RLX Technology Inc.

Earnings Presentation Q3 2023



Disclaimer



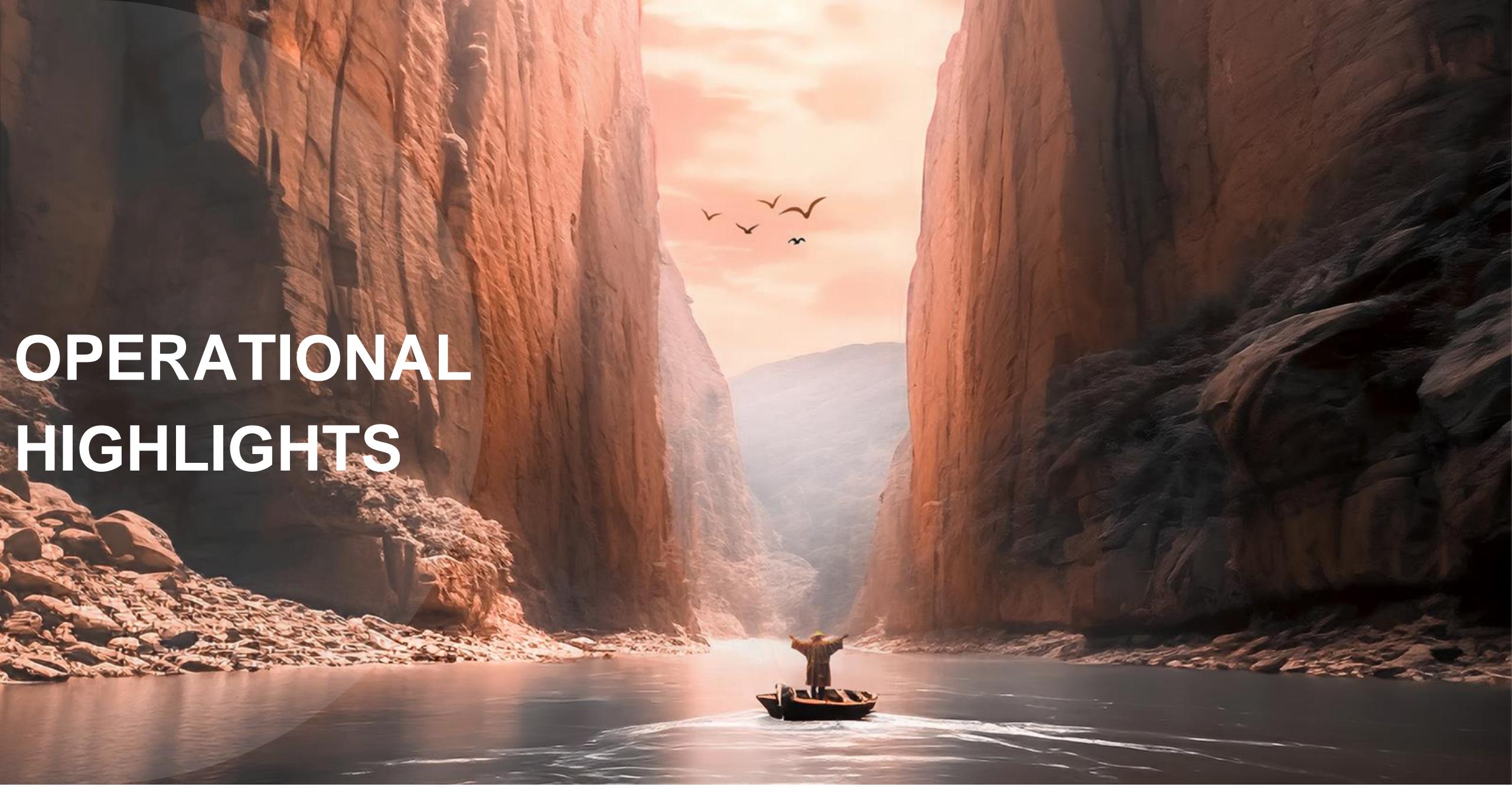
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This presentation also contains non-GAAP financial measures, the presentation of which is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, the Company's calculation of these non-GAAP financial measures may be different from the calculation used by other companies, and therefore comparability may be limited. The reconciliation of those measures to the most comparable U.S. GAAP measures is contained within this presentation or the earnings press release.



