games and Internet games, which could reduce our market share and materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The PRC WVAS market has experienced increasingly intense competition. The MIIT reported on its website that more than 1,382 service providers held nationwide licenses as of March 31, 2011 to supply WVAS on the PRC telecommunications operators' networks. We compete with these companies primarily on the basis of brand, price, type and timing of service offerings, content, customer service, business partners and distribution channel relationships. We also compete with these companies for experienced and talented employees. While we believe that we have certain advantages over our competitors, some of them may have greater personnel and financial resources and a longer operating history than we do. In particular, Internet portal companies that provide WVAS may have an advantage over us as a result of their more established brand names, user bases and Internet distribution channels. Furthermore, our competitors may be able to develop or exploit new technologies faster than we can, or offer a broader range of products and services than we are presently able to offer.

The development, distribution and sale of mobile games are also highly competitive in the PRC. We compete for customers primarily on the basis of game quality, brand and price. We also compete for telecommunications operators to distribute our mobile games, principally on the basis of the popularity of our games among customers, our historical performance, perception of our sales potential and our relationships with content and brand licensors. Furthermore, we compete for content and brand licensors who supply game content and brands, mainly on the basis of the economic terms, such as royalty rates, of our cooperation agreements with the licensors, the licensors' perception of our ability to develop games and pre-load games in mobile handsets, our speed of execution, diversity of distribution channels and relationships with telecommunications operators. We also compete for experienced and talented employees in the mobile games business. Moreover, the entry of new competitors, such as developers of personal-computer-based Internet games, major media companies, traditional video game developers, content aggregators, mobile software providers and independent mobile games developers, would likely intensify competition in the mobile games market. Increasing competition in this market could make it difficult for us to maintain or increase our market share and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Internet games business, which we entered recently, is also highly competitive in the PRC. We believe that there are over 1,000 Internet games operators in the PRC as of December 31, 2010. Given the relatively low entry barriers to operating Internet games, we expect more companies to enter the Internet games industry in the PRC and a wider range of Internet games to be introduced to the PRC market. Our principal competitors in the PRC include Perfect World Co. Ltd, Shanda Interactive Entertainment Limited, Netease.com, Inc., Changyou.com Limited, Giant Interactive Group Inc. and Tencent Holdings Limited. Our potential competitors include major Internet portal operators, other domestic and foreign game developers and publishers and alliances between our existing and new competitors. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial and marketing resources and name recognition than we do. Some of our competitors or potential competitors, especially major foreign internet games developers, have greater game development resources than we do. In addition, many of our competitors have developed and operated games that have proven commercially successful for a longer period of time than our games and have a larger portfolio of massively multiplayer online role-playing games, or MMORPGs, and other Internet games offerings than we do.

Moreover, our competitors may introduce new business models that may be more attractive to customers than the business models we currently use. We believe that competition in the PRC Internet games market may become more intense as increasing numbers of Internet games are introduced in the market. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against any new or existing competitors, or against any new business models implemented by them. In addition, the increased competition in the Internet games industry may also reduce the number of our players or growth rate of our player base, or create pressure for us to reduce usage fees or the prices of certain in-game items. Any of these events could materially reduce our revenues and profitability.

We apply an item-based revenue model for all our Internet games, which is a relatively new revenue model, and may have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have adopted an item-based revenue model for all of our Internet games, under which players are able to play the Internet games free of charge for an unlimited amount of time, but are charged for purchases of in-game items, such as performance-enhancing items, clothing, accessories and pets. While several other Internet games companies have adopted the item-based model, it is still relatively new compared to time-based billing models, and may create new risks and uncertainties for us. The item-based model will require us to design games that not only attract players to spend more time playing, but also encourage them to purchase in-game items. The sale of in-game items will require us to track closely consumer tastes and preferences, particularly as shown by in-game spending trends. In addition, the item-based model may raise additional concerns for the PRC regulators, who have expressed reservations over the amount of time that Chinese youths spent on Internet games. A model that does not charge based on time spent may be viewed by the PRC regulators as undesirable. We cannot assure you that the item-based revenue model will be successful, or that it will not have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our revenue recognition policy for the item-based games relies on our estimates of the useful lives of various items associated with each of our item-based games. As we have adopted the item-based revenue model beginning in 2009, we have a limited operating history and data for our item-based games on which to base our revenue recognition policy for these games. With respect to permanent ownership items that we sell to players, we recognize revenues over the estimated useful lives of such items. We consider the average period that players typically play our games and other player-behavior patterns to calculate our best estimates for the useful lives of these permanent ownership items, which, in some cases, may be as long as the estimated useful life of the related game. Given the relatively short operating history of our item-based games, however, our estimate of the period that players typically play our games may not accurately reflect the actual useful lives of the items. We have been revising our estimates as we continue to gain operating data, and refining our estimation process and results accordingly. Any future revisions to estimates could adversely affect the time period during which we recognize revenues from these items. In particular, an increase in the estimated lives of these items would increase the period over which the revenues from the items are recognized. If we are required to make adjustments to our financial statements as a result of revisions to our estimates, it could materially and adversely affect market sentiment toward us, and the trading price of our ADSs could decline significantly.

Our Internet games business depends on our ability to acquire and maintain licenses to popular Internet games, as well as on our ability to license our internally-developed Internet games outside the PRC, and if we are unable to maintain or acquire licenses to popular Internet games, or fail to manage risks associated with licensing our internally-developed games, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

We have licensed four of our Internet games to operators outside the PRC. We plan to license our existing and new internally-developed games in additional countries and regions in the future. As we develop most of our Internet games internally, we also need to license Internet games from other developers from time to time in order to diversify our Internet games revenues. Our ability to acquire and maintain licenses to popular Internet game from other Internet games developers, as well as our ability to license our internally-developed Internet games outside the PRC, expose us to a number of risks, such as:

- identifying and maintaining good relationships with (i) licensees who are knowledgeable about, and can effectively distribute and operate our Internet games in, international markets and (ii) licensors whom we rely on to provide our game players with upgrades, expansion packs, enhancements or improvements;
- developing Internet games and expansion packs catering to markets outside the PRC;

- renewing our license agreements with licensees upon their expiration;

- changes in the terms, or termination, of or the failure to renew, the Internet games licenses with our licensors, which could be caused by, among others, contractual breach by us or our licensors, demand for new royalty payments by our licensors or refusal by our licensors to renew licenses.
- maintaining the reputation of our company and our games, given that our Internet games are operated by licensees in international markets pursuant to their own standards;
- maintaining the reputation and continued marketability of our licensed games if our licensors cannot provide our game players with satisfactory upgrades, expansion packs or enhancements;
- protecting our intellectual property rights both inside and outside the PRC;
- complying with the different commercial and legal requirements of the international markets in which we offer our games, or from which we license our games, such as Internet games import regulatory procedures, taxes and other restrictions and expenses;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and
- interruptions in cross-border Internet connections or other system failures.

Moreover, certain countries in Europe are considering banning the distribution of Internet games with violent content. Korea, which is one of the largest Internet games markets in Asia, also requires Internet games companies to obtain a rating classification for Internet games and implement procedures to restrict the distribution of Internet games to minors. As a result of such measures, our international expansion may also be adversely affected by public opinion or government policies outside of the PRC. If we are unable to maintain or acquire licenses to popular Internet games, or fail to manage risks associated with licensing our internally-developed games, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

We could be liable for breaches of security of our website and third party online payment channels, which may have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business.

A portion of our Internet games revenues are generated from sales through third party online payment platforms. In such transactions, secure transmission of confidential information, such as customers' credit card information, personal information and billing addresses, over public networks, in some cases including our websites for our Internet games, is essential to maintain consumer confidence. While we have not experienced any breach of our security measures to date, we cannot assure you that our current security measures are adequate. In addition, we expect that an increasing amount of our sales will be conducted over the Internet as a result of the growing use of online payment systems over time. Over the same period, online theft of confidential information will likely increase and we must be prepared to increase our security measures and efforts so that our customers have confidence in the reliability of the online payment systems that we use. We do not have control over the security measures of our third party online payment vendors, and we cannot assure you that these vendors' security measures are adequate or will be adequate with the expected increased usage of online payment systems. Security breaches of the online payment systems that we use could expose us to litigation and possible liability for failing to secure confidential customer information, and could harm our reputation, ability to attract customers and ability to encourage customers to purchase in-game items, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and prospects.

