

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, D.C. 20549

**AMENDMENT No. 2**  
**to**  
**FORM F-3**  
**REGISTRATION STATEMENT**  
**UNDER**  
**THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

**GRACELL BIOTECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Not Applicable**  
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

**Cayman Islands**  
(State or other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

**Not Applicable**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**Building 12, Block B, Phase II**  
**Biobay Industrial Park**  
**218 Sangtian St.**  
**Suzhou Industrial Park, 215123**  
**People's Republic of China**  
**+86-512-6262-6701**  
(Address and telephone number of registrant's principal executive offices)

**Cogency Global Inc.**  
**122 East 42nd Street, 18th Floor**  
**New York, New York 10168**  
**+1 800-221-0102**  
(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

*Copies of all communications, including communications sent to agent for service, should be sent to:*

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**Chief Financial Officer**  
**Building 12, Block B, Phase II**  
**Biobay Industrial Park**  
**218 Sangtian St.**  
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**8 Connaught Place**  
**Central, Hong Kong**  
**+852 3758-1200**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: **From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.**

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box. ☐

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. ☒

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.C. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box ☐

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.C. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

Emerging growth company ☒

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act. ☐

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

**The Registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to such Section 8(a), may determine.**

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

This registration statement contains:

- a base prospectus which covers the offering, issuance and sale by us of up to \$200,000,000 in the aggregate of the securities identified therein from time to time in one or more offerings; and
- a sales agreement prospectus supplement covering the offering, issuance and sale by us of up to a maximum aggregate offering price of \$50,000,000 of American Depositary Shares, or ADS, (each representing five ordinary shares) that may be issued and sold under a sales agreement among us, Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. and BTIG, LLC.

The base prospectus immediately follows this explanatory note. The specific terms of any securities to be offered pursuant to the base prospectus will be specified in a prospectus supplement to the base prospectus. The sales agreement prospectus supplement immediately follows the base prospectus. The \$50,000,000 of ADSs that may be offered, issued and sold under the sales agreement prospectus supplement is included in the \$200,000,000 of securities that may be offered, issued and sold by us under the base prospectus. Upon termination of the sales agreement among us, Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. and BTIG, LLC, any portion of the \$50,000,000 included in the sales agreement prospectus supplement that is not sold pursuant to the sales agreement will be available for sale in other offerings pursuant to the base prospectus and a corresponding prospectus supplement, and if no ADSs are sold under the sales agreement, the full \$50,000,000 of securities may be sold in other offerings pursuant to the base prospectus and a corresponding prospectus supplement.

**The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.**

**Subject to Completion, dated June 17, 2022.**

**PROSPECTUS**



**\$200,000,000**

**American Depositary Shares  
Representing Ordinary Shares**

We may offer and sell up to \$200,000,000 in the aggregate of the securities identified above from time to time in one or more offerings. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities.

Each time we offer and sell securities, we will provide a supplement to this prospectus that contains specific information about the offering and the amounts, prices and terms of the securities. The supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus with respect to that offering. You should carefully read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement before you invest in any of our securities.

We may offer and sell the securities described in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement to or through one or more underwriters, dealers and agents, or directly to purchasers, or through a combination of these methods. If any underwriters, dealers or agents are involved in the sale of any of the securities, their names and any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between or among them will be set forth, or will be calculable from the information set forth, in the applicable prospectus supplement. See the sections of this prospectus entitled “About this Prospectus” and “Plan of Distribution” for more information. No securities may be sold without delivery of this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of such securities.

ADSs representing our ordinary shares are listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “GRCL.” On June 16, 2022, the last reported sale price of ADSs on The Nasdaq Global Select Market was \$3.68 per ADS.

