RLX Technology Inc.

Earnings Presentation Q2 2023

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This presentation contains forward-looking statements. These statements are made under the "safe harbor" provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "aim," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "is/are likely to," "potential," "continue" and similar statements. Among other things, quotations from management in this announcement, as well as the Company's strategic and operational plans, contain forward-looking statements. The Company may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in its periodic reports to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, in its annual report to shareholders, in press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by its officers, directors or employees to third parties. Statements that are not historical facts, including but not limited to statements about the Company's growth strategies; its future business development, results of operations and financial condition; trends and competition in China's e-vapor market; changes in its revenues and certain cost or expense items; PRC governmental policies, laws and regulations relating to the Company's industry, and general economic and business conditions globally and in China and assumptions underlying or related to any of the foregoing. Further information regarding these risks, uncertainties or factors is included in the Company's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. All information provided in this press release and in the attachments is current as of the date of this press release, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to update such information, except as required under applicable law.

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.

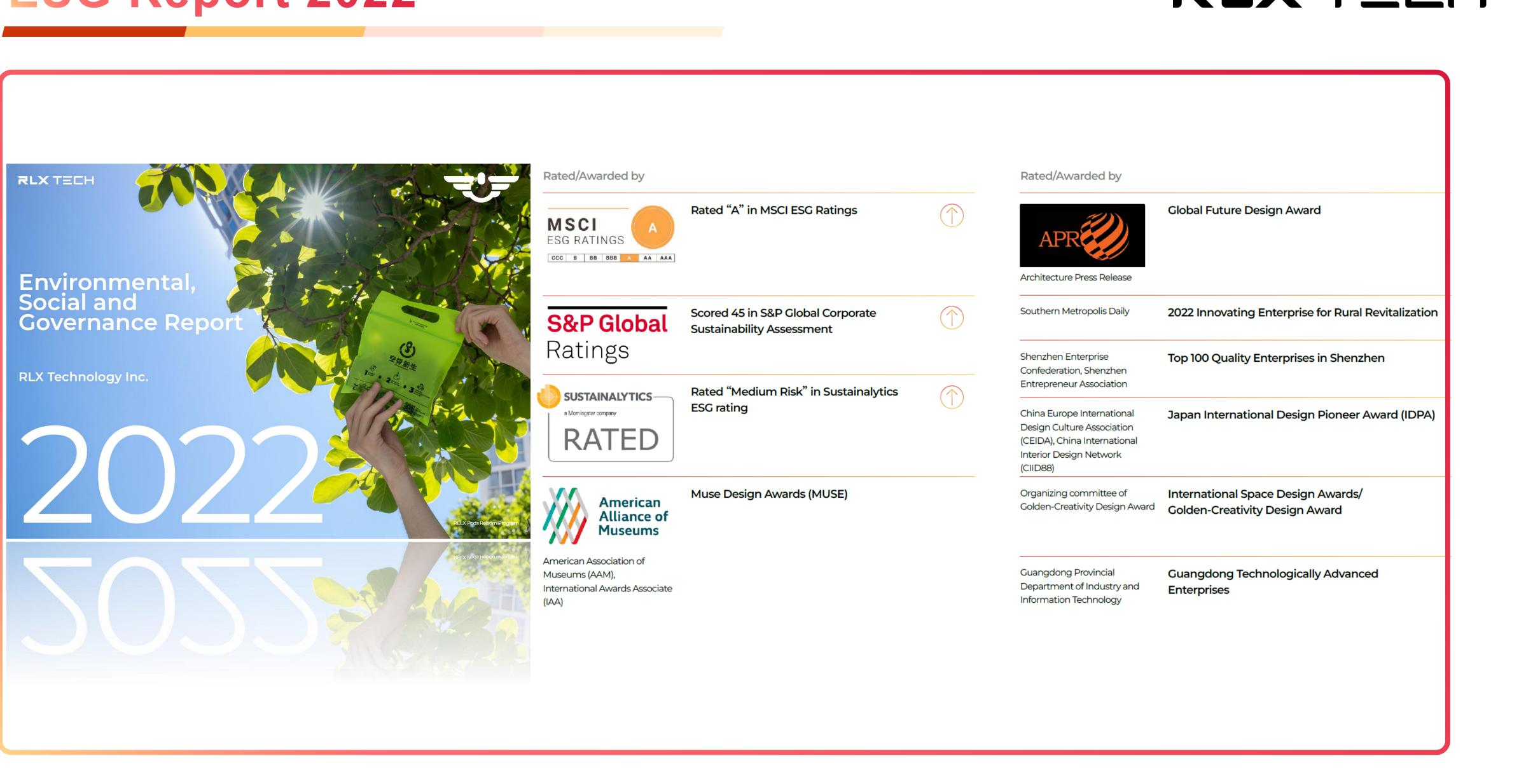
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OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS





ESG Report 2022



Current Product Portfolio



Budget

Price Point



5

Premium

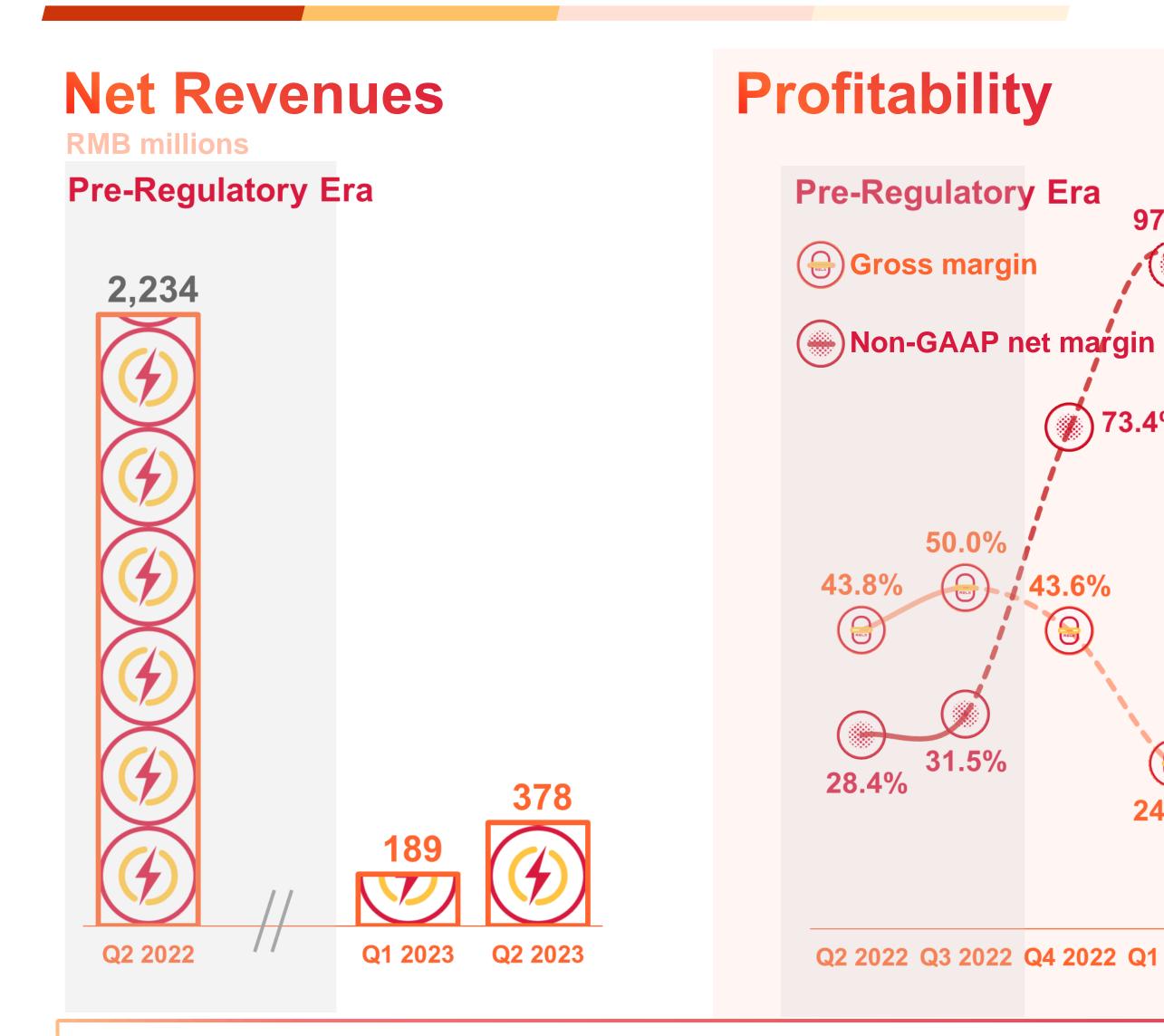




FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



Q2 2023 Financial Highlights

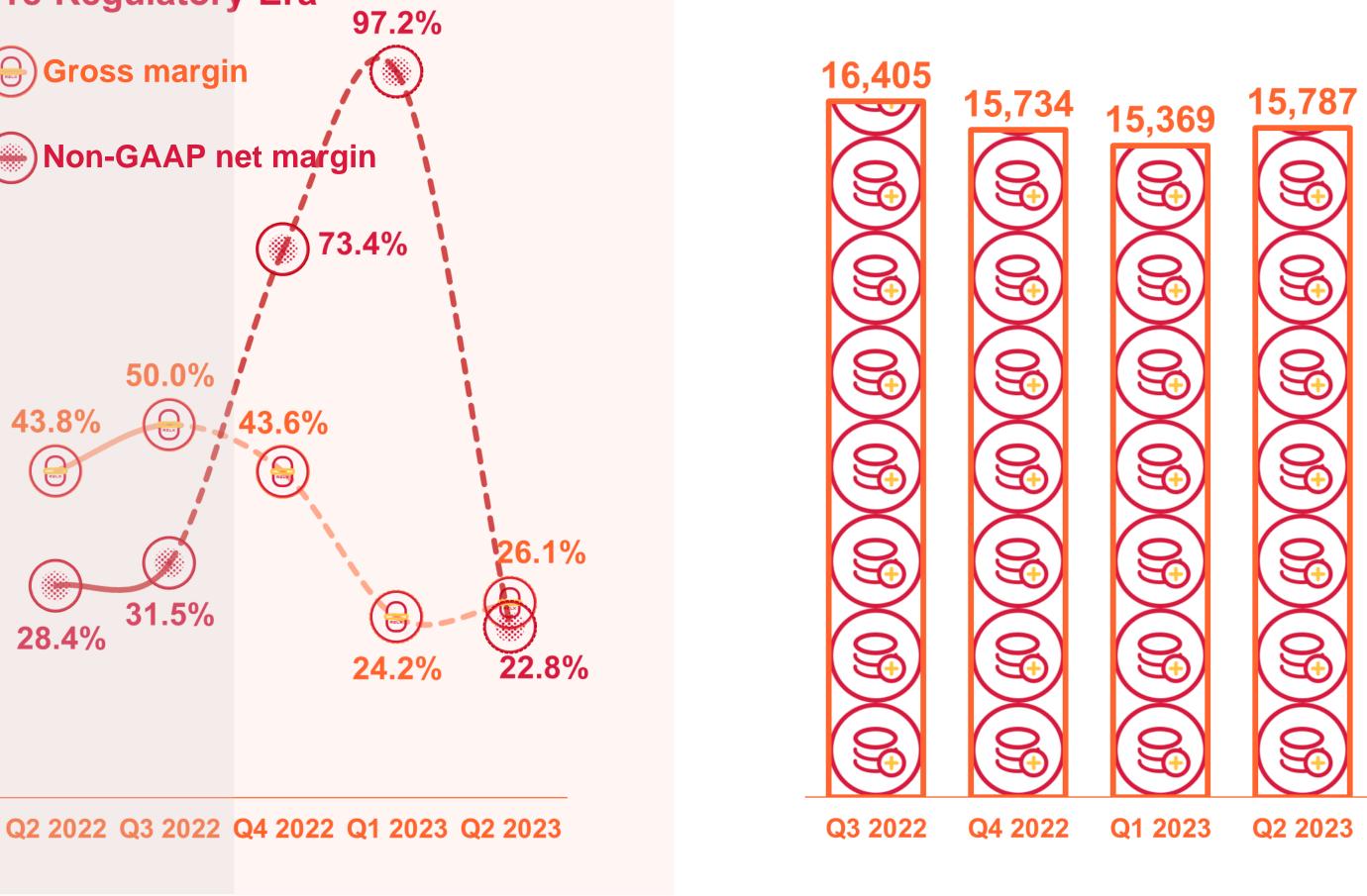


- "Electronic Cigarette" Mandatory National Standards took effect from October 1, 2022.
- Excise Tax: E-cigarette manufacturers/importers are subject to ad valorem tax at the rate of 36% on the production or import of e-cigarettes from November 1, 2022.

Note: capital resources include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term bank deposits, net, short-term investments, long-term bank deposits, net and long-term investment securities