Undetected errors or flaws in our services or failure to maintain effective customer service could harm our reputation or decrease market acceptance of our games, which would materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our products and services, such as our WVAS, mobile games and Internet games, may contain errors or flaws, which may only become apparent after their release, particularly as we often launch new products or services or introduce new features to existing products or services under tight time constraints. From time to time, our customers have informed us of flaws affecting their experience with our products or services, which we were generally able to resolve promptly. Furthermore, customer service is critical for retaining customers, and we may not be able to maintain and continuously improve the quality of our services to meet customers' expectations. If our products or services contain programming errors or other flaws, or if we fail to provide effective customer service, our customers may be less inclined to continue using our products or services or recommend them to other potential customers, and may use our competitors' products and services. Undetected errors, defects and unsatisfactory customer service can disrupt our operations, adversely affect the experience of our customers, harm our reputation, cause our customers to stop using our products and services, and delay market acceptance of our products and services, any of which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The trading price of our ADSs has been volatile and may continue to be volatile regardless of our operating performance.

The trading price of our ADSs has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations. During the three-year period from December 31, 2007 until December 31, 2010, the closing prices of our ADSs ranged from US$2.44 to US$16.00 per ADS, and the closing price on June 24, 2011 was US$4.87 per ADS. The market price for our ADSs may continue to be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors including, among others, the following:

- China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators' future policies and measures taken toward WVAS providers;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;
- conditions in the WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet, mobile advertising and Internet games markets;
- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other companies that are perceived to be comparable to us;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- addition or departure of key personnel;
- changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;
- fluctuations of exchange rates between RMB and the U.S. dollar;
- intellectual property litigation;
- general conditions in the global financial markets; and

- general economic or political conditions in the PRC.

The stock market in general, and the market prices for Internet and wireless Internet related companies with operations in the PRC in particular, have experienced volatility that has sometimes been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may materially and adversely affect the price of our ADSs, regardless of our operating performance. In addition, sales of our ADSs in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. Certain of our executive officers who hold our shares or ADSs may sell their shares or ADSs subject to applicable volume and other restrictions under Rule 144 of the Securities Act. To the extent that such shares or ADSs are sold into the market, the market price of our ADSs could decline.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could have a material adverse effect on our business, our reputation, financial condition and results of operations and could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline significantly.

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. Federal securities laws. We are required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, as directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes-Oxley Act, to include a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting in our annual reports on Form 20-F that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our annual reports on Form 20-F shall include an independent registered public accounting firm's attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Although our management and an independent registered public accounting firm have concluded that our internal controls over our financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2010, the end of the period covered by this annual report, we may fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting in the future, in which case we and the independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting. In addition, even if our management concludes at the end of future reporting periods that our internal controls are effective, the independent registered public accounting firm, or the relevant regulator, may disagree. If such independent registered public accounting firm is not satisfied with our internal control over financial reporting or the level at which our internal control over financial reporting is documented, designed or operated, or if such independent registered public accounting firm interprets the requirements, rules or regulations differently from us, then it may issue an adverse opinion. Any of these possible outcomes could result in an adverse reaction in the financial marketplace due to a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our consolidated financial statements, which ultimately could cause the market price of our ADS to decline significantly. We also may need to incur significant costs and use significant management and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other requirements.

Moreover, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls or fraud. As a result, even effective internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls over financial reporting, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, our business could be harmed, we could fail to meet our reporting obligations, and the market price of our ADS could materially decrease.

Business growth and a rapidly changing operating environment may strain our limited resources.

We have limited operational, administrative and financial resources, which may be inadequate to sustain the growth we want to achieve. As our user base increases and as we diversify into other business segments, we will need to increase our investment in our technological infrastructure, facilities and other areas of operations. In particular, our product development, customer service and sales and marketing are important to our future success. If we are unable to manage our growth and expansion effectively, the quality of our services and our customer support may deteriorate and our business may suffer. Any deterioration in performance could prompt China Mobile or other PRC telecommunications operators to cease offering our services over their networks. Our future success will depend on, among other things, our ability to:

- develop and quickly introduce new services, adapt our existing services and maintain and improve the quality of all of our services, particularly as new mobile technologies, such as 3G, are introduced;
- effectively maintain our relationships with China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators;

- enter into and maintain relationships with our business partners;
- develop attractive mobile and Internet games that can generate recurring revenues;

- continue training, motivating and retaining our existing employees, attract new employees and integrate new employees, including into our senior management;
- expand the percentage of our revenues that are recurring and are derived from monthly subscription-based services;
- develop and improve our operational, financial, accounting and other internal systems and controls; and
- maintain adequate controls and procedures to ensure that our periodic public disclosure under applicable laws, including the U.S. Federal securities laws, is complete and accurate.

We may need additional capital and may not be able to obtain such capital on acceptable terms.

Capital requirements are difficult to plan in our rapidly changing industry. We currently expect that we will need capital to fund our future acquisitions, service development, technological infrastructure and sales and marketing activities. Our ability to obtain additional capital on acceptable terms is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

- investors' perceptions of, and demand for, securities of telecommunications value-added services companies and/or Internet games companies;
- conditions of the U.S. and other capital markets in which we may seek to raise funds;
- our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- PRC governmental regulation of foreign investment in value-added telecommunications companies;
- economic, political and other conditions in the PRC; and
- PRC governmental policies relating to foreign currency borrowings.

Any failure by us to raise additional funds on terms favorable to us, or at all, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, we may not be able to carry out parts of our growth strategy to acquire assets, technologies and businesses that are complementary to our existing business or necessary to maintain our growth and competitiveness.

We were classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, in 2010, which resulted in adverse United States Federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders of our ADSs and may continue to result in additional adverse United States Federal income tax consequences to such holders in 2011 and future taxable years.

We have substantial passive assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents, which caused us to be classified as a PFIC for U.S. Federal income tax purposes in 2010. We cannot assure you that we will not continue to be classified as a PFIC in 2011 or future taxable years. The determination of whether we would continue to be a PFIC would be principally based upon:

- the composition of our assets, including goodwill, the amount of which will depend, in part, on our total net assets and the market value of our ordinary shares and ADSs, which is subject to change; and
- the amount and nature of our income from time to time.

We have limited control over these variables. Furthermore, with regards to any additional capital markets or corporate finance transactions we might conduct in the future, we cannot, at this stage, specify the timing, amounts or the particular uses of the net proceeds. As a result, we cannot provide any assurance as to how the net proceeds of any such transactions would impact whether we are classified as a PFIC in any future periods.

In respect of any taxable year during which we are a PFIC, U.S. investors will be subject to adverse U.S. Federal income tax consequences (and may be subject to adverse U.S. Federal income tax consequences in subsequent years as well). For further discussion regarding our status as a PFIC, please see "Item 10 — Additional Information — Taxation — United States Taxation — PFIC Rules." U.S. investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to their particular circumstances.

The conversion of the senior convertible note and/or warrant issued to Nokia Growth Partners could result in substantial dilution to the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs and may depress the market price of our ADSs.

In March 2009, we issued to Nokia Growth Partners II, L.P., or NGP, a convertible senior note due in 2014 with an aggregate principal amount of US$6,775,400, or the convertible senior note, and a warrant to purchase up to 80 million of our ordinary shares, exercisable within five years, or the warrant. In February 2011, we prepaid 70% of the aggregate principal amount of the convertible senior note, plus any accrued but unpaid interest. After the prepayment, the convertible senior note is convertible for up to 22.8 million of our ordinary shares based on the current conversion price, US$0.08915 per ordinary share (equivalent to US$3.6 per ADS), subject to possible adjustments. The issuance of additional ordinary shares under the convertible senior note, and/or the warrant may result in substantial dilution to the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs, and the market price of our ADSs could decline significantly. The sale of the ordinary shares issued upon such events, or the perception that such events may occur, could also materially and adversely affect the market price of our ADSs. Furthermore, we may issue additional securities in the future that may have a dilutive effect to the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

We are subject to certain covenants in connection with the issuance of the convertible senior note and the warrant, and these covenants could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In connection with the issuance of the convertible senior note and the warrant to NGP, we have agreed to certain covenants. In particular, so long as NGP holds the convertible senior note or the warrant and has the right under either the convertible note or the warrant to receive not less than 78 million of our ordinary shares, we cannot, without the prior written consent of NGP: (i) authorize or issue any security senior to or pari passu with the convertible senior note or any security senior to our ordinary shares; (ii) enter into any agreement for indebtedness, including guarantees and contingent obligations or (iii) authorize or issue any ordinary shares for an amount less than US$0.125 per ordinary share, or US$5.00 per ADS, such that the amounts of securities or obligations described in (i), (ii) and (iii) would exceed US$10,000,000, either individually or in the aggregate. Under the same conditions, we cannot, without the prior written consent of NGP: (x) change the terms of the convertible senior note or warrant; (y) engage in any related party transaction, other than those in the ordinary course of business, with any of our executive officers, directors, any holder of 5% or more of our voting shares as reflected in our Register of Members or any Schedule 13D or 13G filed with the SEC, or any affiliate of our company, executive officers, directors or such holders of our voting shares; or (z) make any recommendation to holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs or take other actions by our Board of Directors that would materially and adversely affect NGP's rights under the convertible senior note or warrant or the ordinary shares issuable upon their respective conversion or exercise, subject to applicable laws, including laws governing the fiduciary duties of our Board of Directors, and our Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association as adopted on June 11, 2004, or Memorandum of Association, and our Amended and Restated Articles of Association as adopted on September 6, 2005, or Articles of Association.