**INVESTING IN OUR SECURITIES INVOLVES RISKS. SEE THE “[RISK FACTORS](#)” SECTION ON PAGE 17 OF THIS PROSPECTUS AND ANY SIMILAR SECTION CONTAINED IN THE APPLICABLE PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT CONCERNING FACTORS YOU SHOULD CONSIDER BEFORE INVESTING IN OUR SECURITIES. IN MAY 2022, WE WERE CONCLUSIVELY IDENTIFIED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION UNDER THE HOLDING FOREIGN COMPANIES ACCOUNTABLE ACT.**

Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., or Gracell Cayman, is a Cayman Islands holding company that conducts a significant portion of its operations through its wholly-owned subsidiaries in the United States, Hong Kong and China, as well as a variable interest entity, or VIE, and the VIE’s subsidiary. Holders of the ADSs are not holding equity interest in the VIE or its subsidiary, but instead are holding equity interest in Gracell Cayman. The VIE structure is used to provide investors with exposure to foreign investment in China-based companies where PRC law prohibits direct foreign investment in the operating companies in China. PRC laws and regulations restrict and impose conditions on foreign investment in development and application of human stem cell or gene diagnostic and therapeutic technologies. Accordingly, these businesses are operated by the VIE and the VIE’s subsidiary in China. Neither Gracell Cayman nor its subsidiaries own any equity interest or direct foreign investment in the VIE, Gracell Biotechnologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Gracell Biotech, and the VIE’s subsidiary, Suzhou Gracell Biotechnologies Co., Ltd., or Suzhou Gracell Biotech. Instead, Gracell Cayman relies on contractual arrangements among its PRC subsidiary, the VIE and the VIE’s nominee shareholders, which allow Gracell Cayman to (i) direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and the VIE’s subsidiary; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Gracell Cayman is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and the VIE’s subsidiary for accounting purposes and is able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and VIE’s subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For a detailed description of these contractual arrangements, see “Our Company—Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders.” As a result, investors in ADSs are not purchasing equity interest in the VIE or its subsidiary but instead are purchasing equity interest in Gracell Cayman, a Cayman Islands holding

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company, whose consolidated financial results include those of the VIE and its subsidiary under U.S. GAAP. More specifically, investors in the ADSs or our ordinary shares would not hold any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the VIE and its subsidiary in China and would merely have a contractual relationship with the operating entities in China. As used in this prospectus, “Gracell Cayman” refers to Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., and “we,” “us,” “our company,” or “our” refers to Gracell Biotechnologies Inc. and its subsidiaries, and, when describing our consolidated financial information, also includes the VIE and its subsidiary in China.

Our corporate structure is subject to risks associated with our contractual arrangements with the VIE. These contractual arrangements have not been tested in a court of law in the PRC. If the PRC government finds that these contractual arrangements do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, we and the VIE could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in the operations of the VIE and its subsidiary. This would result in the VIE and its subsidiary being deconsolidated. As of December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, 41%, 24%, 15% of our assets were held by the VIE, respectively. An event that results in the deconsolidation of the VIE would have a material adverse effect on our operations and result in the value of the securities diminish substantially or even become worthless. There are substantial uncertainties regarding potential future actions by the PRC government that could affect the enforceability of the contractual arrangements with the VIE and, consequently, significantly affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a whole. For a detailed description of the risks associated with our corporate structure, see risks disclosed under “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure.”

We face various legal and operational risks and uncertainties related to doing business in China, including complex and evolving PRC laws and regulations. For example, we face risks associated with regulatory approvals on offshore offerings, the use of variable interest entities, anti-monopoly regulatory actions, and oversight on cybersecurity and data privacy, as well as the lack of inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or PCAOB, on our independent registered public accounting firm, which may impact our ability to conduct certain businesses, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. These risks could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of the ADSs, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless. Recently, the PRC government initiated a series of regulatory actions and released guidelines to regulate business operations in China with little advance notice, including those related to data security or anti-monopoly concerns, which may have an impact on our ability to conduct certain business in China, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. Since these statements and regulatory actions are new, it is highly uncertain how soon legislative or administrative regulation making bodies will respond and what existing or new laws or regulations or detailed implementations and interpretations will be modified or promulgated, if any, and the potential impact of such modified or new laws and regulations will have on our daily business operation, the ability to accept foreign investments and list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. For a detailed description of risks relating to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China.”