Capital Resources RMB millions

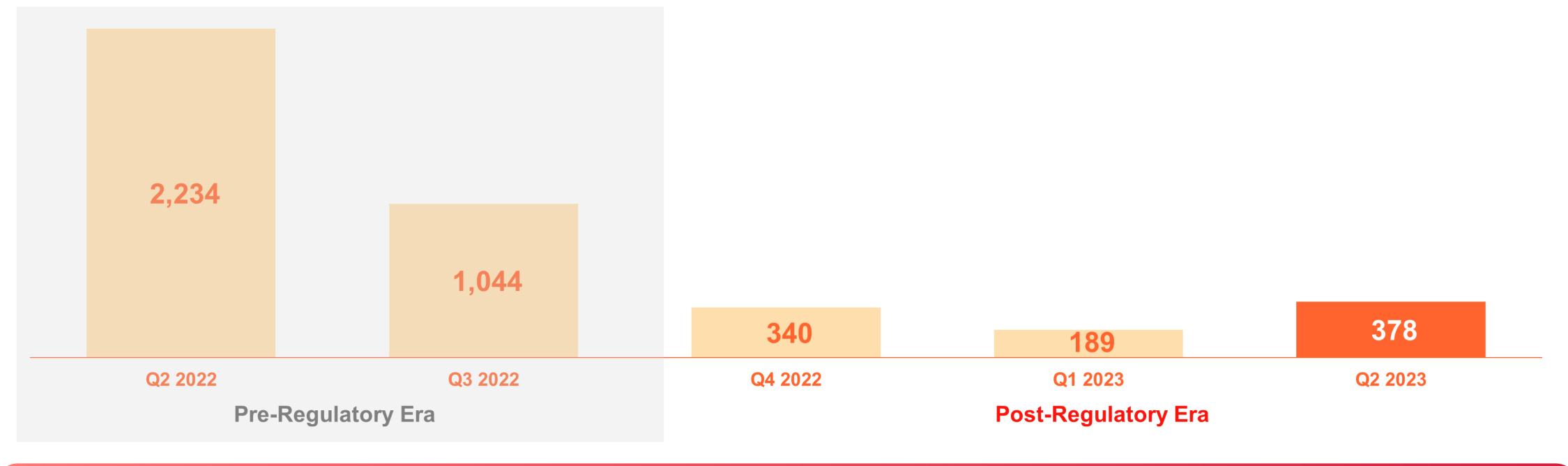




Quarterly Net Revenues

Net Revenues by Quarter

RMB millions



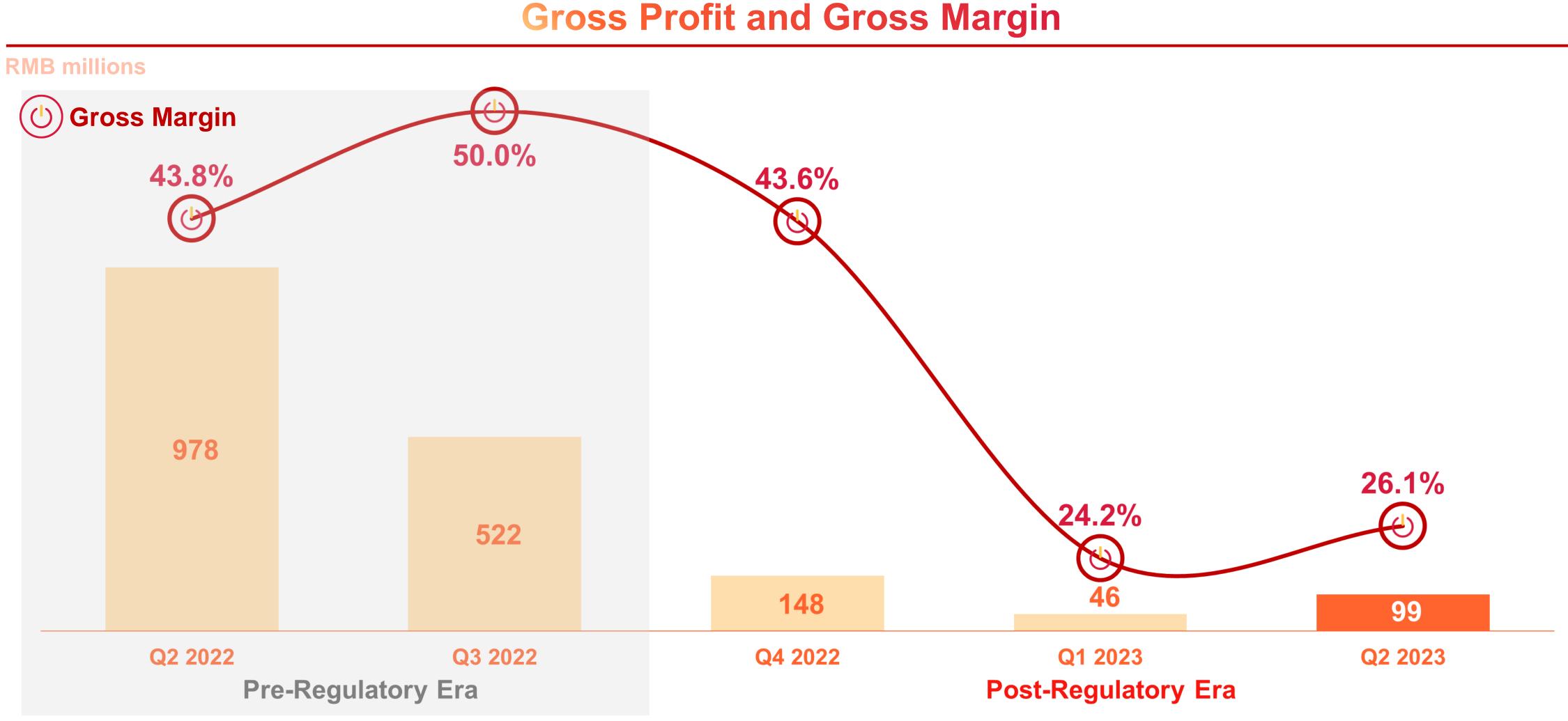
The YoY decrease in quarterly net revenues was primarily due to:

- The discontinuation of our older products
- The negative impact of illegal products in the market after