If we materially breach any of the above covenants and if such material breach continues for 30 days, NGP may declare the principal amount of the convertible senior note then outstanding plus any accrued but unpaid interest due and payable, and such action by NGP could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, and we may be exposed to infringement claims by third parties.

We believe the copyrights, service marks, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property we use are important to our business, and any unauthorized use of such intellectual property by third parties may harm our business and reputation. We rely on the intellectual property laws and contractual arrangements with our employees, clients, business partners and others to protect such intellectual property rights. Third parties may be able to obtain and use such intellectual property without authorization. Furthermore, the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property in the WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet and Internet games industries in the PRC is uncertain and still evolving, and these laws may not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of some other jurisdictions, such as the United States. Moreover, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Due to the manner in which we obtain, collect, produce and aggregate content and applications for our WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet sites and Internet games, and because our services may be used for the distribution of information, claims may be filed against us for defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement or other violations. In addition, third parties could assert claims against us for losses in reliance on information distributed by us. When we license third party content or other intellectual properties, we rely on the licensor's representations and warranties of its rights or titles to the content or intellectual properties. Although we perform reasonable due diligence, we cannot guarantee that such a licensor actually has the legal rights or titles to the content or intellectual properties that we distribute or use. We cannot guarantee that third parties will not assert claims against us or challenge the validity of our license agreements. If we are found to have infringed any intellectual property rights of others, we may be enjoined from using such intellectual property, and we may incur licensing fees or be forced to develop alternative intellectual property. We may also incur significant costs in investigating and defending the claims even if they do not result in liability.

We are not able to register the Chinese name of our service mark "KongZhong Network" in the PRC, and we may not be able to effectively prevent its unauthorized use by third parties.

We are unable to register the Chinese name of "KongZhong Network" as our service mark because it is deemed a generic term under existing PRC trademark laws, rules and regulations, which prohibit registration of generic terms as trademarks or service marks. As a result, we may not be able to effectively prevent the unauthorized use of the Chinese name of our service mark, "KongZhong Network," and our brand name and reputation may be materially and adversely affected by such unauthorized use.

We may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisition of Dacheng, and the acquisition may also expose us to uncertainties and risks, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We believe that our acquisition of Dacheng represents an important transaction for us, potentially allowing us to diversify our revenue sources, lessen our dependence on telecommunications operators, benefit from increased economies of scale, improve our overall competitiveness and lay the foundation for sustainable long-term growth. However, the scale, scope and nature of the integration efforts required in connection with the Dacheng acquisition present significant challenges, and we may be unable to integrate our businesses on the expected timeline or realize the anticipated benefits on the proposed timeline or at all. In particular, the acquisition may not meet our expectations and the realization of the anticipated benefits may be delayed or reduced as a result of numerous factors, some of which are outside of our control. These factors include, among other things:

- unforeseen contingent risks or latent liabilities relating to the acquisition that may only become apparent in the future;
- difficulties in managing a much larger business;
- loss of key personnel; and
- increases in competition in the PRC Internet games industry, which among other things, may require us to increase our development and/or marketing efforts.

Furthermore, the acquisition of Dacheng may also expose us to uncertainties and risks, including uncertainties and risks associated with:

- the management and development of Dacheng's Internet games business;
- the integration of Dacheng Internet games business with our other businesses;
- the integration of existing accounting policies and procedures between Dacheng and us;
- unforeseen or potential liabilities and exposures associated with Dacheng's business and financial results;
- the diversion of financial or other resources from our existing businesses; and
- potential loss of, or harm to, relationships with employees or customers.

Any of the above could adversely impact our anticipated benefits from our acquisition of Dacheng and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Future acquisitions may severely disrupt our ability to manage our business as well as our future growth.

Selective acquisitions form part of our strategy to further expand our business and growth prospects. If we are presented with appropriate opportunities, we may acquire additional businesses, technologies, services or products that are complementary to our business, such as Dacheng. Any acquisition and the subsequent integration of new companies into our company may require significant attention from our management to ensure that, among other things, the acquisition does not disrupt our relationships with the telecommunications operators or affect our users' opinion of our services and customer support, and to ensure that the acquired company is effectively integrated with our existing operations. The diversion of our management's attention and any difficulties encountered in any integration process could have an adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. Acquisitions may also expose us to risks, including risks associated with the assimilation of new operations, services and personnel, unforeseen or hidden liabilities, the diversion of resources from our existing businesses and technologies, the inability to generate sufficient revenues to offset the costs and expenses of acquisitions and potential loss of, or harm to, relationships with employees and content providers. Given the sophisticated technologies used in the WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet and Internet games industries, the successful, cost-effective integration of other businesses' technology platforms and services into our company will also be a critical and highly complicated aspect of any acquisition. Acquisitions may also result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities.

In addition, we are required under U.S. GAAP to review our amortizable intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our amortizable intangible assets may not be recoverable include a decline in stock price and market capitalization and slower growth rates in our industry. We may be required to record a charge to earnings in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets is determined. For example, in the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded a provision of US$8.73 million for impairment of intangible assets and goodwill associated with the Internet games unit. As of December 31, 2010, our goodwill and amortizable intangible assets arising from acquisitions were approximately US$92.16 million.

We have limited business insurance coverage.

The insurance industry in the PRC is still at an early stage of development. Insurance companies in the PRC offer limited business insurance products, and do not, to our knowledge, offer business liability insurance. As a result, we do not have any business liability insurance coverage for our operations. Moreover, while business disruption insurance is available, we have determined that the risks of disruption and cost of the insurance are such that we do not require it at this time. Any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources.

Our Articles of Association contain anti-takeover provisions that could adversely affect the rights of holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Our Articles of Association include certain provisions that could limit the ability of others or discourage a third party to acquire control of our company and thus deprive holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs of the opportunity to sell their ordinary shares or ADSs at a premium over the prevailing market price. These provisions provide for, among others, the following:

- a classified board structure, with three classes of board members and each class having a three-year term;
- authority of our Board of Directors, or the Board, to issue up to a total of 1,000,000,000,000 ordinary shares, with or without preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions, whether with regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise and to such persons, at such time and on such other terms as the directors think proper;
- power of our Board to elect directors either as an addition to the existing directors or to fill a vacancy resulting from death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal from office or any other reason; and
- the directors' discretion to decline to register any transfer of ordinary shares without assigning any reason therefore.

Risk Relating to Our Corporate Structure

Our business and operations could be significantly disrupted, and we could be subject to sanctions, if the contractual arrangements between us and our consolidated variable interest entities that we depend on for operating our WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet sites and Internet games are found to be non-compliant with applicable PRC law.

Under applicable PRC law, foreign investment in the PRC enterprises that provide value-added telecommunications services, including Internet content services, is subject to an ownership limitation of not more than 50%. In addition, foreign investment in Internet game operators in the PRC is also subject to restrictions. In particular, the PRC General Administration of Press and Publication, which is responsible for the registration of Internet games operated in the PRC, published a notice in September 2009 indicating that foreign investors are prohibited from obtaining control over Internet game operators in the PRC or participating in the Internet games sector through the establishment of joint venture companies or contractual or technical arrangements. As a result, our ability to directly engage in value-added telecommunications services or Internet games services is severely restricted.

We and our subsidiaries, KongZhong Information Technologies (Beijing) Co., Ltd., or KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China Co., Ltd., or KongZhong China, and Simlife (Beijing) Science Co., Ltd., or Simlife Beijing, are considered foreign persons or foreign-invested enterprises under applicable PRC law. As a result, we operate our WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet sites and Internet games in the PRC through Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng, each of which is owned by PRC citizens. We do not own any equity interest in these operating companies, which are considered to be our consolidated variable interest entities for U.S. GAAP purposes, but are able to enjoy the economic benefits through contractual arrangements entered into between us and these operating companies, including contractual arrangements relating to the provision of loans, provision of services and certain corporate governance and shareholder rights matters. These operating companies conduct substantially all of our operations and generate substantially all of our revenues, and also hold the licenses and approvals that are essential to our business. For a detailed description of these contractual arrangements, see "Item 7 – Related Party Transactions – Contractual Arrangements Relating to our Operating Companies."