RLX TECH

Current Product Portfolio















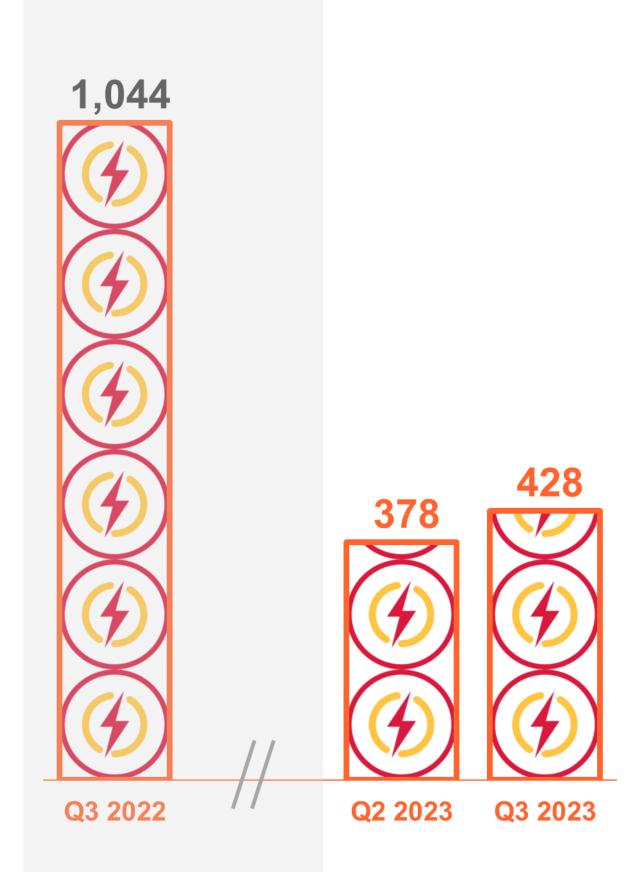
Q3 2023 Financial Highlights



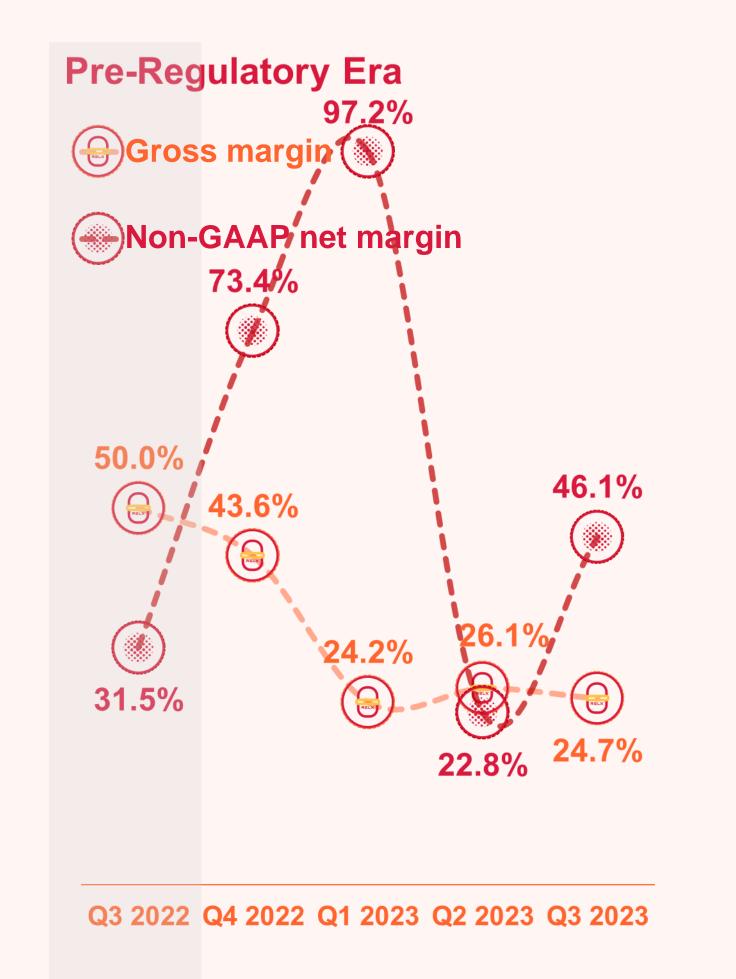
Net Revenues

RMB millions

Pre-Regulatory Era

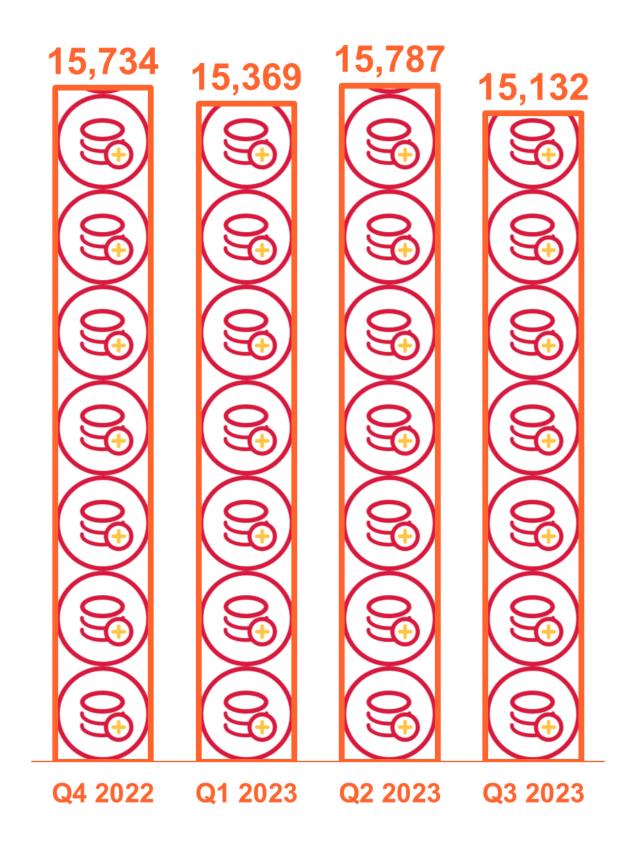


Profitability



Capital Resources

RMB millions



^{• &}quot;Electronic Cigarette" Mandatory National Standards took effect from October 1, 2022.

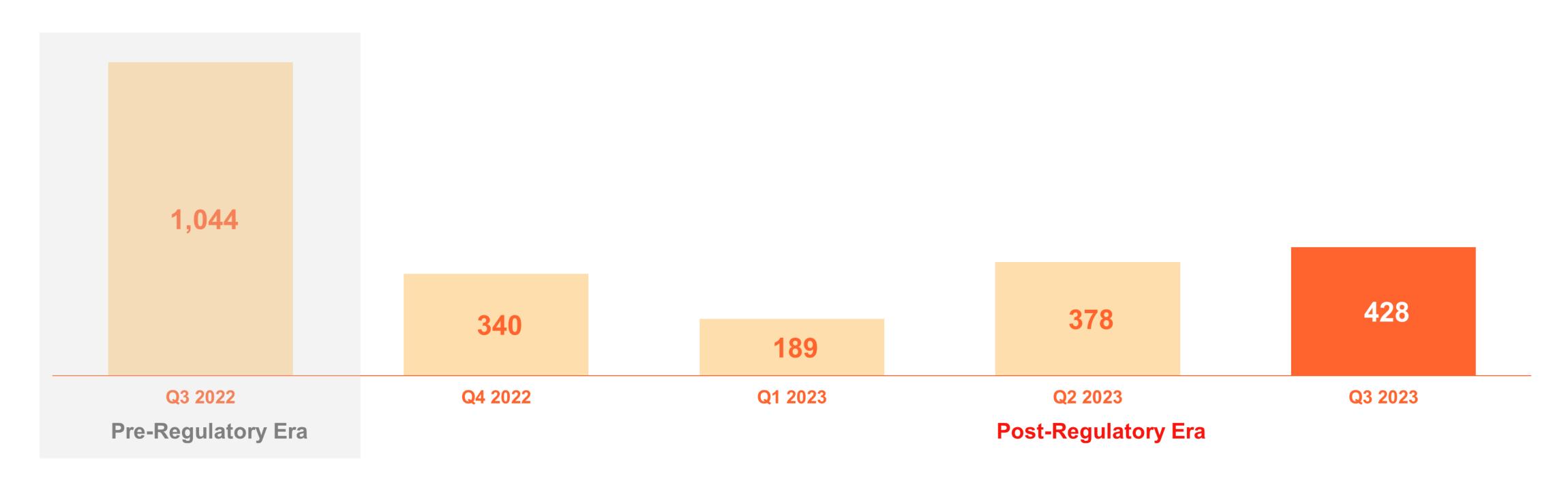
[•] Excise Tax: E-cigarette manufacturers/importers are subject to ad valorem tax at the rate of 36% on the production or import of e-cigarettes from November 1, 2022.