regulators' special action ended in April, which disrupted users' adoption of our new products that comply with national standards.





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



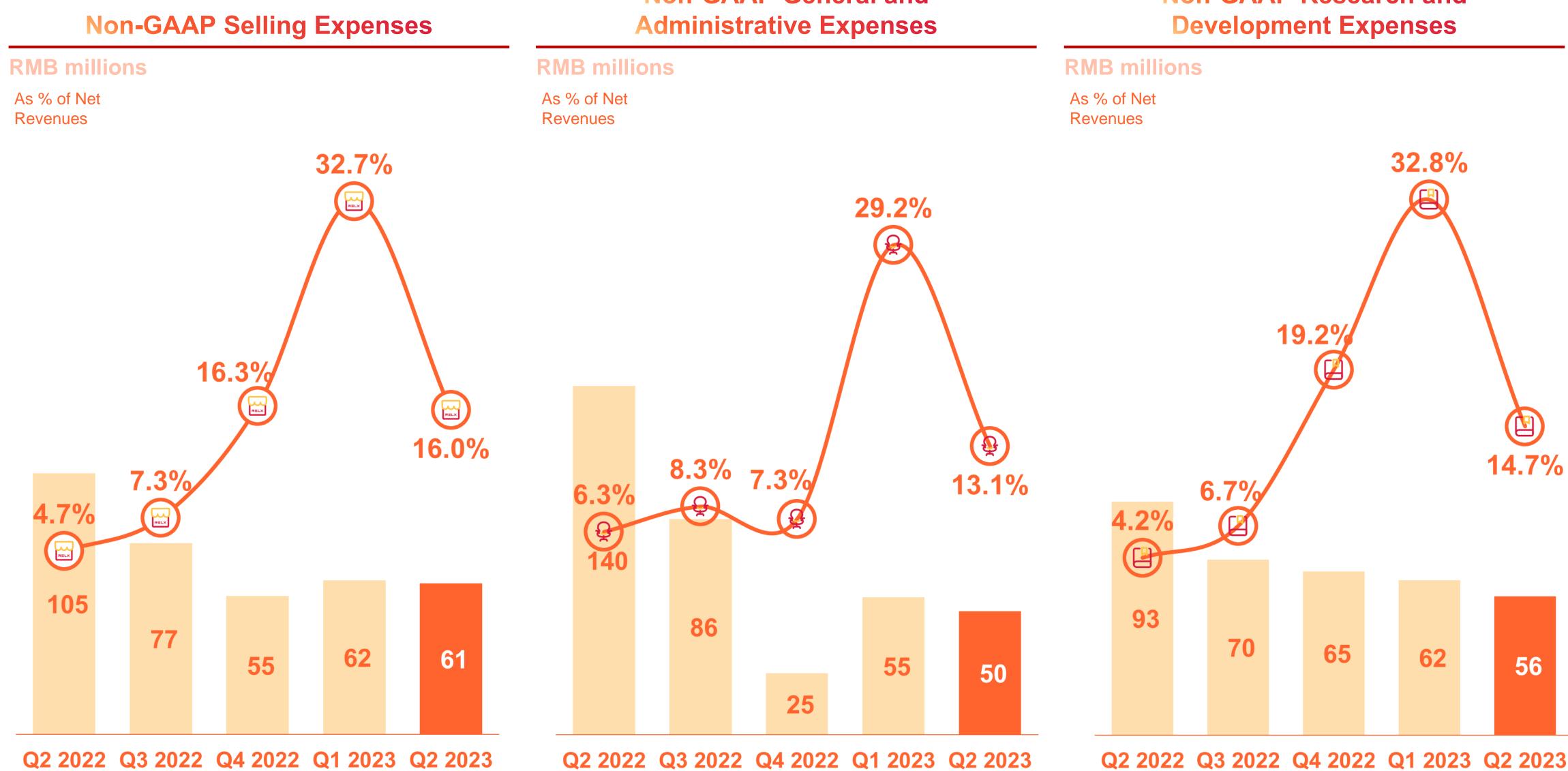
The decrease was primarily due to the imposition of a 36% excise tax which came into effect on November 1, 2022.