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As the applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations governing the Internet games sector are evolving and subject to differing interpretations, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the validity and enforceability of the contractual arrangements between us and our consolidated variable interest entities. We have been advised by our PRC legal counsel, King & Wood, that each of the contractual arrangements with our consolidated variable interest entities constitutes a valid and legally binding obligation under applicable PRC law. In addition, King & Wood is of the opinion that, with respect to Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng, no consent, approval or license, other than those already obtained, is required under any existing PRC laws, rules and regulations for the effectiveness and enforceability of the ownership structures, contractual arrangements, businesses and operations of these companies. We cannot assure you, however, that the relevant PRC regulatory authorities will not ultimately determine that these contractual arrangements are non-compliant with applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations.

If we or our operating companies were found to violate any existing or future PRC laws, rules or regulations, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including, without limitation:

- levying fines;
- confiscating income;
- revoking business licenses;
- shutting down servers or blocking websites;
- requiring us to revise our ownership structure or restructure our operations; and/or
- requiring the discontinuation of businesses.

Any of these or similar actions could cause significant disruptions to our business, as well as materially reduce our revenues, profitability and cash flows.

Our contractual arrangements with Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership of these businesses and may be difficult to enforce.

The applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations currently restrict foreign ownership of companies that provide value-added telecommunications services, which include WVAS, mobile games and Internet content services, or that operate Internet games. As a result, we conduct substantially all of our operations and generate substantially all of our revenues through Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng pursuant to a series of direct or indirect contractual arrangements with them and their respective shareholders. These agreements may not be as effective in providing control over our operating companies as direct ownership. In particular, our operating companies could fail to perform or make payments as required under the contractual agreements, and we will have to rely on the PRC legal system to enforce these agreements, which, we cannot be certain, would be effective.

The dividends and other distributions on equity we may receive from our subsidiaries are subject to restrictions under PRC law or agreements that our subsidiaries may enter into with third parties.

We are a holding company, and rely largely on dividends and other distributions paid by our subsidiaries for cash, financing and other requirements. Our wholly-owned subsidiaries, KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing, have entered into contractual arrangements with Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng through which we conduct business and receive revenues in the form of service fees. We rely on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing, as well as service fees from Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng, for our cash requirements in excess of any cash raised from investors and retained by us. If any of KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China or Simlife Beijing incurs debt in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

Furthermore, PRC law requires that payment of dividends by each of KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing can be made only out of their respective net income, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under the applicable PRC laws, KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing also are required to set aside no less than 10% of their respective after-tax net income each year as reserve funds unless such reserve funds, after making up losses of preceding years, have reached 50% of their respective registered capital, and these reserves are not distributable as dividends. Any limitation on the payment of dividends by our subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow, fund investments, make acquisitions, pay dividends and otherwise fund and conduct our business.

In addition, under the PRC enterprise income tax law that took effect on January 1, 2008, and its implementation regulation, a non-PRC-resident enterprise's net income originating from "sources within the PRC" will be subject a 10% enterprise income tax, or EIT, rate. Whether a dividend payment constitutes income from "sources within the PRC" is determined by the location of the enterprise which pays the dividend. Income tax on dividends from the PRC payable to a non-PRC-resident enterprise is at a rate of 10%. As a result, KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing may be required to withhold all or part of such income tax when paying us dividends. See "Item 5 — Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Taxation."

We are controlled by a small group of our existing shareholders, whose interests may differ from other holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs.

Leilei Wang, our Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman of our Board of Directors, and Nick Yang, the former Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors, own 19.3% and 8.7% of our outstanding ordinary shares, respectively. Accordingly these shareholders acting together will have significant influence in determining the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs for approval, including mergers, consolidations, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, election of Directors and other significant corporate actions. They will also have significant influence in preventing or causing a change in control. In addition, without the consent of these shareholders, we may be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us. The interests of these shareholders may differ from the interests of the other holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

Our ability to generate revenues could suffer if the PRC markets for WVAS, mobile games and Internet games do not develop as anticipated.

The WVAS, mobile games and Internet games markets in the PRC have evolved rapidly in recent years, with the introduction of new and advanced services, development of consumer preferences, changes in policies and guidelines initiated government agencies and our partners, market entry by new competitors and adoption of new strategies by existing competitors. Accordingly, it is extremely difficult to accurately predict consumer acceptance and demand for various existing and potential new offerings and services, and the future size, as well as composition and growth, of these markets. Furthermore, given the limited history and rapidly evolving nature of our markets, we cannot predict the prices that users will be willing to pay for our services and games or whether users will have concerns about security, reliability, cost and quality of service associated with WVAS, mobile games and Internet games. If acceptance of our WVAS, mobile games and Internet games is different from what we anticipate, our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and net income could be materially and adversely affected.

The laws, rules and regulations governing the WVAS, mobile games and Internet games industries in the PRC are developing and subject to future changes. Substantial uncertainties exist as to the interpretation and implementation of the applicable laws, rules and regulations.

In recent years, the PRC government has begun to promulgate laws, rules and regulations applicable to the WVAS, mobile games, Internet, wireless Internet and Internet games industries in the PRC, many of which are relatively new and untested and are subject to future changes. In addition, various regulatory authorities of the central PRC government, such as the State Council of the PRC, or the State Council, the MIIT, the MOC, the SAIC, the SARFT, the MPS and the GAPP, are empowered to issue and implement rules to regulate certain aspects of Internet-related and wireless Internet-related services and activities. Furthermore, certain local governments also have promulgated local rules applicable to Internet-related and wireless Internet-related services and activities within their respective jurisdictions. As the Internet industry itself is at an early stage of development in the PRC, it is likely that new laws, rules and regulations will be promulgated in the future to address issues that may arise from time to time. As a result, uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and future applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations. We cannot assure you that we will not be found in violation of any current or future PRC laws, rules or regulations due to these uncertainties, in which case we could be subject to various penalties, including redressing the violations, confiscation of income, imposition of fines or even suspension of our operations. See “Item 4 — Information on the Company — Regulation.”

Each of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing Boya Wuji, Beijing WINT, BJXR and Beijing Chengxitong has obtained a telecommunications and information services operating license for their Internet content businesses from the Beijing Telecommunications Administration Bureau. In addition, each of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, BJXR, Beijing Chengxitong, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng has obtained a value-added telecommunications license from the MIIT in order to provide services in multiple provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Each of Beijing AirInbox, Dacheng and Xinreli has an Internet culture business operations license for our Internet games business. If any of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing Boya Wuji, Beijing WINT, BJXR, Beijing Chengxitong, Mailifang, Xinreli, or Dacheng fails to obtain or maintain any required licenses or permits, it may be subject to various penalties, including redressing the violations, confiscation of income, imposition of fines or even suspension of its operations. Any of these measures could materially disrupt our business and materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The PRC government has promulgated a series of rules, regulations and policies that may have negative impact on the Internet games industry, and we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not promulgate similar rules, regulations or policies in the future.

The PRC government has adopted a series of rules, regulations and policies to monitor and control the Internet games industry in response to, among other things, perceived addiction to Internet games and its perceived negative social effects, particularly for minors. For example, PRC governmental authorities issued a notice in April 2007 requiring all PRC Internet games operators to adopt an “anti-fatigue system” in an effort to curb addiction to Internet games by minors, under which game operators are required to reduce the value of game benefits for minor game players as their continuous playing time reaches certain thresholds. Online game players in the PRC are also required to register their identity numbers before they can play. In addition, PRC governmental agencies have issued a series of rules and regulations limiting the use of virtual currencies in Internet games, which may result in higher costs for the operation of our Internet games and lowers sales of virtual items in our Internet games.

We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not promulgate similar rules, regulations or policies in the future, particularly during periods when public opinion does not favor Internet games. Such rules, regulations and policies may significantly reduce our revenues and net income from Internet games and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See “Item 4 — Information on the Company — Regulation.”

The PRC government or the telecommunications operators may prevent us from distributing, and we may be subject to sanctions for, content that any of them believes is inappropriate.

The PRC government has promulgated regulations governing telecommunications service providers, Internet access, the distribution of news and other information and the operation of Internet games. In the past, the PRC government has stopped the distribution of information over the Internet that it believes violates PRC law, including content that it deems to be obscene, to incite violence, to endanger national security, to be contrary to the national interest or to be defamatory. The telecommunications operators also have their own policies that restrict the distribution by WVAS providers and wireless Internet sites of content they deem inappropriate. For instance, they have punished certain providers for distributing content deemed by them to be obscene. These punishments have included censoring of content, delays in payments of fees by the telecommunications operators to the offending service provider, forfeiture of fees owed by the telecommunications operators to the offending service provider and suspension of the service on the telecommunications operators’ networks. Accordingly, even if we comply with PRC governmental regulations relating to licensing and foreign investment restrictions, if the PRC government or the telecommunications operators were to take any action to limit or prohibit the distribution of information we provide or to limit or regulate any current or future content or services available to our users, our revenues could be materially reduced, traffic to our wireless Internet sites decreased and our reputation severely damaged.