Quarterly Net Revenues



Net Revenues by Quarter





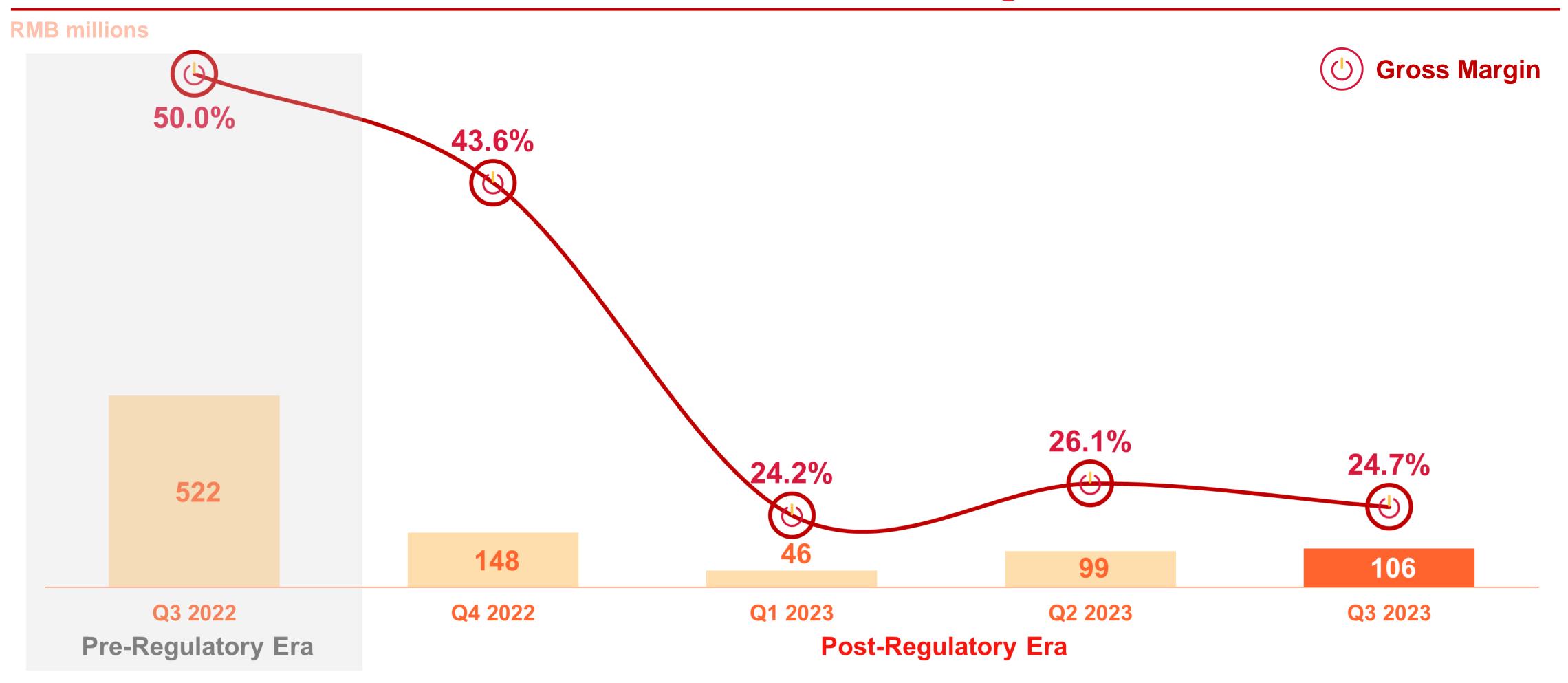
The YoY decrease in quarterly net revenues was primarily due to:

- The discontinuation of our older products
- The competition of illegal products in the market, which resurged after the regulator's special action ended in April 2023

Gross Profit and Gross Margin



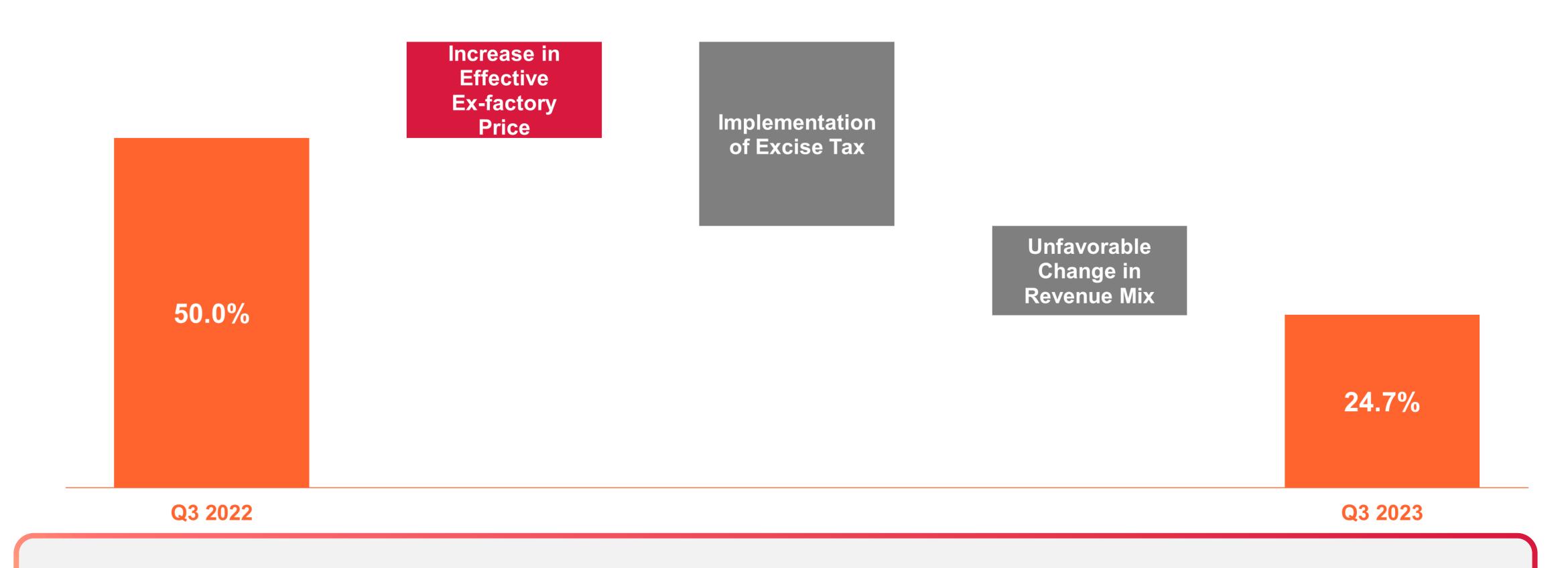
Gross Profit and Gross Margin



[•] Excise Tax: E-cigarette manufacturers/importers are subject to ad valorem tax at the rate of 36% on the production or import of e-cigarettes from November 1, 2022.

Quarterly Gross Margin Waterfall Analysis





The decrease was primarily due to the imposition of a 36% excise tax which came into effect on November 1, 2022.