Under our current corporate structure, we may rely on dividend payments from our subsidiaries, to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. As of the date of this prospectus, none of our subsidiaries have ever issued any dividends or made other distributions to us or their respective holding companies nor have we or any of our subsidiaries ever paid dividends or made other distributions to U.S. investors. We currently intend to retain all future earnings to finance business operations. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any limitation on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute dividends to us or on the ability of the VIE to make payments to us may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements. If any of our subsidiaries incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing such debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us. To the extent cash in the business is in the PRC or a PRC entity and may need to be used to fund operations outside of the PRC, the funds may not be available due to limitations placed by the government. For more details, see “Our Company—Restrictions and Limitations on Transfer of Cash.” For more details regarding our condensed consolidated financial statements, see “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Data,” “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Data” and “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Cash Flows Data” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Furthermore, our securities will be prohibited from trading if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, for three consecutive years, pursuant to the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or HFCAA. On December 2, 2021, the SEC issued amendments to finalize the interim final rules previously adopted in March 2021 to implement the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCAA. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determinations that it is unable

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to inspect or investigate completely PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong without the approval of the Chinese authorities. Our auditor, an independent registered public accounting firm, is located in China and thus is subject to such determinations announced by the PCAOB on December 16, 2021. In March 2022, the SEC issued its first “Conclusive list of issuers identified under the HFCAA” indicating that those companies are now formally subject to the delisting provisions if they remain on the list for three consecutive years. In May 2022, we were conclusively identified by the SEC under the HFCAA. See <https://www.sec.gov/hfcaa>. Pursuant to the HFCAA, our securities will be prohibited from trading on any national securities exchange and in the over-the-counter market in the United States in 2024 if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the PCAOB for three consecutive years, or in 2023 if the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act passed by the U.S. Senate on June 22, 2021 is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, which would reduce the time period under the HFCAA to two consecutive years. The termination in or any restriction on the trading of our securities will significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer securities to investors or cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Our ADSs will be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in 2024 if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China, or 2023 if proposed changes to the law are enacted. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.” For a detailed description of risks relating to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China.”

This prospectus may not be used to offer or sell any securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

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**The date of this prospectus is                      , 2022.**

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## ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, using a “shelf” registration process. By using a shelf registration statement, we may offer and sell securities from time to time and in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$200,000,000 as described in this prospectus. Each time that we offer and sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement to this prospectus that contains specific information about the securities being offered and sold and the specific terms of that offering. We may also authorize one or more free writing prospectuses to be provided to you that may contain material information relating to these offerings. The prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus with respect to that offering. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, you should rely on the prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, as applicable. Before purchasing any securities, you should carefully read both this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement (and any applicable free writing prospectuses), together with the additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.”

We have not authorized anyone to provide you with any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectuses prepared by or on behalf of us or to which we have referred you. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. We will not make an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement to this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on its respective cover, that the information appearing in any applicable free writing prospectus is accurate only as of the date of that free writing prospectus, and that any information incorporated by reference is accurate only as of the date of the document incorporated by reference, unless we indicate otherwise. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates. This prospectus incorporates by reference, and any prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus may contain and incorporate by reference, market data and industry statistics and forecasts that are based on independent industry publications and other publicly available information. Although we believe these sources are reliable, we do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information and we have not independently verified this information. In addition, the market and industry data and forecasts that may be included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or any applicable free writing prospectus may involve estimates, assumptions and other risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” contained in this prospectus, the applicable prospectus supplement and any applicable free writing prospectus, and under similar headings in other documents that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on this information.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “Gracell Cayman” are to Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company; and references in this prospectus to “Gracell,” “we,” “us,” “our company” and “our” are to Gracell Cayman and its subsidiaries, and in the context of describing our consolidated financial information, also include the VIE and its subsidiary.

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION; INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

### Available Information

We file reports and other information with the SEC. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports and other information about issuers, such as us, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

Our website address is [www.gracellbio.com](http://www.gracellbio.com). The information on our website, however, is not, and should not be deemed to be, a part of this prospectus.

This prospectus and any prospectus supplement are part of a registration statement that we filed with the SEC and do not contain all of the information in the registration statement. The full registration statement may be obtained from the SEC or us, as provided below. Forms of the documents establishing the terms of the offered securities are or may be filed as exhibits to the registration statement or documents incorporated by reference in the registration statement. Statements in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement about these documents are summaries and each statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the document to which it refers. You should refer to the actual documents for a more complete description of the relevant matters. You may inspect a copy of the registration statement through the SEC's website, as provided above.

### Incorporation by Reference

The SEC's rules allow us to "incorporate by reference" information into this prospectus, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this prospectus, and subsequent information that we file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede that information. Any statement contained in this prospectus or a previously filed document incorporated by reference will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus or a subsequently filed document incorporated by reference modifies or replaces that statement.