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On November 30, 2009, China Mobile implemented a series of measures targeted at eliminating offensive or unauthorized content, including pornographic content, on PRC-based WAP sites. As a result, China Mobile and other PRC telecommunications operators suspended billing for their customers for all WAP and G+ mobile gaming platform services, including those services that do not contain offensive or unauthorized content, on behalf of third party service providers of such services. China Mobile and other operators have not yet indicated how long its new measures will remain in effect or whether it would expand its current measures. Mainly as a result of these measures, our WVAS and mobile games revenues in the fourth quarter of 2009 decreased slightly as compared to the third quarter of 2009. We cannot assure you that we will not be subject to sanctions in the future for violating content-related regulations of the PRC government or policies of any of the telecommunications operators.

Network interruptions, security breaches or computer virus attacks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any failure to maintain the satisfactory performance, reliability, security and availability of our network infrastructure may cause significant harm to our reputation and our ability to attract and maintain users. Major risks involved in such network infrastructure include, among others, any breakdowns or system failures resulting in a prolonged shutdown of all or a material portion of our servers, including failures which may be attributable to sustained power outages, or effort to gain unauthorized access to our systems causing loss or corruption of data or malfunctions of software or hardware. In addition, certain players of our Internet games may attempt to obtain unauthorized access to our Internet games to gain unfair advantages in the games. The growth of our business may also be inhibited if the public concern over the security and privacy of confidential user information transmitted over the Internet and wireless networks is not adequately addressed.

Our network systems are vulnerable to damage from fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, hackings and other similar events. Any network interruption or inadequacy that causes interruptions in the availability of our services or deterioration in the quality of access to our services could reduce our user satisfaction and our competitiveness. In addition, any security breach caused by hacking, which involves effort to gain unauthorized access to information or systems, or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment, and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We do not maintain insurance policies covering losses relating to our systems, and we do not have business interruption insurance.

If we are unable to respond successfully to technological or industry developments, our business and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

The WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet, mobile advertising, telecommunications and Internet games industries are characterized by rapid advances in technology, industry standards and customer demands. In particular, new technologies, industry standards or market demands may render our existing products, services or technologies less competitive or even obsolete. Moreover, telecommunications operators in the PRC are currently in the process of introducing 3G telecommunications services, while a number of different types of more advanced smart phone platforms have already entered the PRC market and are increasingly popular. Responding and adapting to 3G and other technological developments and standard changes in our industry may require substantial time, effort and capital investment. In addition, updating our proprietary game engines and game development platforms may also require significant expenditures in research and development. If we are unable to respond successfully to technology, industry and market developments, these developments may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as our competitiveness.

Risks Relating to the PRC

Substantially all of our assets are located in the PRC and substantially all of our revenues are derived from our operations in the PRC. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are subject, to a significant extent, to the economic, political and legal developments in the PRC.

Changes in the PRC's economic, political and social conditions, as well as government policies, could affect our business. Although the PRC has been one of the world's fastest-growing economies in terms of GDP since 1978, we cannot assure you that such growth will be sustained in the future. Moreover, any negative development in the economies of the United States, the European Union and certain Asian countries may adversely affect economic growth in the PRC.

In addition, the PRC economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Although the PRC economy has experienced significant growth over the past decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall PRC economy but have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations that are applicable to us. The PRC government has implemented certain measures, including recent interest rate increases, to control the pace of economic growth. These measures may cause decreased economic activity in the PRC, including a slower growth or decline in demand in WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet and mobile advertising businesses, which in turn could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Although the PRC government has implemented measures since the late 1970s emphasizing the use of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of sound corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in the PRC is still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The PRC government also exercises significant control over PRC economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. We cannot assure you that the PRC's economic, political or legal systems will not develop in a way that is detrimental to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Government control of currency conversion may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi, which currently is not a freely convertible currency. A portion of these revenues must be converted into other currencies to meet our foreign currency obligations including, among others, payment of dividends declared, if any, in respect of our ordinary shares.

Under the PRC's existing foreign exchange regulations, our subsidiaries, KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing, are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not take measures in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

Foreign exchange transactions under the capital accounts of our subsidiaries, KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing, and of our operating companies, Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Tianjin Mammoth, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of PRC governmental authorities, including the SAFE. In particular, if KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China or Simlife Beijing borrow foreign currency loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with SAFE, and if we finance KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China or Simlife Beijing by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities including the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterparts. In addition, if we finance Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli or Dacheng by loans, we must obtain approval from SAFE. These limitations could affect the ability of KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China, Simlife Beijing, Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli or Dacheng to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may increase the administrative burden we face and create regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our overseas and cross-border investment activity, and a failure by holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs who are PRC residents to make any required applications and filings pursuant to such regulations may prevent us from being able to distribute profits and could expose us and the PRC resident holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs to liability under PRC law.

SAFE has promulgated regulations that require PRC residents and PRC corporate entities to register with and obtain approvals from relevant PRC government authorities in connection with their direct or indirect offshore investment activities. These regulations may apply to holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs who are PRC residents in connection with our prior and any future offshore acquisitions.

The relevant SAFE regulation required registration by March 31, 2006 of direct or indirect investments previously made by PRC residents in offshore companies prior to the implementation of the Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-Raising and Reverse Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted via Offshore Special Purpose Companies on November 1, 2005. If a PRC holder of our ordinary shares or ADSs with a direct or indirect stake in an offshore parent company fails to make the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of such offshore parent company may be prohibited from making distributions of profit to the offshore parent and from paying the offshore parent proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation in respect of the PRC subsidiaries. Furthermore, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of foreign exchange restrictions.

Those of our Directors and senior officers who are holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs and PRC residents have informed us that they have made the necessary applications and filings, as required under this regulation However, as these regulations are still relatively new and there is uncertainty concerning the reconciliation of the new regulation with other approval requirements, it is unclear how the regulation, and any future regulation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended, implemented or enforced by the relevant government authorities. The failure or inability of any PRC resident holder of our ordinary shares or ADSs to obtain any required approvals or make any required registrations may subject us to fines and other legal sanctions, and prevent us from being able to make distributions or pay dividends.

We may be subject to fines and legal sanctions if we or our employees who are PRC citizens fail to comply with the PRC regulations relating to employee share options granted by overseas listed companies to PRC citizens.

In March 2007, SAFE issued the Application Procedures for Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Holding Plans or Share Option Plans of Overseas Listed Companies, or the Stock Option Rule. Under the Stock Option Rule, PRC individuals who participate in an employee stock holding plan or share option plan of an overseas listed company are required, through a PRC domestic agent or PRC subsidiary of the overseas listed company, to register with SAFE and complete certain other procedures. As we are an overseas listed company, we and our PRC employees who have been granted share options and/or restricted share units under our equity incentive plans are subject to the Stock Option Rule. We and our employees intend to make such application and complete all the requisite procedures in accordance with the Stock Option Rule. We have taken certain steps to comply with the Stock Option Rule, including: (i) maintaining up-to-date records of all issued and outstanding share options and restricted share units, including the granting and vesting dates for each share option; and (ii) registering share options and/or restricted share units on behalf of our employees with SAFE. However, there exist significant uncertainties in practice with respect to the interpretation and implementation of the Stock Option Rule, and we can not assure you that we can complete all the procedures in a timely manner. If SAFE or other PRC governmental authorities determine that we or our PRC employees have failed to comply with the provisions of the Stock Option Rule, we or they may be subject to fines and legal sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on the implementation of our equity incentive plans and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, as well as our business and prospects.

Fluctuation of the Renminbi could adversely affect the value of and dividends payable on our ADSs.

The value of the Renminbi fluctuates and is subject to changes in PRC political and economic conditions. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the PRC government's new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. Although daily fluctuations of the Renminbi against the basket of currencies are currently limited to 0.5% per day, the Renminbi may appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the long term. On June 20, 2010, the People's Bank of China announced that the PRC government would further reform the Renminbi exchange rate regime and increase the flexibility of the exchange rate. We cannot assure you that the Renminbi will not be permitted to enter into a free float, which also may result in a significant appreciation or depreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. As we receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi and a majority of our cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Renminbi, any fluctuation in the exchange rate against the U.S. dollar will affect our balance sheet and earnings per share in U.S. dollar terms and the value of dividends, if any, payable on our ordinary shares in U.S. dollar terms and the value of any U.S. dollar-denominated investments we may make in the future. As of December 31, 2010, we had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of US$157.2 million. A 1.0% appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar will result in an estimated increase of approximately US$1.4 million in our total amount of cash and cash equivalents, and a 1.0% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi will result in a decrease of approximately US$1.4 million in our total amount of cash and cash equivalents. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.

The discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments available to us in the PRC or the rejection of our application for preferential tax treatments could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress adopted the Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the New EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. It imposes a tax rate of 25% on all enterprises, including foreign-invested enterprises, and terminates many of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatments available under previous tax laws and regulations. However, under the New EIT Law, "high-and-new technology enterprises strongly supported by the State", or HNTE, are entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15%. In 2008, KongZhong Beijing, Beijing AirInbox, BJXR and Tianjin Mammoth were granted the HNTE status by the PRC tax authority under the New EIT Law. In 2009, KongZhong China, Beijing Chengxitong and Beijing WINT were granted the HNTE status by the PRC tax authority under the New EIT Law. However, we cannot assure you that the PRC tax authorities will not revoke the HNTE status of such companies or that we will be able to renew the HNTE status for these companies in the future. The loss of preferential tax treatments by our subsidiaries and/or operating entities could materially reduce our net income and cash flows.

We may be subject to PRC income tax on our global income, or dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries may be subject to PRC withholding tax, depending on whether we are recognized as a resident enterprise in the PRC.

Pursuant to the New EIT Law and Enterprise Income Tax Law Implementation Rules under the New EIT Law, or the New EIT Implementation Regulation, enacted by the State Council on December 6, 2007 and which became effective on January 1, 2008, an enterprise established under the laws of a foreign country or region whose "de facto management body" is located within the PRC territory is considered a resident enterprise and will generally be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on its global income. According to the New EIT Implementation Regulation, "de facto management body" refers to a managing body that exercises, in substance, overall management and control over the production and business, personnel, accounting and assets of an enterprise. The PRC State Administration for Taxation, or the SAT, issued the Notice on Issues Relating to Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Enterprises as PRC Resident Enterprises by Applying the "De Facto Management Body" Test, or the SAT

Notice 82, on April 22, 2009. The SAT Notice 82 provides for certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a Chinese-controlled offshore enterprise is located in the PRC. Although the SAT Notice 82 provides that it only applies to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises, not those controlled by PRC individuals, like our company, it is generally believed that the determining criteria set forth in the SAT Notice 82 very likely reflect the SAT’s general position as to how the “de facto management body” test should be applied to determine the tax residency of all offshore enterprises, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises or individuals. We believe that we are not a PRC resident enterprise on the basis of the fact that (i) we are a Cayman Islands company that was incorporated outside the PRC and (ii) the SAT Notice 82 does not, on its face, apply to companies that are controlled by PRC individuals. However, if we were considered a PRC resident enterprise, we would be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on our global income. In such case, our profitability and cash flow would be adversely affected as a result of our global income being taxed under the New EIT Law.

If we are considered as a non-resident enterprise under the New EIT Law, we will not be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on our global income. In such case, however, dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries will be subject to a PRC withholding tax, the standard rate for which is 10%, subject to reductions pursuant to any applicable tax treaty. To the extent we are considered as a non-resident enterprise, dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries will be subject to the standard rate of 10%. Such withholding tax will increase our tax burden and reduce the amount of cash available to our company.

Dividends payable by us to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders, and gains on the sales of our ordinary shares or ADSs, may be subject to withholding taxes under PRC tax laws, which may materially reduce the value of your investment.

Prior to January 1, 2008, dividends payable to non-PRC investors were exempted from withholding tax. The New EIT Law and the New EIT Implementation Regulation, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008, provide that an income tax rate of 10% (subject reductions pursuant to any tax treaties between the PRC and other jurisdictions) will generally be applicable to dividends payable to non-PRC investors that are derived from sources within the PRC, provided that dividends are not subject to the 10% tax if they are paid out of distributable profits accumulated before January 1, 2008. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of shares by such investors is also subject to 10% tax if such gains are regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC.

We are a Cayman Islands holding company, and substantially all of our income may come from dividends we receive from our subsidiaries located in the PRC. As a result, dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries may be subject to withholding tax under the New EIT Law. See “Item 3 — Key Information — Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the PRC – We may be subject to PRC income tax on our global income, or dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiary may be subject to PRC withholding tax, depending on whether we are recognized as a resident enterprise in the PRC.” If we are recognized as a qualified PRC resident enterprise, the dividends we receive from our subsidiaries in the PRC will not be subject to any withholding tax. However, our dividends payable to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders would be subject to withholding tax under the New EIT Law.

If dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries or dividends payable to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders are subject to withholding tax under the New EIT Law, or if non-PRC foreign shareholders and ADS holders are required to pay PRC income tax on the transfer of their ordinary shares or ADSs, the value of your investment may be materially reduced.

Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws, rules and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.

The PRC legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedential value. Although legislation in the PRC over the past 30 years has significantly improved the protection afforded to various forms of foreign investment and contractual arrangements in the PRC, these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively new and their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties, which could limit the legal protection available to us and foreign investors, including you. In addition, the PRC government may enact new laws or amend current laws that may be detrimental to our current contractual arrangements with Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process and enforcing judgments against us and our management.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and our subsidiary and substantially all of our assets are located outside the United States. In addition, most of our Directors and officers and their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States upon our Directors or officers, including with respect to matters arising under U.S. Federal securities laws or applicable state securities laws.

Our PRC legal counsel, King & Wood, has advised us that the PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States, the United Kingdom or most other Western countries. As a result, recognition and enforcement in the PRC of judgments of a court obtained in those jurisdictions may be difficult or impossible.

We have been advised by Maples and Calder, our Cayman Islands legal advisers, that although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, or any state thereof, a judgment obtained in the United States, or any state thereof, will be recognized and enforced in the courts of the Cayman Islands under common law, without any re-examination of the merits of the underlying dispute, by an action commenced on the foreign judgment debt in the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands, provided that such judgment (i) was given by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction; (ii) imposes on the debtor a liability to pay a liquidated sum for which the judgment has been given; (iii) is final; (iv) is not in respect of taxes, a fine or a penalty; and (v) was not obtained in a manner and is not of a kind of enforcement that is contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands.

Any future outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, avian influenza or any other epidemic in the PRC may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

From December 2002 to June 2003, the PRC and certain other countries experienced an outbreak of a new and highly contagious form of atypical pneumonia that became known as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS. On July 5, 2003, the World Health Organization declared that SARS had been contained. However, after this declaration, a number of isolated new cases of SARS have been reported, most recently in central PRC in April 2004. In addition, in recent years, a number of Asian and European countries, including the PRC, have reported cases of humans being infected with a strain of avian influenza or bird flu known as H5N1, which is often fatal to humans. Any outbreak of any of these diseases or other highly dangerous communicable diseases in the PRC in the future may severely disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, health or other government regulations may require temporary closure of our offices, or the offices of our advertisers, content providers or partners, which may also severely disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We have not adopted any written preventive measures or contingency plans to combat any future outbreak of SARS, bird flu or any other epidemic.

Item 4. Information on the Company

History and Development of the Company

We were incorporated on May 6, 2002 under the laws of the Cayman Islands as Communication Over The Air Inc., an exempted limited liability company. In March 2004, we changed our name to KongZhong Corporation. We are headquartered in Beijing, the PRC, and provide WVAS, mobile games and wireless Internet sites to mobile phone users throughout the PRC. Since our acquisition of Dacheng in January 2010, we have also offered Internet games to Internet users throughout the PRC. See "— Investments and Acquisitions." In January 2007, we established a wholly-owned subsidiary, Monkey King Search Corporation, or Monkey King, under the laws of the Cayman Islands in an effort to develop our wireless search business. Monkey King in turn established its own wholly-owned subsidiary, Wukong Shentong, under the laws of the PRC. After developing our wireless search business through Monkey King and Wukong Shentong for a period of time, in September 2008, we decided to terminate our project of developing wireless search business and liquidate Monkey King and Wukong Shentong, which did not have significant business activities at the time. We completed the liquidation of Wukong Shentong in July 2010. As part of the liquidation of Monkey King and Wukong Shentong, we sold certain assets of these companies to Nick Yang, the former Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors. See "Item 7 — Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions." In July 2008, we liquidated Beijing Shuziyuansu Advertising Co., Ltd., a company formerly owned by two of our operating companies, Beijing Boya Wuji and Beijing WINT, because it had not had any operating activity since its incorporation in September 2005. In July 2008, BJXR, one of our operating companies, established its own subsidiary, Beijing Shiyuan Leya, which operates certain types of our WVAS business. We completed the liquidation of Anjian Xingye Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., or Anjian Xingye, our wholly foreign owned enterprise in the PRC, in May 2010.