Non-GAAP Operating Expenses



Note: excluding share-based compensation expenses

Non-GAAP General and

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Non-GAAP Research and



GAAP to Non-GAAP Net Income Reconciliation RLX TECH

(In RMB thousands)

Net Income/(Loss)

Add: Share-based Compensation Expenses

Selling Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses

Research and Development Expenses

Non-GAAP Net Income

Non-GAAP NPM (%)

Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.

Add: Share-based Compensation Expenses

Non-GAAP Net Income Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.

Non-GAAP Net Income per Ordinary Share/ADS

- Basic
- Diluted

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares/ADSs

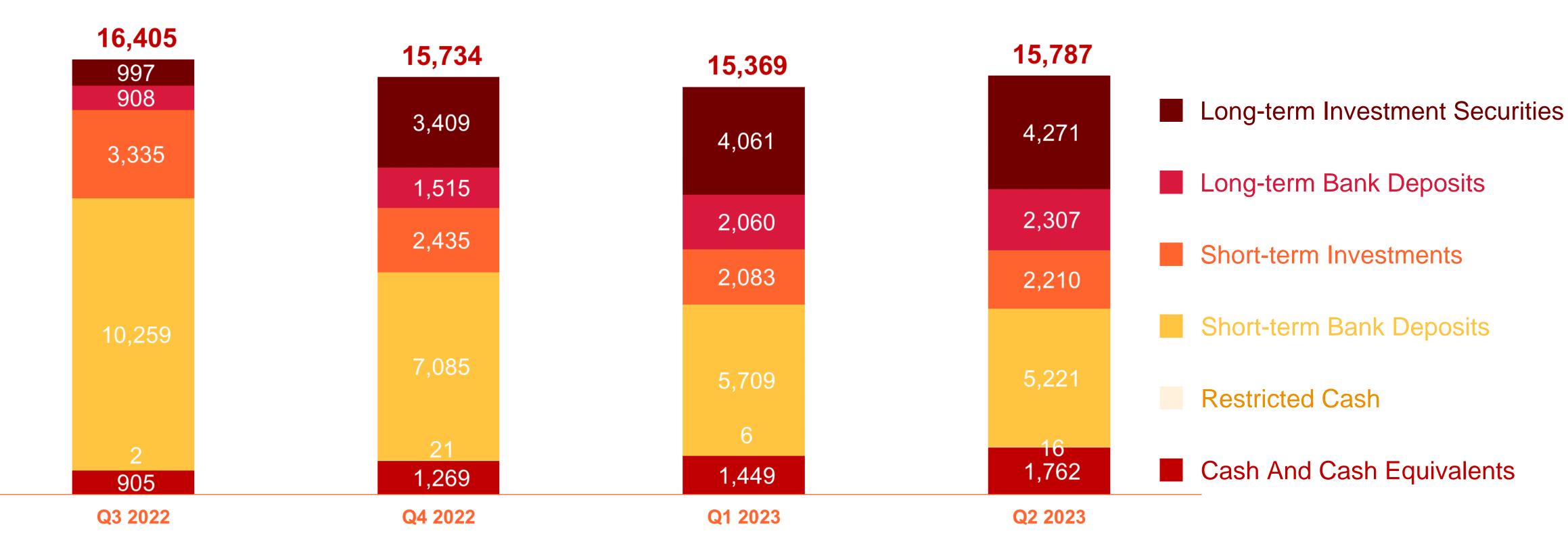
- Basic - Diluted

Three Months E	Inded	For the Six Mo	onths Ended
Mar 31, 2023	Jun 30, 2023	Jun 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2023
(56,305)	204,716	1,128,617	148,411
23,955	(15,338)	(24,043)	8,617
201,343	(90,923)	(79,018)	110,420
14,654	(12,229)	(28,998)	2,425
183,647	86,226	996,558	269,873
97.2%	22.8%	25.2%	47.6%
(56,966)	202,787	1,166,342	145,821
239,952	(118,490)	(132,059)	121,462
182,986	84,297	1,034,283	267,283
0.139	0.064	0.778	0.203
0.136	0.062	0.769	0.198
	Mar 31, 2023 (56,305) 23,955 201,343 14,654 183,647 97.2% (56,966) 239,952 182,986	(56,305)204,71623,955(15,338)201,343(90,923)14,654(12,229)183,64786,22697.2%22.8%(56,966)202,787239,952(118,490)182,98684,2970.1390.064	Mar 31, 2023 (56,305)Jun 30, 2023 204,716Jun 30, 2022 1,128,61723,955(15,338)(24,043)201,343(90,923)(79,018)14,654(12,229)(28,998)183,64786,226996,55897.2%22.8%25.2%(56,966)202,7871,166,342239,952(118,490)(132,059)182,98684,2971,034,2830.1390.0640.778