This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement incorporate by reference the documents set forth below that have previously been filed with the SEC (other than those documents or the portions of those documents not deemed to be filed):

- our annual report on [Form 20-F](#) for the year ended December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on April 22, 2022; and
- the description of the securities contained in our registration statement on [Form 8-A](#) filed on January 4, 2021, pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, together with all amendments and reports filed for the purpose of updating that description.

All reports and other documents we subsequently file pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the "Exchange Act" in this prospectus, prior to the termination of this offering, including all such documents we may file with the SEC after the date of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement, will also be incorporated by reference into this prospectus and deemed to be part of this prospectus from the date of the filing of such reports and documents. We also incorporate by reference future reports on Form 6-K that we subsequently furnish to the SEC after the date of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement that are identified in such reports as being incorporated by reference in this prospectus.



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You may request a free copy of any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Building 12, Block B, Phase II  
Biobay Industrial Park  
218 Sangtian St.  
Suzhou Industrial Park, 215123  
People's Republic of China  
+86 512-6262-6701

Exhibits to the filings will not be sent, however, unless those exhibits have specifically been incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement.

## OUR COMPANY

### Overview

We are a global clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company dedicated to discovering and developing breakthrough cell therapies to address major industry challenges and fulfill unmet medical needs in the treatment of cancer. We aim to disrupt conventional approaches to CAR-T cell therapies with our proprietary technology platforms—FasTCAR and TruUCAR.

- With FasTCAR, we are able to deliver younger, less exhausted T cells for autologous cell therapies with enhanced activities and next-day manufacturing versus the industry norm of two to six weeks. Our lead FasTCAR-enabled autologous product candidate, GC012F, has achieved high percentage of negative minimal residual disease, or MRD-, stringent complete responses, or sCR, in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma, or r/r MM, patients in an ongoing investigator-initiated Phase 1 trial in China.
- With TruUCAR, we are able to derive T cells from non-HLA-matched healthy donors to generate allogeneic CAR-T cell therapies that are readily available off-the-shelf at lower cost for a broad patient base, including those less suitable for autologous CAR-T cell therapies. Our lead TruUCAR-enabled allogeneic product candidate, GC027, has achieved high percentage of complete responses, or CR, in relapsed or refractory T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, or r/r T-ALL, patients in an ongoing investigator-initiated Phase 1 trial in China.

In addition to our technology platforms, we utilize our proprietary technology modules, Dual CAR, and SMART CART™, to generate enhanced product candidates. With unique construct to take advantage of the suppressive tumor microenvironment, or TME, and effectively combat solid tumors, SMART CART™ is designed to enhance CAR-T cell proliferation and duration of killing, and to resist exhaustion with improved persistence of CAR-T cells. Leveraging our pioneering platforms, technology modules, know-how and experience, we are developing a rich clinical-stage pipeline of multiple autologous and allogeneic product candidates that we believe will unlock the long-held promise of CAR-T cell therapies for a broad range of patients with advanced hematologic malignancies and solid tumors.