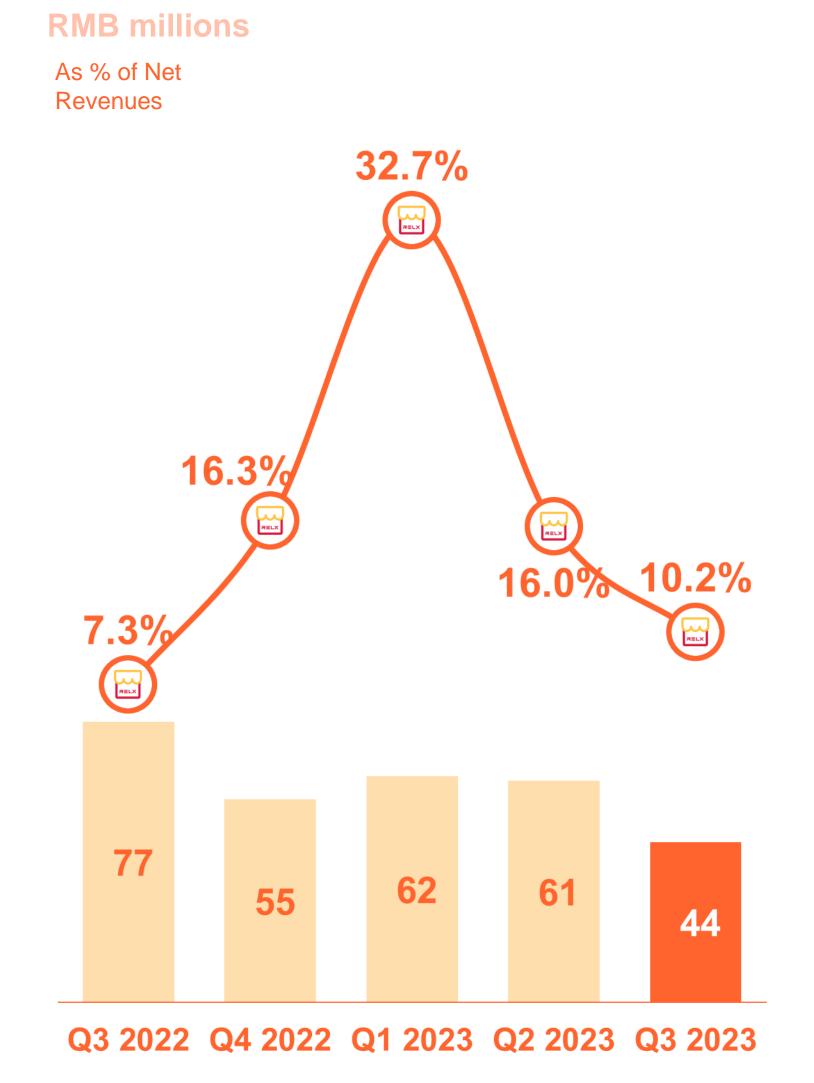
Non-GAAP Operating Expenses

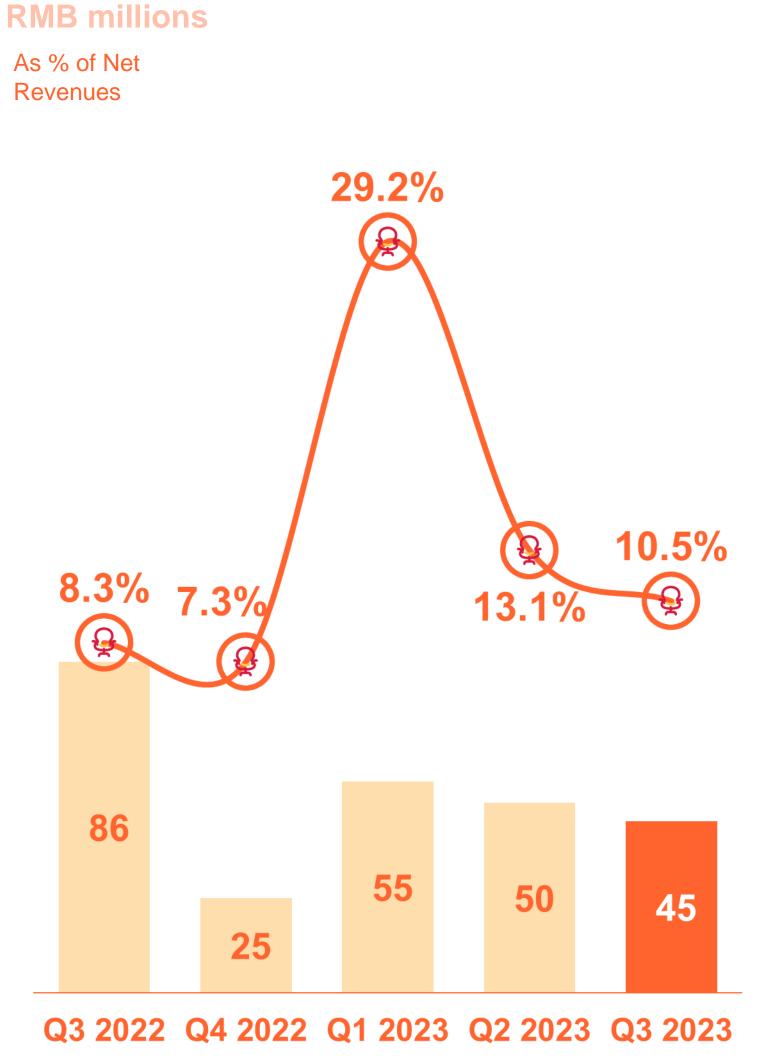
RLX TECH

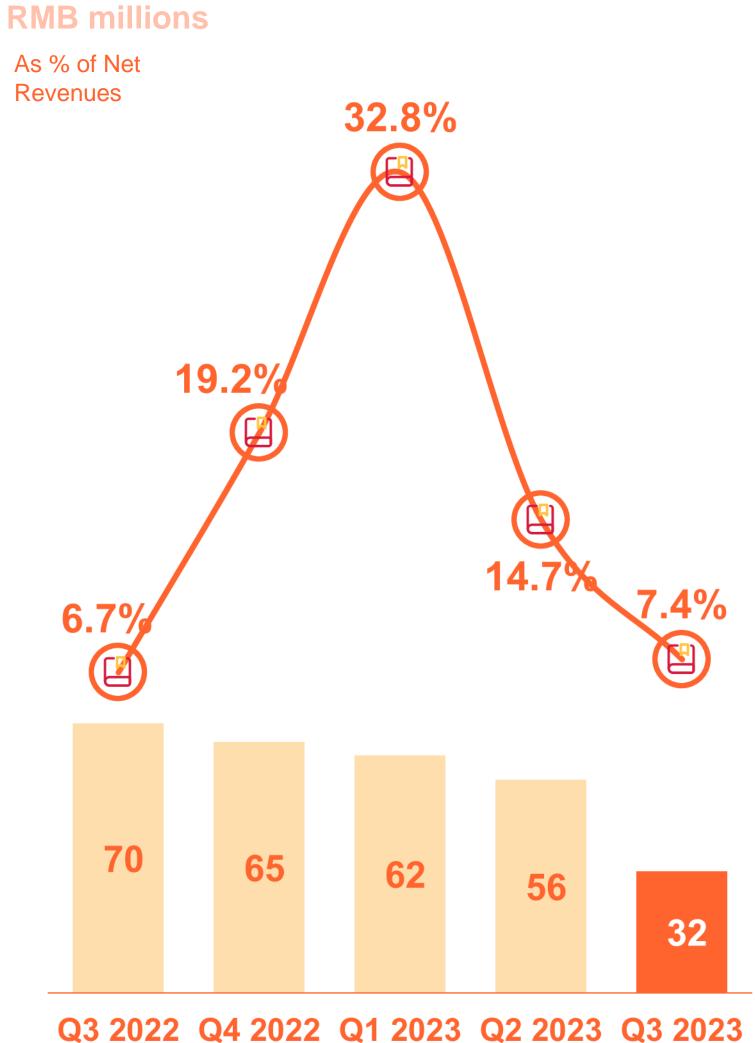


Non-GAAP General and Administrative Expenses

Non-GAAP Research and Development Expenses







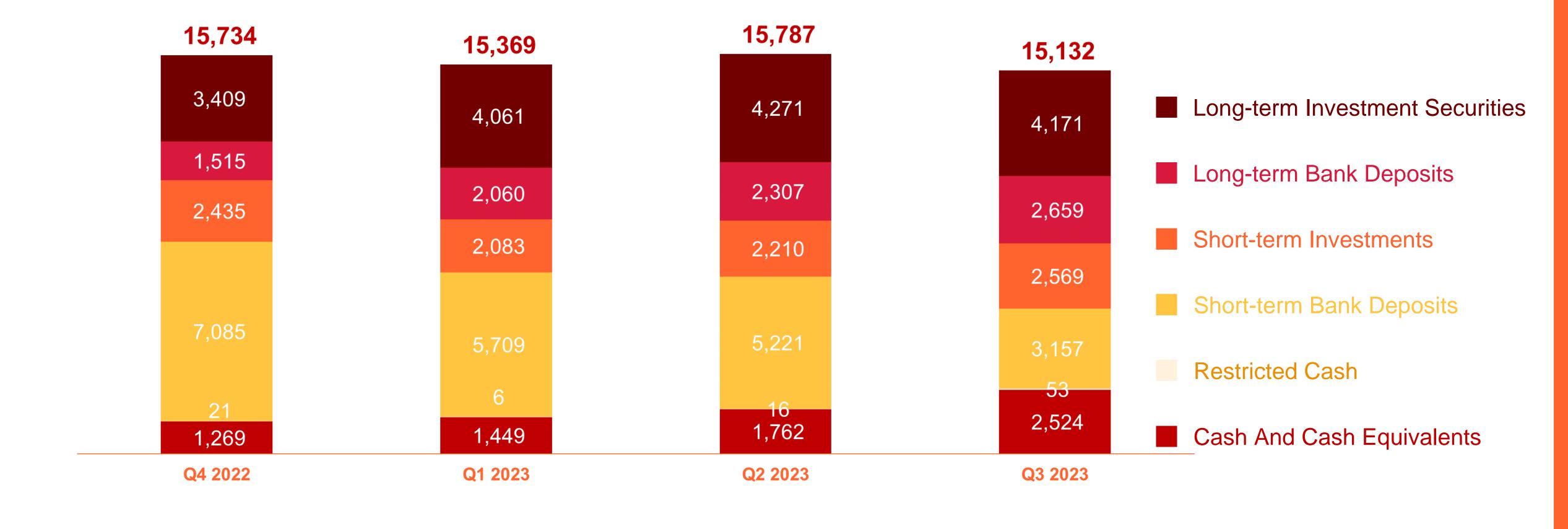
GAAP to Non-GAAP Net Income Reconciliation RLX TECH

(In RMB thousands)	For the	e Three Months	For the Nine Months Ended		
	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2023	Sep 30, 2023	Sep 30, 2022	Sep 30, 2023
Net Income	505,240	204,716	172,697	1,633,857	321,108
Add: Share-based Compensation Expenses					
Selling Expenses	(24,189)	(15,338)	(4,045)	(48,232)	4,571
General and Administrative Expenses	(128,200)	(90,923)	29,771	(207,219)	140,190
Research and Development Expenses	(24,242)	(12,229)	(936)	(53,240)	1,490
Non-GAAP Net Income	328,609	86,226	197,487	1,325,166	467,359
Non-GAAP NPM (%)	31.5%	22.8%	46.1%	26.5%	47.0%
Net Income Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.	503,357	202,787	170,988	1,669,699	316,809
Add: Share-based Compensation Expenses	(176,631)	(118,490)	24,790	(308,691)	146,251
Non-GAAP Net Income Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.	326,726	84,297	195,778	1,361,008	463,060
Non-GAAP Net Income per Ordinary Share/ADS					
- Basic	0.247	0.064	0.149	1.025	0.352
- Diluted	0.246	0.062	0.146	1.014	0.345
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares/ADSs					
- Basic	1,322,824,853	1,318,628,588	1,316,452,743	1,327,552,588	1,317,292,081
- Diluted	1,329,164,753	1,353,296,802	1,344,359,144	1,341,861,541	1,344,018,578

Capital Resources



Capital Resources



Income Statements



(In DNAD the conside)	For the	Three Months E	For the Nine Months Ended		
(In RMB thousands)	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2023	Sep 30, 2023	Sep 30, 2022	Sep 30, 2023