1,323,877,777	1,316,798,713	1,318,628,588	1,329,964,500	1,317,718,705
1,330,060,097	1,345,828,279	1,353,296,802	1,345,014,312	1,348,021,483



Capital Resources



RLX TECH

Capital Resources



Income Statements

(In RMB thousands)

Net Revenues

Cost of Revenues Exercise Taxes on Products Gross Profit

Operating Expenses:

Selling Expenses General and Administrative Expenses Research and Development Expenses Total Operating Expenses

Income/(Loss) From Operations

Other Income:

Interest Income, net

Investment Income

Others, net

Income/(Loss) Before Income Tax

Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit

Net Income/(Loss)

Less: Net (Loss)/Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.

Other Comprehensive Income:

Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments

Unrealized Income on Long-term Investment Securities

Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

Less: Total Comprehensive (Loss)/Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Attributable to RLX Technology Inc.

For the Three Months Ended			For the Six Mc	onths Ended
Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2023	Jun 30, 2023	Jun 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2023
2,233,893	188,877	378,123	3,948,343	567,000
(1,256,010)	(78,693)	(171,733)	(2,313,457)	(250,426)
-	(64,458)	(107,853)		(172,311)
977,883	45,726	98,537	1,634,886	144,263
(122,634)	(85,761)	(45,226)	(198,581)	(130,987)
(290,745)	(256,504)	41,368	(224,350)	(215,136)
(117,567)	(76,682)	(43,317)	(141,574)	(119,999)
(530,946)	(418,947)	(47,175)	(564,505)	(466,122)
446,937	(373,221)	51,362	1,070,381	(321,859)
42,724	148,803	162,888	69,875	311,691
40,631	21,385	20,588	72,870	41,973
115,586	129,157	21,380	232,443	150,537
645,878	(73,876)	256,218	1,445,569	182,342
(204,316)	17,571	(51,502)	(316,952)	(33,931)
441,562	(56,305)	204,716	1,128,617	148,411
(19,499)	661	1,929	(37,725)	2,590
461,061	(56,966)	202,787	1,166,342	145,821
580,438	(148,096)	563,078	534,614	414,982
-	2,873	5,539	-	8,412
580,438	(145,223)	568,617	534,614	423,394
1,022,000	(201,528)	773,333	1,663,231	571,805
(19,499)	661	1,929	(37,725)	2,590
1,041,499	(202,189)	771,404	1,700,956	569,215



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Balance Sheets

(In RMB thousands)

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash and Cash Equivalents Restricted Cash Short-Term Bank Deposits, net Receivables From Online Payment Platforms Short-Term Investments Accounts and Notes Receivable, net Inventories, net Amounts Due From Related Parties Prepayments and Other Current Assets, net **Total Current Assets**

Non-Current Assets

Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvement, net Intangible Assets, net Long-Term Investments, net Deferred Tax Assets, net Right-of-Use Assets, net Long-Term Bank Deposits, net Long-Term Investment Securities, net Other Non-Current Assets, net **Total Non-Current Assets**

Total Assets

Cash and Cash Equivalents Restricted Cash Short-Term Bank Deposits, net Short-Term Investments Long-Term Bank Deposits, net Long-Term Investment Securities, net **Total Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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As of	
Dec 31, 2022	Jun 30, 2023
1,268,512	1,761,694
20,574	15,750
7,084,879	5,221,295
3,000	4,948
2,434,864	2,210,005
51,381	87,412
130,901	90,178
5,112	38,352
198,932	397,337
11,198,155	9,826,971
87,871	78,755
7,552	6,977
8,000	8,000
63,894	63,894
75,008	79,710
1,515,428	2,306,679
3,409,458	4,271,197
13,458	8,029
5,180,669	6,823,241
16,378,824	16,650,212
1,268,512	1,761,694
20,574	15,750
7,084,879	5,221,295
2,434,864	2,210,005
1,515,428	2,306,679
3,409,458	4,271,197
15,733,715	15,786,620



Balance Sheets (Cont'd)

(In RMB thousands)

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities

Accounts and Notes Payable Contract Liabilities Salary and Welfare Benefits Payable Taxes Payable Amounts Due to Related Parties Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities Lease Liabilities - Current Portion

Total Current Liabilities

Non-Current Liabilities

Deferred Tax Liabilities Lease Liabilities - Non-Current Portion

Total Non-Current Liabilities

Total Liabilities

Shareholders' Equity:

Total RLX Techology Inc. shareholders' Equity Noncontrolling Interests **Total Shareholders' Equity**

Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

As of		
Dec 31, 2022	Jun 30, 2023	
269,346	132,193	
75,226	94,531	
127,749	94,050	
109,676	82,290	
423	-	
161,455	120,058	
45,955	49,286	
789,830	572,408	
8,653	8,653	
39,968	38,878	
48,621	47,531	
838,451	619,939	

15,569,060	16,056,370
(28,687)	(26,097)
15,540,373	16,030,273
16,378,824	16,650,212