We conduct substantially all of our business in the PRC through our wholly-owned subsidiaries in the PRC, KongZhong Beijing, KongZhong China and Simlife Beijing. In order to meet domestic ownership requirements under PRC laws, which restrict us and our PRC subsidiaries, as either foreign or foreign-invested companies, from operating certain value-added telecommunications, Internet services and Internet games businesses. We operate WVAS, mobile games, wireless Internet sites and Internet games through Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng, all of which are based in the PRC and are wholly-owned by PRC citizens. We do not have any equity interests in Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli or Dacheng, but enjoy the economic benefits of these companies through a series of contractual arrangements as described below.

Our principal executive office is located at 35th Floor, Tengda Plaza, No. 168, Xizhimenwai Street, Beijing, 100044, the PRC. Our telephone number is (8610) 8857-6000. The address of our primary website is www.KongZhong.com and the address of our primary wireless Internet site is Kong.net. Information contained on our website or our wireless Internet site does not constitute a part of this annual report.

In July 2004, we completed the initial public offering of our ADSs representing our ordinary shares and listed the ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Market, or NASDAQ. Effective January 1, 2008, our ADSs are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Investments and Acquisitions

In February 2005, we entered into a definitive agreement with Beijing WINT, its original shareholders and our designees pursuant to which the original shareholders transferred 100% of the equity interest in Beijing WINT to our designees for a consideration of RMB4.02 million (approximately US$0.49 million) in cash.

On May 12, 2005, our operating companies, Beijing AirInbox and Beijing WINT, signed an agreement with the original shareholders of Tianjin Mammoth to acquire 95% and 5%, respectively, of the equity interest in Tianjin Mammoth for an aggregate consideration of RMB6 million, or approximately US$724,944, of which US$675,379 was paid in 2005 and the remaining balance of US$49,565 was paid in June 2006. The acquisition was concluded on May 24, 2005. Tianjin Mammoth was founded in June 2002 and has become a well-known mobile games developer in the PRC.

In November 2005, we entered into a definitive agreement with Beijing Chengxitong, its original shareholders and our designees pursuant to which the original shareholders transferred 100% of the equity interest in Beijing Chengxitong, a WVAS provider in the Hubei province, for a consideration of RMB4.4 million (approximately US$0.54 million) in cash, of which US$0.50 million was paid in 2005 and US$0.04 million was paid in January 2006. In July 2006, we changed Beijing Chengxitong's registered address from Wuhan, Hubei province, to Beijing and consequently changed its name from Wuhan Chengxitong to Beijing Chengxitong.

In January 2006, we sold our 10% equity interest in eFriendsNet Entertainment Corp., or EFN, a leading social networking company in the PRC, for cash consideration of US$1.7 million. We received an additional cash payment of US$0.2 million in February 2007 as EFN met certain financial performance milestones set forth in the sales agreement after the completion of the sale of our equity interest.

In January 2006, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of Sharp Edge, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and based in Beijing, which provided WVAS on the SMS, IVR and color ring-back tones, or CRBT, technology platforms through its operating entity, BJXR. We paid cash consideration of US$7 million, US$11 million and US$17 million during the first quarter of 2006, the third quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007, respectively. Following our acquisition, we deregistered Sharp Edge and became the direct owner of its wholly-owned

PRC subsidiary, Anjian Xingye.

In January 2008, we entered into a definitive agreement with HiU! Media, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and based in the PRC, which provides residential community direct marketing advertising network and residential community marketing solutions in the PRC, to acquire 9.87% of the total equity interest of HiU! Media for a consideration of US$1.5 million. We completed the investment in January 2008. We accounted for this investment using the cost method. In 2009, we recorded a provision of US$1.5 million for impairment in connection with this investment primarily because of the following reasons: (i) since January 2008, HiU! Media has been in a continuous loss-making position and has failed over time to create the type of profit-generating business that was contemplated at the time of our investment; and (ii) we were unable to create any value-generating synergies with HiU! Media for our former wireless Internet services business due to HiU! Media's failure to develop its advertising business and expand its customer base. As a result, we decided by the end of 2009 that, as a corporate strategy going forward, we plan to place less emphasis on our wireless Internet advertising business. For a further description of this transaction, see "Item 7 — Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions."

In May 2008, we entered into a definitive agreement with Beijing Xin Chuang Hang Yuan Technology Co., Ltd., or XCHY, a company that provides electronic coupons on mobile phones, to acquire 19.9% of the total equity interest of XCHY for a consideration of US$1.5 million. We completed the investment in July 2008. In 2010, we recorded a provision of US$1.5 million for impairment in connection with this investment primarily because of the following reasons: (i) since July 2008, XCHY has been in a continuous loss-making position and has failed over time to create the type of profit-generating business that was contemplated at the time of our investment; and (ii) we were unable to create any value-generating synergies with XCHY for our WVAS business due to XCHY's failure to develop its business and expand its customer base.

In January 2009, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of Sigma Interactive Inc., or Sigma, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and based in Beijing, for a total consideration of US$1.02 million. Sigma is engaged in the business of developing technology solutions for mobile Internet, including the development of the on-device portal platform. The acquisition was completed in January 2009.

In March 2009, we issued to NGP a convertible senior note due in 2014 with an aggregate principal amount of US$6,775,400. The convertible senior note could be converted into our ordinary shares. The current conversion price is US$0.08915 per ordinary share (equivalent to US$3.6 per ADS), subject to possible adjustments. NGP also received a warrant to purchase up to 80 million of our ordinary shares at US$0.125 per ordinary share, exercisable within five years. The convertible senior note would initially pay an annual interest at a rate of 8%, subject to reduction to 6% based on our financial performance. The convertible senior note may be redeemed at our option starting in March 2012 by paying the principal amount then outstanding plus any accrued but unpaid interest. We have agreed to certain covenants in connection with our issuance of the convertible senior note and warrant to NGP. See "Item 3 — Key Information — Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business — We are subject to certain covenants in connection with the issuance of the convertible senior note and the warrant, and such covenants could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations." The issuance of the convertible senior note and warrant was completed in March 2009. In February 2011, we prepaid 70% of the aggregate principal amount, plus any accrued but unpaid interest thereof, of the convertible senior note for US$9.31 million in cash. The prepaid portion of the convertible senior note could have been converted into 1.33 million ADSs, equivalent to 53.2 million of our ordinary shares, representing approximately 3.5% of our total shares outstanding as of December 31, 2010.

In March 2009, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mailifang, its shareholders and our designees pursuant to which the shareholders transferred 100% of the equity interest in Mailifang to our designees for a total consideration of RMB5.05 million (approximately US$0.74 million) in cash. Mailifang is engaged in the business of developing mobile games. The acquisition was completed in April 2009.

In June 2009, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the entire issued share capital of Simlife International, Inc., or Simlife. We paid the shareholders of Simlife US$3 million upon the completion of the acquisition in June 2009. An additional payment of US$1.25 million in cash and the issuance of 6 million of our ordinary shares (equivalent to 150,000 ADSs) to certain former shareholders of Simlife are contingent upon Simlife's performance in 2010. Simlife was founded in 2002 and is one of the leading developers of mobile games in the PRC. For a further description of this transaction, see "Item 7 — Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions."

In October 2009, we acquired 100% of Nanjing Net Book Culture Co., Ltd., also known as Zhulang, and Success Blueprint Limited, or Success Blueprint, an affiliate of Zhulang for an aggregate price of US$2.34 million in cash and 1,000,000 ordinary shares (equivalent to 25,000 ADSs). Zhulang is engaged in the management, aggregation and distribution of user-generated and professionally written Chinese novels. Success Blueprint is engaged in the overseas management of overseas of copyright of certain Chinese novels.

On December 15, 2009, we entered into a definitive share purchase agreement to acquire Dacheng. We agreed to pay up to US$80 million, in a mix of cash and our ordinary shares, to Dacheng's shareholders, based on Dacheng's 2010 net profit after tax as calculated under U.S. GAAP. Dacheng agreed to engage in a reorganization whereby an offshore holding company would be established, and Dacheng would enter into certain contractual arrangements with such holding company and/or its subsidiary that would allow the holding company to enjoy, among other things, the economic benefits of Dacheng's operations. On January 13, 2010, we amended the original share purchase agreement to permit one of our subsidiaries to enter into a series of contractual arrangements with Dacheng that allowed us to consolidate Dacheng's financial results. Subsequently, the reorganization was completed and we acquired the holding company. In March 2011, we completed the last payment due to Dacheng's shareholders under the share purchase agreement. The total consideration paid for the acquisition of Dacheng was US$68.0 million, including US$24.2 million in cash and 166,292,783 million of our ordinary shares. Dacheng is a leading developer of 3D MMORPGs. For a further description of this transaction, see "Item 7 — Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions."