Net Revenues	1,044,424	378,123	428,069	4,992,767	995,069
Cost of Revenues	(522,451)	(171,733)	(222,056)	(2,835,908)	(472,482)
Excise Taxes on Products	` <u>-</u>	(107,853)	(100,313)		(272,624)
Gross Profit	521,973	98,537	105,700	2,156,859	249,963
Operating Expenses:					
Selling Expenses	(52,544)	(45,226)	(39,698)	(251,125)	(170,685)
General and Administrative Expenses	41,746	41,368	(74,519)	(182,604)	(289,655)
Research and Development Expenses	(45,978)	(43,317)	(30,785)	(187,552)	(150,784)
Total Operating Expenses	(56,776)	(47,175)	(145,002)	(621,281)	(611,124)
Income/(Loss) From Operations	465,197	51,362	(39,302)	1,535,578	(361,161)
Other Income:					
Interest Income, net	56,237	162,888	158,259	126,112	469,950
Investment Income	38,104	20,588	21,028	110,974	63,001
Others, net	16,573	21,380	33,246	249,016	183,783
Income Before Income Tax	576,111	256,218	173,231	2,021,680	355,573
Income Tax Expense	(70,871)	(51,502)	(534)	(387,823)	(34,465)
Net Income	505,240	204,716	172,697	1,633,857	321,108
Less: Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	1,883	1,929	1,709	(35,842)	4,299
Net Income Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.	503,357	202,787	170,988	1,669,699	316,809
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):					
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	618,060	563,078	(81,069)	1,152,674	333,913
Unrealized Income on Long-term Investment Securities	-	5,539	3,508	-	11,920
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	618,060	568,617	(77,561)	1,152,674	345,833
Total Comprehensive Income	1,123,300	773,333	95,136	2,786,531	666,941
Less: Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	1,883	1,929	1,709	(35,842)	4,299
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.	1,121,417	771,404	93,427	2,822,373	662,642