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Statements of Cash Flows

(In RMB thousands)

Net Cash Generated From / (Used In) Operating Activities

Net Cash (Used In) / Generated From Investing Activities

Net Cash (Used In) / Generated From Financing Activities

Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes On Cash, Cash Equivalents And Restricted Ca

Net (Decrease) / Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at the Beginning of the Period Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at the End of the Period

RLX TECH

	For the	Three Months E	nded	For the Six Mo	onths Ended
	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2023	Jun 30, 2023	Jun 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2023
	1,444,388	(230,686)	41,339	1,752,557	(189,347)
	(4,145,885)	381,954	431,683	(5,096,649)	813,637
	(145,189)	4,346	(199,080)	(306,801)	(194,734)
ash	171,597	10,409	48,393	151,041	58,802
	(2,675,089)	166,023	322,335	(3,499,852)	488,358
	4,384,704	1,289,086	1,455,109	5,209,467	1,289,086
	<u>1,709,615</u>	<u>1,455,109</u>	1,777,444	<u> </u>	1,777,444



APPENDIX



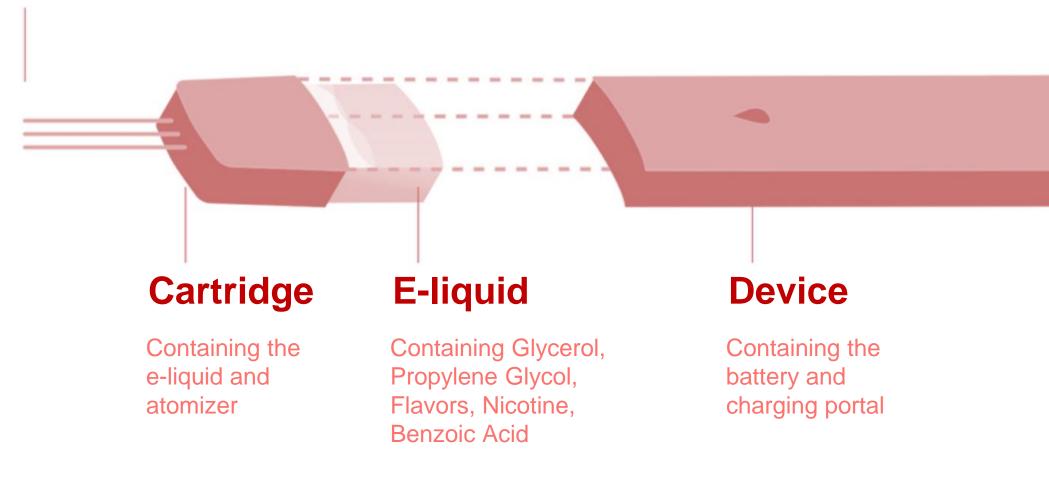


E-cigarettes Industry Overview



From E-liquid to Aerosol

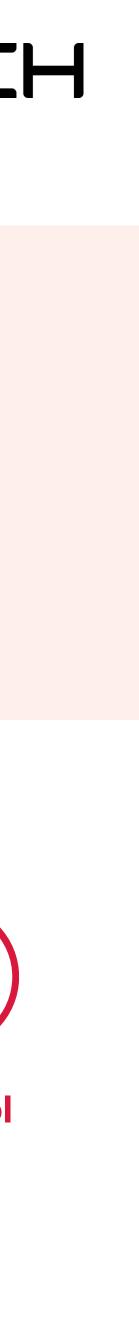
Using an atomizer to heat up e-liquid in a cartridge to produce aerosol without fire, flame, tobacco, tar, carbon monoxide, and other chemicals found in combustible tobacco products.





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Global E-cigarettes Regulatory Landscape

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 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 zeronicotine e-liquid tax will fall from €0.13/mL to €0.08. Nearly 40 percent of the consumer's cost is taxes.

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.



Other Regions

cigarettes.

Note: GSTHR. Global status shown in the map was as of 2020.

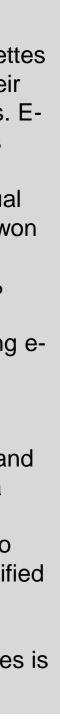
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Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates have legalized and commercialized the consumption of e-

Asia

- **South Korea:** Nicotine-containing e-cigarettes are classified as tobacco products, and their sale is prohibited to minors under 19 years. Ecigarettes 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.





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 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.

with tobacco flavor.



Manufacturing

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Wholesale

E-cigarette wholesale enterprises must apply for a Tobacco **Monopoly License for Wholesale** Enterprises

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**



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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 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