On February 23, 2010, we entered into a purchase agreement to acquire 100% of Shenzhen Zhidaxuntong Technology Co., Ltd., or Shenzhen Zhida, for a consideration of RMB8 million (approximately US$1.2 million) in cash. Shenzhen Zhida is a technology developer for mobile device software platforms.

Our Corporate Structure

The chart below sets forth our corporate and share ownership structure as of March 31, 2011.

(1) We do not have any ownership interest in Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli or Dacheng. Our wholly-owned subsidiaries have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with these companies and/or their respective shareholders.

The applicable PRC regulations currently restrict foreign ownership of companies that provide value-added telecommunications services, which include WVAS, or operate Internet games. See also "— Regulation." To comply with PRC regulations, we conduct substantially all of our wireless value-added and Internet games operations through Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli and Dacheng, which are wholly-owned by PRC citizens or entities, and their subsidiaries.

Beijing AirInbox was established in April 2002 with Yunfan Zhou, our former Chief Executive Officer, Songlin Yang, the uncle of Nick Yang, the former Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors, and Leilei Wang, the Chairman of our Board of Directors and our Chief Executive Officer, holding 35%, 35% and 30%, respectively, of the total equity interest of Beijing AirInbox. In September 2003, Leilei Wang transferred 15% of the equity interest in Beijing AirInbox to Yunfan Zhou and the other 15% he owned to Zhen Huang, the wife of Nick Yang. In April 2004, the registered capital of Beijing AirInbox was increased from RMB2.0 million (approximately US$0.3 million) to RMB10.0 million (approximately US$1.2 million). The increased registered capital was contributed from Songlin Yang and Yang Cha, one of our former employees, for RMB3.5 million (approximately US$0.4 million) and RMB4.5 million (approximately US$0.5 million), respectively. In October 2006, Yang Cha and Yunfan Zhou transferred their equity interests to our employees Linguang Wu and Guijun Wang, respectively, with the result that Linguang Wu holds 45% and Guijun Wang holds 10% of the total equity interest in Beijing AirInbox.

Beijing Chengxitong is 90% owned by Yang Li and 10% owned by Xuelei Wu, both of whom are our employees. Beijing WINT is 40% owned by Yang Yang, 30% owned by Jingye Sun and 30% owned by Li Ai, all of whom are our employees. BJXR is 51% owned by Guijun Wang and 49% owned by Yang Li, both of whom are our employees. Dacheng is 41% owned by Zhen Yang and 59% by Leilei Wang, both of whom are our employees. Zhulang is 100% owned by Beijing Chengxitong. Beijing Boya Wuji is 100% owned by Beijing AirInbox. Tianjin Mammoth is 95% owned by Beijing AirInbox and 5% owned by Beijing WINT. Shenzhen Zhida is 100% owned by Beijing WINT. Beijing Shiyuan Leya is 100% owned by BJXR. Xinreli is 80% owned by Tao Jia and 20% owned by Junhong Chen, both of whom are our employees. Mailifang is 90% owned by Xu Guo and 10% owned by Yang Yang, both of whom are our employees.

We do not have any equity interests in Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang, Xinreli or Dacheng, or their subsidiaries, but instead have effective control over and enjoy the economic benefits of these companies through a series of contractual arrangements, which we and our subsidiaries, KongZhong China, KongZhong Beijing and Simlife Beijing, have entered into with these companies and/or their respective shareholders as described below. For a further description of each of these agreements, see "Item 7 — Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions."

As part of these contractual arrangements, we have entered into loan agreements with each of the shareholders of Beijing AirInbox, pursuant to which long-term loans were provided to each of these shareholders to be invested exclusively in Beijing AirInbox. Each shareholder has also agreed to repay these loans only in the form of a transfer of all of his or her interest in Beijing AirInbox to either KongZhong Beijing or our designees to the extent allowed by PRC law under certain circumstances. We currently do not plan to extend any additional loans to the shareholders of Beijing AirInbox or to extend any loans to the shareholders of our other operating companies. See "Item 7 — Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions."

Each of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang and their respective shareholders also has entered into an exclusive share option agreement with KongZhong Beijing. Pursuant to these agreements, each of the shareholders of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR and Mailifang has granted an exclusive option to KongZhong Beijing or our designees to purchase all or part of such shareholder's equity interest in Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR or Mailifang, as the case may be, in accordance with PRC law, and has agreed not to encumber such equity interest in any manner other than as permitted by KongZhong Beijing.

KongZhong Beijing has entered into business operation agreements with each of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang and their respective shareholders. Pursuant to these agreements, Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR, Mailifang and their respective shareholders agreed to appoint individuals designated by KongZhong Beijing to the management team of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR and Mailifang and to refrain from taking certain actions that may materially affect these companies' operations. Each of the shareholders of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR and Mailifang also has executed an irrevocable power of attorney in favor of individuals designated by KongZhong Beijing. Pursuant to these powers of attorney, those designated individuals have full power and authority to exercise all of such shareholders' rights with respect to their equity interests in Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR or Mailifang.

KongZhong Beijing has entered into technical and consulting services agreements with each of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing Boya Wuji, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR and Mailifang. Pursuant to these technical and consulting services agreements, KongZhong Beijing provides certain technical and consulting services to Beijing AirInbox, Beijing Boya Wuji, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR and Mailifang in exchange for service fees. Each of the shareholders of Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR and Mailifang has also entered into an equity pledge agreement with KongZhong Beijing, pursuant to which these shareholders pledged their respective interests in Beijing AirInbox, Beijing WINT, Beijing Chengxitong, BJXR or Mailifang, as the case may be, to guarantee the performance of such companies' payment obligations under the respective technical and consulting services agreements.

Dacheng and its shareholders have entered into an exclusive share option agreement with KongZhong China. Pursuant to this agreement, each of the shareholders of Dacheng has granted an exclusive option to KongZhong China or our designees to purchase all or part of such shareholder's equity interest in Dacheng in accordance with PRC law and has agreed not to encumber such equity interest in any manner other than as permitted by KongZhong China. KongZhong China has also entered into a business operation agreement with Dacheng and its shareholders. Pursuant to this agreement, Dacheng and its shareholders agreed to appoint individuals designated by KongZhong China to the management team of Dacheng and to refrain from taking certain actions that may materially affect Dacheng's operations. Each of the shareholders of Dacheng also has executed an irrevocable power of attorney in favor of individuals designated by KongZhong China. Pursuant to these powers of attorney, those designated individuals have full power and authority to exercise all of such shareholders' rights with respect to their equity interests in Dacheng. KongZhong China has entered into a technical and consulting services agreement with Dacheng. Pursuant to this technical and consulting services agreement, KongZhong China provides certain technical and consulting services to Dacheng in exchange for service fees. Each of the shareholders of Dacheng has entered into an equity pledge agreement with KongZhong China, pursuant to which these shareholders pledged their respective interests in Dacheng to guarantee the performance of Dacheng's payment obligations under the technical and consulting services agreements.

Xinreli and its shareholders have entered into option agreements with Simlife Beijing. Pursuant to this agreement, each of the shareholders granted Simlife Beijing an option to purchase all their respective interests in Xinreli for the lowest price permitted by applicable PRC law by Simlife Beijing or its designated third party. Simlife Beijing has also entered into a business operation agreement with Xinreli and its shareholders. Pursuant to this agreement, Xinreli and its shareholders will elect designees of Simlife Beijing as the executive directors of Xinreli, and will appoint designees of Simlife Beijing as the general manager, chief financial officer and other senior officers of Xinreli. Each of the shareholders has also agreed to execute a power of attorney to grant the designees of Simlife Beijing full power and authority to exercise all of the respective shareholders' rights in Xinreli. Pursuant to these powers of attorney, those designated individuals have full power and authority to exercise all of such shareholders' rights with respect to their equity interests in Xinreli. In addition, Simlife Beijing has entered into an exclusive technical and consulting services agreement with Xinreli. Pursuant to this agreement, Simlife Beijing will provide certain technical and consulting services to Xinreli on an exclusive basis. Each of the shareholders of Xinreli has also entered into an equity pledge agreement with Simlife Beijing, pursuant to which these shareholders pledged their respective interests in Xinreli to guarantee the normal collection of technical service fees by Simlife Beijing under the exclusive technical and consulting services agreement and to ensure the performance of obligations under the business operation agreement and option agreement.