Balance Sheets



n PMP thousands)	As of	As of			
n RMB thousands)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2023			
SSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,268,512	2,523,977			
Restricted Cash	20,574	53,207			
Short-Term Bank Deposits, net	7,084,879	3,156,599			
Receivables From Online Payment Platforms	3,000	4,362			
Short-Term Investments	2,434,864	2,568,599			
Accounts and Notes Receivable, net	51,381	84,023			
Inventories, net	130,901	78,323			
Amounts Due From Related Parties	5,112	155,540			
Prepayments and Other Current Assets, net	198,932	488,636			
Total Current Assets	11,198,155	9,113,266			
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvement, net	87,871	67,829			
Intangible Assets, net	7,552	5,988			
Long-Term Investments, net	8,000	434,949			
Deferred Tax Assets, net	63,894	63,894			
Right-of-Use Assets, net	75,008	57,883			
Long-Term Bank Deposits, net	1,515,428	2,659,451			
Long-Term Investment Securities, net	3,409,458	4,170,629			
Other Non-Current Assets, net	13,458	6,054			
Total Non-Current Assets	5,180,669	7,466,677			
Total Assets	16,378,824	16,579,943			
	4 000 540	0.500.075			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,268,512	2,523,977			
Restricted Cash	20,574	53,207			
Short-Term Bank Deposits, net	7,084,879	3,156,599			
Short-Term Investments	2,434,864	2,568,599			
Long-Term Bank Deposits, net	1,515,428	2,659,451			
Long-Term Investment Securities, net	3,409,458	4,170,629			
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,733,715	15,132,462			

Balance Sheets (Cont'd)



(In DMP they penda)	As of		
(In RMB thousands)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2023	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts and Notes Payable	269,346	240,001	
Contract Liabilities	75,226	68,253	
Salary and Welfare Benefits Payable	127,749	80,961	
Taxes Payable	109,676	82,460	
Amounts Due to Related Parties	423	-	
Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities	161,455	105,839	
Lease Liabilities - Current Portion	45,955	35,703	
Total Current Liabilities	789,830	613,217	
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities	8,653	8,653	
Lease Liabilities - Non-Current Portion	39,968	29,612	
Total Non-Current Liabilities	48,621	38,265	
Total Liabilities	838,451	651,482	
Shareholders' Equity:			
Total RLX Techology Inc. shareholders' Equity	15,569,060	15,942,807	
Noncontrolling Interests	(28,687)	(14,346)	
Total Shareholders' Equity	15,540,373	15,928,461	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	16,378,824	16,579,943	

Statements of Cash Flows



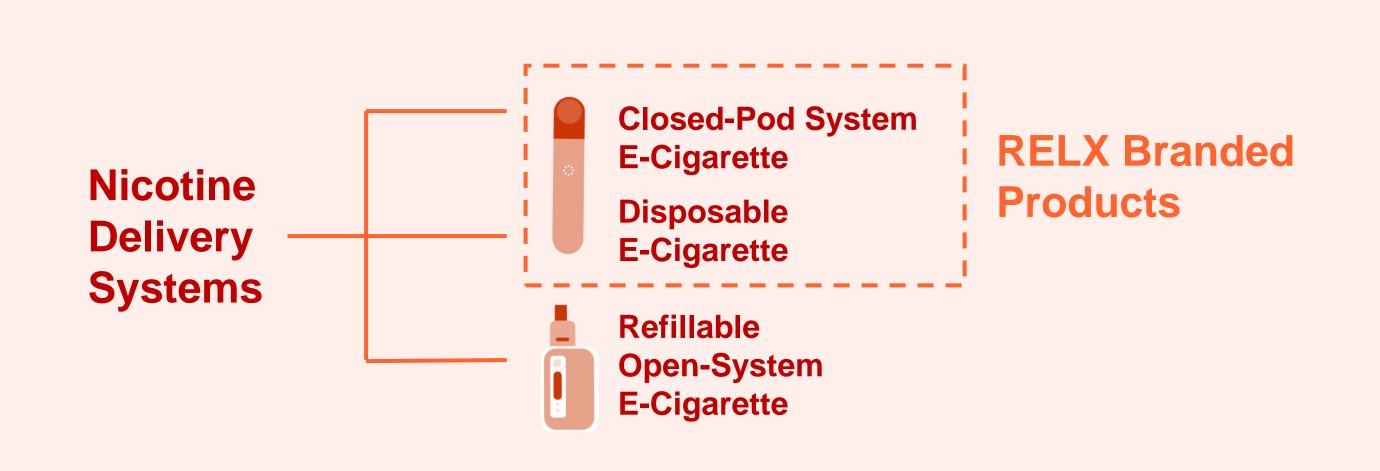
(In RMB thousands)	For the	For the Three Months Ended			For the Nine Months Ended	
(III RIVID LITOUSATIUS)	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2023	Sep 30, 2023	Sep 30, 2022	Sep 30, 2023	
Net Cash (Used In) / Generated From Operating Activities	(1,016,862)	41,339	67,452	735,695	(121,895)	
Net Cash Generated From / (Used In) Investing Activities	211,064	431,683	967,342	(4,885,585)	1,780,979	
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(19,822)	(199,080)	(229,492)	(326,623)	(424,226)	
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes On Cash, Cash Equivalents And Restricted Cash	22,772	48,393	(5,562)	173,813	53,240	
Net (Decrease) / Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	(802,848)	322,335	799,740	(4,302,700)	1,288,098	
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at the Beginning of the Period	1,709,615	1,455,109	1,777,444	5,209,467	1,289,086	
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at the End of the Period	906,767	1,777,444	2,577,184	906,767	2,577,184	