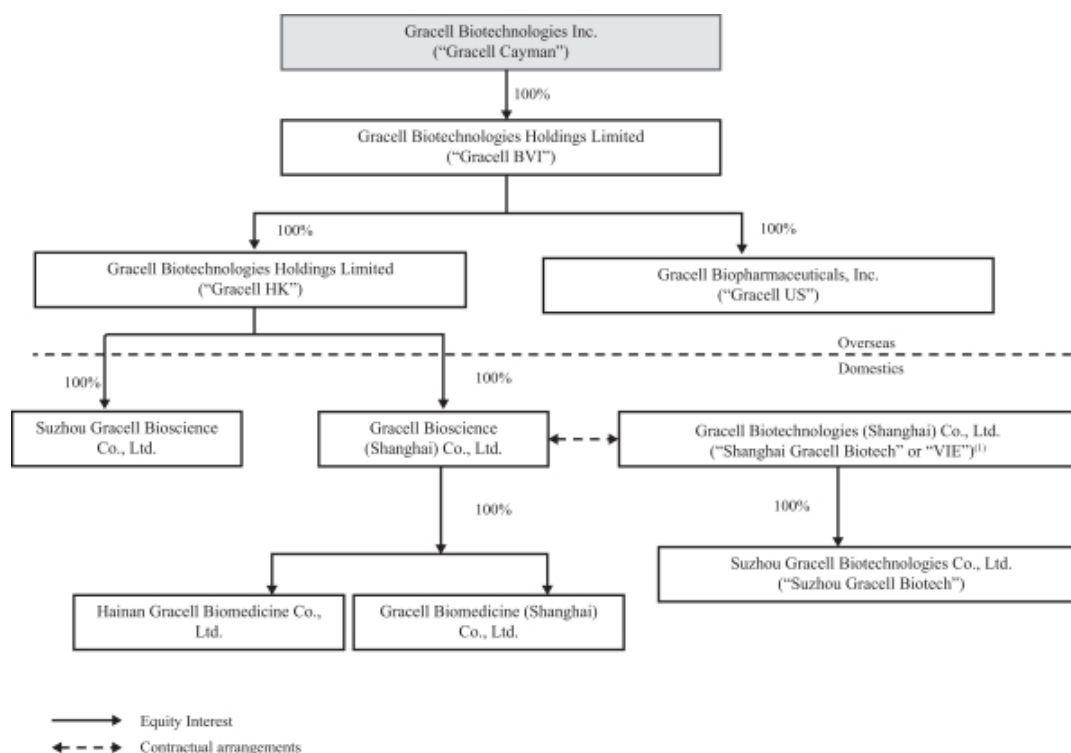
### Our Corporate Structure and Operation in China

Holders of the ADSs are not holding equity interest in the VIE or its subsidiary but instead are holding equity interest in Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., or Gracell Cayman, a Cayman Islands holding company whose consolidated financial results include those of the VIE and its subsidiary under U.S. GAAP.

Gracell Cayman is a Cayman Islands holding company that conducts a significant portion of its operations through its wholly-owned subsidiaries in the United States, Hong Kong and China, as well as a VIE and the VIE's subsidiary. Neither Gracell Cayman nor its subsidiaries own any equity interest or direct foreign investment in the VIE, Gracell Biotechnologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Gracell Biotech, and the VIE's subsidiary, Suzhou Gracell Biotechnologies Co., Ltd., or Suzhou Gracell Biotech. Instead, Gracell Cayman relies on contractual arrangements among its PRC subsidiary, the VIE and the VIE's nominee shareholders, which allow Gracell Cayman to (i) direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and the VIE's subsidiary; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Gracell Cayman is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and the VIE's subsidiary for accounting purposes and is able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and VIE's subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investors in the ADSs or our ordinary shares would not hold any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the VIE and its subsidiary in China and would merely have a contractual relationship with the operating entities in China.

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The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this prospectus, including our significant subsidiaries and other entities that are material to our business:



Note:

- (1) Shareholders of Shanghai Gracell Biotech are Dr. William Wei Cao and Xiaomi Hua holding 99.9% and 0.1%, respectively, of the equity interest in the VIE. Dr. Cao is our Founder, Chairman of board of directors and Chief Executive Officer.

### **Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders**

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements by and among Gracell Bioscience (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or the WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders. These contractual arrangements enable us to (i) direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and its subsidiary; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and assets of the VIE and its subsidiary when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Gracell Cayman is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and the VIE's subsidiary for accounting purposes and is able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and VIE's subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investors in the ADSs or our ordinary shares would not hold any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the VIE and its subsidiary in China and would merely have a contractual relationship with the operating entities in China.

### *Voting Rights Proxy Agreement and Power of Attorney*

On November 10, 2020, Dr. William Wei Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an amendment to voting rights proxy agreement with the WFOE and the VIE and executed a power of attorney, superseding the

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voting right proxy agreement and the power of attorney he previously executed on January 3, 2019, to irrevocably authorize the WFOE to act as his attorney-in-fact to exercise all of his rights as a shareholder of the VIE, including, but not limited to, the right to (i) propose to hold and attend shareholders' meetings, (ii) vote on any resolution that requires a shareholder vote pursuant to the applicable laws and article of association of the VIE, such as designation and appointment of directors, the chief executive officer and other senior management members of the VIE, and (iii) exercise other shareholder's rights, such as the sale or transfer of all or part of the equity interests owned by such shareholder. The voting rights proxy agreement will remain effective for 20 years. Prior to the expiration of the term, the WFOE may extend the term through written notification at its sole discretion.