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



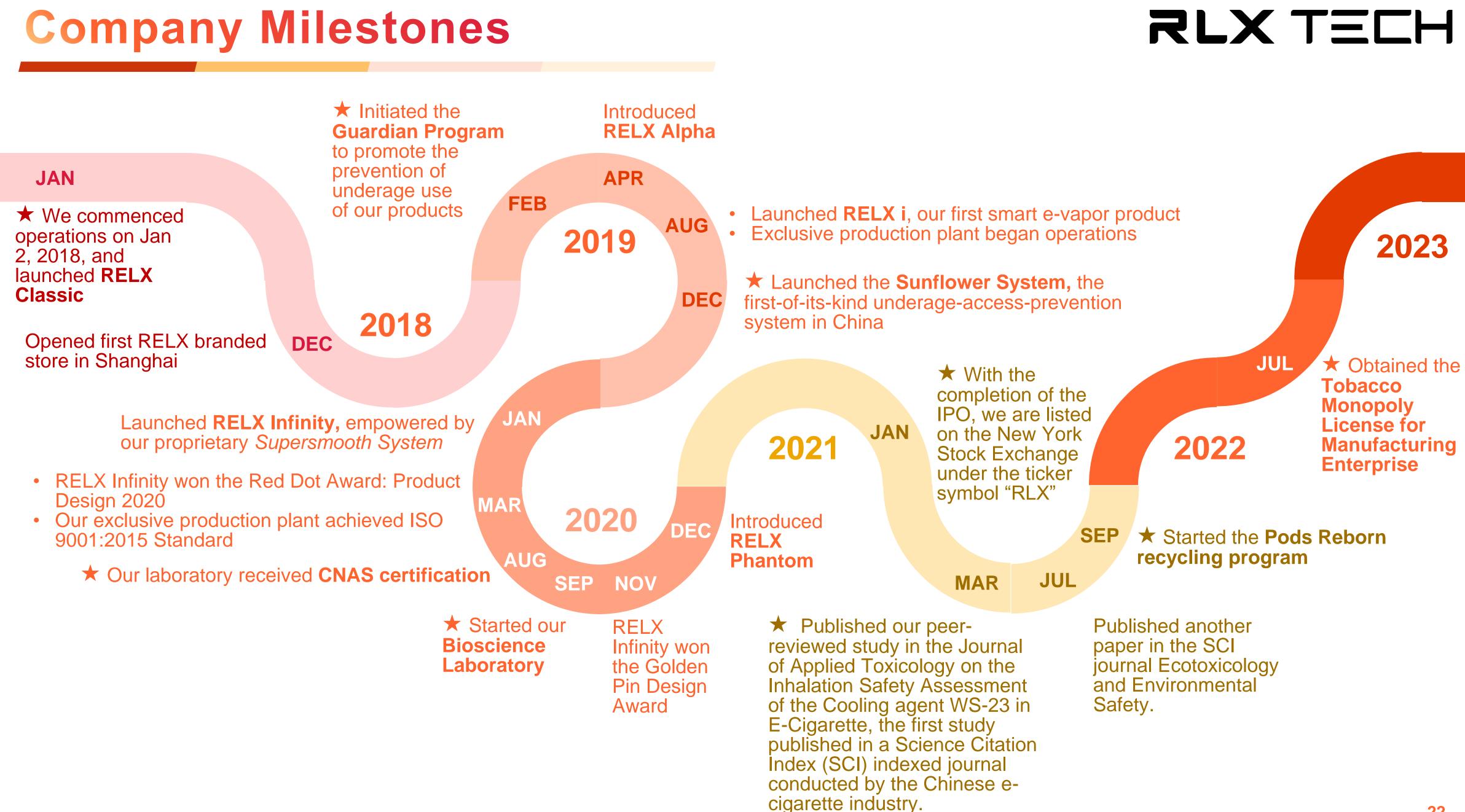
Retail

E-cigarette retailers must apply for a **Tobacco** Monopoly License for Retail Business, and they should purchase e-cigarette products from local ecigarette 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.







Strong R&D Capability

The Birth of an RLX Tech Product

The Whole R&D Process User Evaluation

80 days 500+

"1+4" Science Research Matrix



 $| \mathbf{O} \rangle$

Formula Adjustments

100 +

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.

RLX TECH



By June 2022:

Patents Filed Globally

Product Tests

197 items



In 2021:

Cooperative Research Projects

13

Product Quality

Stable product quality is the cornerstone of scientific research.

OUU

The only way to draw meaningful scientific conclusions is by ensuring stable quality.

Long-term Impact Assessment

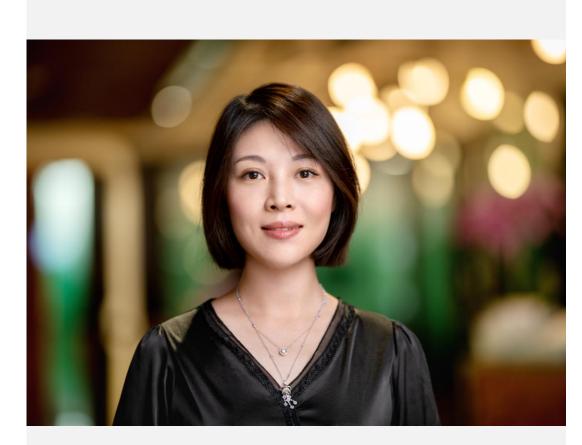
We study changes in the user group's characteristics from a public health perspective. We build comprehensive and complex analytical models and predict the public health impacts of our e-vaping products based on our toxicological and clinical findings.

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 TE□H



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

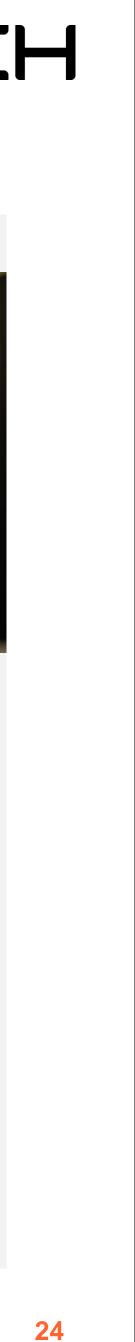
- Mr. Wen is responsible for our supply chain, product development, and scientific research.
 Mr. Wen has nine years of experience in fastmoving consumer goods, technology, and automobile industries, including as regional general manager at Didi Chuxing, a vehicle simulation engineer at Mercedes-Benz.
- 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.



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