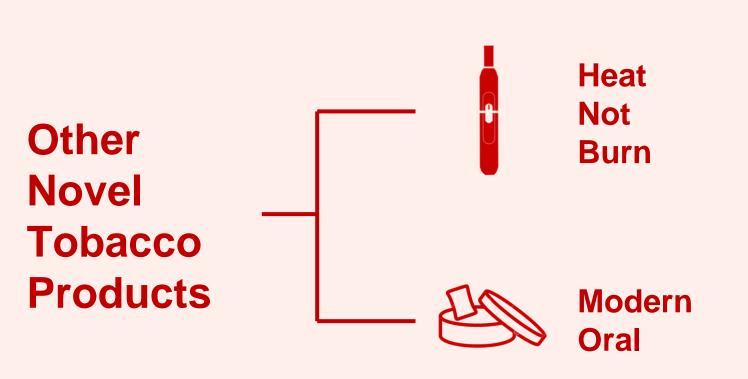


RLXTECH

E-cigarettes Industry Overview

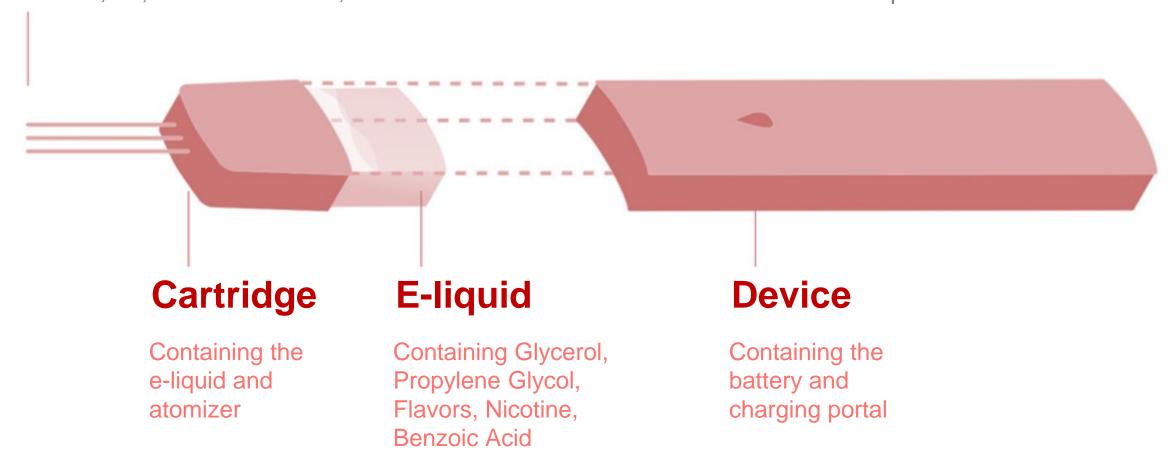






From E-liquid to Aerosol

Using an atomizer to heat up e-liquid in a cartridge to produce aerosol without fire, flame, tobacco, tar, carbon monoxide, and other chemicals found in combustible tobacco products.





Global E-cigarettes Regulatory Landscape



Americas United States: FDA regulates the manufacture, import, packaging, labeling, advertising, promotion, sale, and distribution of E-Cigarettes. Starting Sep 9, 2020, before introducing a new tobacco product to the U.S. market, a company must submit a marketing application (i.e., premarket tobacco product application (PMTA)) to the FDA and receive authorization. Canada: a maximum nicotine concentration of 20 mg/mL for vaping products. **Allowed Banned**

Europe

- United Kingdom: Prescribe medicinally licensed e-cigarettes to help reduce smoking rates. E-cigarettes are currently taxed as a consumer product, with the VAT rate being 20%. Restrict e-liquids to a nicotine strength of no more than 20mg/ml and require nicotine-containing products or their packaging to be child-resistant and tamper-evident.

 Germany: Nicotine-containing e-cigarettes are classified as tobacco-
- Germany: Nicotine-containing e-cigarettes are classified as tobaccorelated products and have been regulated by Federal Government law since 2016. There is currently no excise tax on e-cigarette fluid.
- Italy: E-cigarettes are regulated as tobacco products. Effective from January 2022, the tax rate on e-liquids containing nicotine will decrease from €0.175 (U.S. equivalent: \$0.19) per milliliter to €0.13, and the zero-nicotine e-liquid tax will fall from €0.13/mL to €0.08. Nearly 40 percent of the consumer's cost is taxes.

Asia

- South Korea: Nicotine-containing e-cigarettes are classified as tobacco products, and their sale is prohibited to minors under 19 years. E-cigarettes have several taxes and charges (national health promotion, tobacco consumption, local education, and individual consumption taxes) proportional to 1,799 won per ml of nicotine liquid. There is a waste charge of 24 won/20 cartridges and a 10% Value Added Tax (VAT).
- Japan: It is illegal to sell nicotine-containing ecigarettes as they are categorized as medicinal products. E-cigarettes without nicotine are not regulated.
- Indonesia: Allow the use of e-cigarettes, and regularize the trade of e-cigarettes using a licensing system, product standards, and taxation. E-liquids are classified as tobacco products, and devices for vaping are classified as consumer products.
- Hong Kong/Singapore: The importation, distribution, sale, or purchase of e-cigarettes is banned.

Other Regions

Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates have legalized and commercialized the consumption of ecigarettes.

No Specific Law

No Information

E-cigarettes Regulations in China



Pre-Regulatory Era

On Oct 30, 2019, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration (STMA) jointly issued the October 2019 Announcement. Following the October 2019 Announcement, e-commerce platforms were required to discontinue the online sales of e-vapor.

On Nov 26, 2021, China's State Council announced it had amended the Regulations for the Implementation of the Tobacco Monopoly Law of China to include e-cigarettes and related products.

On Nov 30, 2021, a draft of "Electronic Cigarette" Mandatory National Standards was released.

On Dec 2, 2021, China's State Tobacco Monopoly Administration (STMA) released a draft of the Administrative Measures for E-Cigarettes. On Mar 18, 2022,

RELX was selected as one of the first three evapor brands to test the national transaction platform in Huizhou and Xiamen for three months.

On Oct 1, 2022, the E-Cigarettes Administrative Measures, the National Standards, and the relevant implementing policies and rules became fully effective.

On Mar 22, 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the Decision to Amend the Implementation Regulations of the Tobacco Monopoly Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft for Comment), which proposes to add "the regulation for next-generation tobacco products including e-cigarettes shall refer to the relevant regulations for cigarettes under the Implementation Regulations." to the Implementation Regulations.

On Mar 11, 2022, STMA issued the Administrative Measures for E-Cigarettes, which came into effect on May 1, 2022;

The second draft of "Electronic Cigarette"

Mandatory National Standards was released and banned flavored e-cigarettes other than those with tobacco flavor.

On Jul 22, 2022, RLX obtained the Tobacco Monopoly License for Manufacturing Enterprise.

On Nov 1, 2022, an excise tax on ecigarettes came into effect:

- E-cigarette
 manufacturers/importers are
 subject to a 36% excise tax
- E-cigarette distributors are subject to an 11% excise tax



Manufacturing

E-cigarette manufacturing enterprises, enterprises holding e-cigarette brands and ecigarette OEM enterprises are required to apply for a Tobacco Monopoly License for Manufacturing Enterprise