On November 10, 2020, Xiaomi Hua, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into a voting rights proxy agreement and a power of attorney, each contains terms substantially similar to the amendment to voting rights proxy agreement and power of attorney executed by Dr. Cao respectively, as described above.

### *Equity Pledge Agreements*

On November 10, 2020, Dr. Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an equity pledge supplementary agreement with the WFOE and the VIE, superseding the equity pledge agreement he previously executed on March 6, 2020, pursuant to which Dr. Cao pledges all of his equity interest in the VIE to the WFOE to guarantee the performance by Dr. Cao and the VIE of their obligations under the contractual arrangements, including the technical consultation and service agreement, the business cooperation agreement, the call option agreement, the voting rights proxy agreement and the power of attorney. In the event of a breach by any of the VIE's shareholders of their contractual obligations under these agreements, the WFOE, as pledgee, will have the right to dispose of the pledged equity interests in the VIE. Dr. Cao agrees that, during the term of the equity pledge agreement, he will not dispose of the pledged equity interests or create or allow any encumbrance on the pledged equity interests without the prior written consent of the WFOE, except for the performance of the call option agreement. The equity pledge agreements will remain effective until the VIE and its shareholders discharge all of their obligations under the contractual arrangements. On November 10, 2020, Xiaomi Hua, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an equity pledge agreement, which contains terms substantially similar to the equity pledge supplementary agreement executed by Dr. Cao, as described above. We have registered the equity pledge with the local branches of the Administration for Market Regulation in accordance with applicable PRC law.

### *Spouse Consent Letter*

On November 10, 2020, the spouse of Dr. Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in the VIE held by Dr. Cao will be disposed of pursuant to the equity pledge agreement, the voting rights proxy agreement and the call option agreement. The spouse agreed not to make any assertions in connection with the equity interest in the VIE held by Dr. Cao.

### *Technical Consultation and Service Agreement*

Pursuant to the technical consultation and service agreement between the WFOE and the VIE, dated January 3, 2019, the WFOE has the exclusive right to provide to the VIE consultation and services related to, among other things, training and technical support, marketing, management and operation. Without the WFOE's written consent, the VIE shall not accept any consultation or services covered by this agreement from any third party. The WFOE has the sole and exclusive ownership of intellectual property rights created as a result of the performance of this agreement. The VIE agrees to pay the WFOE an annual service fee at an amount agreed by the WFOE. This agreement will remain effective for a 20-year term and then can be renewed at the WFOE's sole discretion.

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### *Business Cooperation Agreement*

Pursuant to the business corporation agreement between the WFOE and the VIE, dated January 3, 2019, the WFOE has the exclusive right to provide to the VIE technical support, business support and related consulting services. The WFOE has exclusive right and interests in all intellectual properties arising out of or created during the performance of this agreement. The VIE agrees to pay the WFOE a monthly service fee at an amount agreed by the WFOE. The VIE has no right of early termination while the WFOE may terminate this agreement upon a 30-day prior written notice at any time.

### *Call Option Agreement*

The WFOE, the VIE and Dr. Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an amendment to call option agreement on November 10, 2020, superseding the call option agreement Dr. Cao previously executed on January 3, 2019, pursuant to which he irrevocably grants the WFOE an exclusive option to purchase, or have its designated person or persons to purchase, at its discretion, to the extent permitted by PRC law, all or part of his equity interests in the VIE, and such option may be exercised at the lowest price permitted by applicable PRC law. Any proceeds received by Dr. Cao from the exercise of the option shall be remitted to the WFOE or its designated party, to the extent permitted by applicable PRC law. Dr. Cao undertakes that without the WFOE's prior written consent, he shall not take any actions that may have material effects on the VIE's assets, businesses and liabilities, nor shall they appoint or replace any directors of the VIE.

On November 10, 2020, Xiaomi Hua, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into a call option agreement, which contains terms substantially similar to the amendment to call option agreement executed by Dr. Cao, as described above.