Wholesale

E-cigarette wholesale enterprises must apply for a **Tobacco**

Monopoly License for Wholesale Enterprises





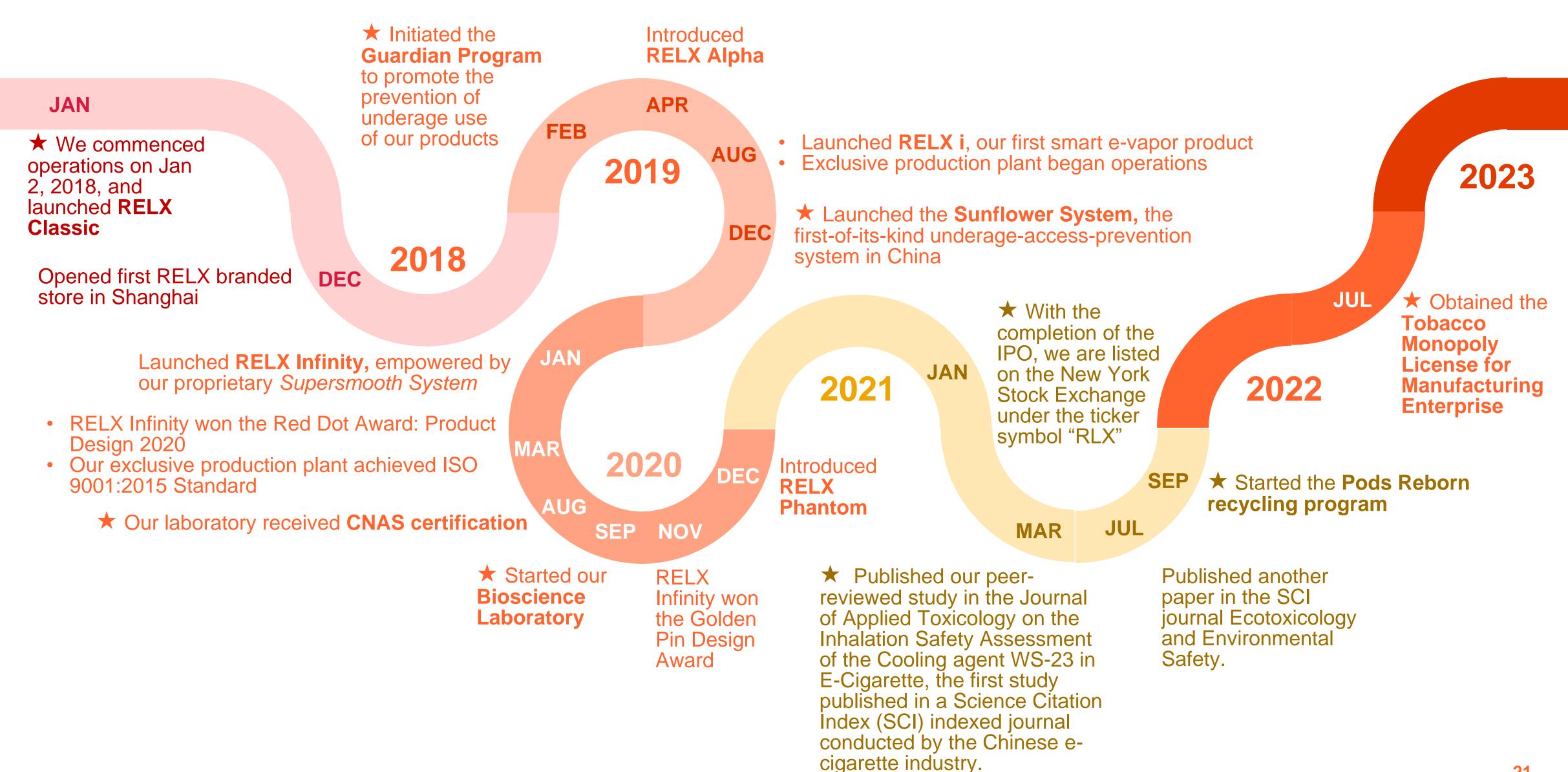
Retail

E-cigarette retailers must apply for a **Tobacco Monopoly License for Retail Business**, and they should purchase e-cigarette products from local e-cigarette wholesale enterprises and avoid conducting any exclusive operations regarding any marketed e-cigarette products

E-cigarettes, e-atomization material, and e-cigarette nicotine, among others, can only be transacted via the National Transaction Platform.

Company Milestones





Strong R&D Capability





500+ 80 days

Formula Adjustments

100+

Product Tests

197 items

R&D Indicators

By June 2022:

In 2021:

Patents Filed Globally

Cooperative Research Projects

610

"1+4" Science **Research Matrix**



Product Quality

Stable product quality is the cornerstone of scientific research. The only way to draw meaningful scientific conclusions is by ensuring stable quality.

Physiochemical Research

Relying on RLX Tech's Chemistry Laboratory, we study the content of various chemical components in aerosols. We focus on the potential risk components in the released content and accumulate data for our quantitative risk assessment and clinical experiments.





Toxicology Research

We systematically evaluate the toxicity of e-liquid and aerosols, exploring their impacts on different body tissues and in different dimensions. The results can also serve as prerequisites for clinical research.



Long-term Impact Assessment

We study changes in the user group's characteristics from a public health perspective. We build comprehensive and complex analytical models and predict the public health impacts of our e-vaping products based on our toxicological and clinical findings.

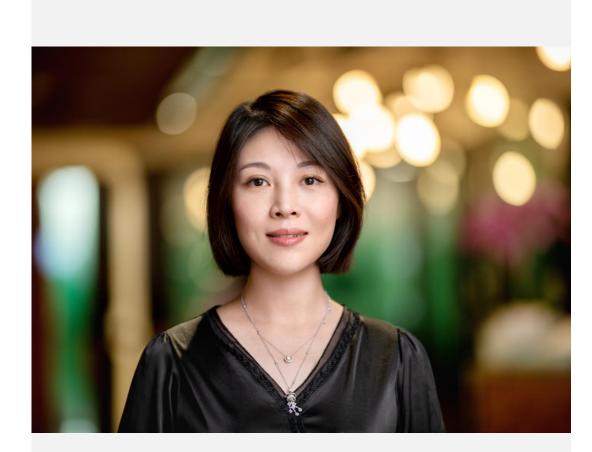


Clinical Research

We track users regularly to monitor changes in physiological indicators and relevant biomarkers in the body. We carry out research on user vaping behavior and nicotine pharmacokinetics.

Management Team with Proven Track Record

RLX TECH



Ms. Ying (Kate) Wang

Co-founder Chief Executive Officer

- Ms. Wang served in several leadership roles, including the head of Didi Youxiang and head of Uber China at Didi Chuxing, and as a regional general manager at Uber China, from December 2014 to April 2018. Before joining Uber China, Ms. Wang was a consultant at Bain & Company from October 2013 to December 2014.
- Ms. Wang received a bachelor's degree in finance and law from Xi'an Jiaotong University, a master's degree in management from Xi'an Jiaotong University, and an MBA from Columbia Business School.



Mr. Long (David) Jiang

Co-founder Head of China Sales

- Mr. Jiang is responsible for our distribution and retail management in China. Mr. Jiang has 17 years of extensive experience in fastmoving consumer goods and technology industries, including as a regional general manager at Didi Chuxing, national head of customer marketing and channel in China at Bacardi, senior group key accounts manager at L'Oréal, and senior key account manager at Procter & Gamble.
- Mr. Jiang received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Tsinghua University and a master's degree in scientific policy strategy and management from the Chinese Academy of Sciences.



Mr. Yilong Wen

Co-founder Head of supply chain, product development and scientific research

- Mr. Wen is responsible for our supply chain, product development, and scientific research.
 Mr. Wen has nine years of experience in fastmoving consumer goods, technology, and automobile industries, including as regional general manager at Didi Chuxing, a vehicle simulation engineer at Mercedes-Benz.
- Mr. Wen received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Shanghai Jiao Tong University, a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan, and double master's degrees in mechanical engineering, design, and manufacturing from the University of Michigan.



Mr. Chao Lu

Chief Financial Officer

- Before joining the Company, Mr. Lu served as Managing Director and Head of Asia Healthcare Investment Banking at Citigroup, where he was responsible for healthcare client coverage at Citigroup across the Asia Pacific region, education, and other selective consumer client coverage worked in Morgan Stanley Investment Banking, CICC Investment Banking, and the private equity investment industry.
- Mr. Lu received a bachelor's degree in operations research and financial engineering from Princeton University.

RLX Technology Inc.

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