We rely on the performance by the VIE and its shareholders of their obligations under the contracts to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance. The shareholders of the VIE may not act in the best interests of us or may not perform their obligations under these contracts. Such risks exist throughout the period in which we intend to operate certain portion of our business through the contractual arrangements with the VIE. In addition, our corporate structure is subject to risks associated with our contractual arrangements with the VIE. These contractual arrangements have not been tested in a court of law in the PRC. If the PRC government finds that these contractual arrangements do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, we and the VIE could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in the operations of the VIE and its subsidiary. This would result in the VIE and its subsidiary being deconsolidated. As of December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, 41%, 24%, 15% of our assets were held by the VIE, respectively. An event that results in the deconsolidation of the VIE would have a material adverse effect on our operations and result in the value of the securities diminish substantially or even become worthless. There are substantial uncertainties regarding potential future actions by the PRC government that could affect the enforceability of the contractual arrangements with the VIE and consequently, significantly affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a whole. For a detailed description of the risks associated with our corporate structure, see "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure."

### **The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act**

Our securities will be prohibited from trading if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the PCAOB for three consecutive years, pursuant to the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or HFCAA. On December 2, 2021, the SEC issued amendments to finalize the interim final rules previously adopted in March 2021 to implement the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCAA. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determinations that it is unable to inspect or investigate completely PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong without the approval of the Chinese authorities. Our auditor, an independent registered public accounting firm, is

located in China and thus is subject to such determinations announced by the PCAOB on December 16, 2021. In March 2022, the SEC issued its first “Conclusive list of issuers identified under the HFCAA” indicating that those companies are now formally subject to the delisting provisions if they remain on the list for three consecutive years. In May 2022, we were conclusively identified by the SEC under the HFCAA. See <https://www.sec.gov/hfcaa>.

Pursuant to the HFCAA, our securities will be prohibited from trading on any national securities exchange and in the over-the-counter market in the United States in 2024 if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the PCAOB for three consecutive years, or in 2023 if the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act passed by the U.S. Senate on June 22, 2021 is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, which would reduce the time period under the HFCAA to two consecutive years. The termination in or any restriction on the trading of our securities will significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer securities to investors, or cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Our ADSs will be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in 2024 if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China, or 2023 if proposed changes to the law are enacted. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.”

## **Summary of Risk Factors**

We face various legal and operational risks and uncertainties related to doing business in China, including complex and evolving PRC laws and regulations. For example, we face risks associated with regulatory approvals on offshore offerings, the use of variable interest entities, anti-monopoly regulatory actions, and oversight on cybersecurity and data privacy, as well as the lack of inspection by the PCAOB on our independent registered public accounting firm, which may impact our ability to conduct certain businesses, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. These risks could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of the ADSs, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless, as further explained below:

- The PRC government has significant authority to regulate or intervene in the China operations of an offshore holding company, such as us, at any time. Therefore, investors in the ADSs and our business face potential uncertainty from the PRC government’s policy. The Chinese government may intervene or influence our operations at any time, or may exert more control over offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers, which could result in a material change in our operations and/or the value of our ADSs. Any actions by the Chinese government to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The PRC government has significant authority to regulate or intervene in the China operations of an offshore holding company, such as us, at any time. Therefore, investors in the ADSs and our business face potential uncertainty from the PRC government’s policy”;
- We believe that our corporate structure and contractual arrangements with the VIE comply with the current applicable PRC laws and regulations. As of the date of this prospectus, we believe that our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE are not required to obtain permission or approval from the Chinese Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC, or the Cyberspace Administration of China, or the CAC, to operate their respective business in China or to approve our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders. However, PRC laws and regulations governing the conditions and the requirements of such approval are uncertain and the relevant government authorities have broad discretion in interpreting these laws and regulations. Accordingly, the PRC regulatory authorities may take a different view. There can be no assurance that the PRC government authorities would agree that our

corporate structure or any of the above contractual arrangements comply with PRC licensing, registration or other regulatory requirements, with existing policies or with requirements or policies that may be adopted in the future. On December 28, 2021, the CAC, and several other regulatory authorities in China jointly promulgated the Cybersecurity Review Measures, which came into effect on February 15, 2022. As the Cybersecurity Review Measures was newly issued, there remain uncertainties as to how it would be interpreted and enforced, and to what extent it may affect us. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The approval, filing or other requirements of the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC government authorities may be required under PRC law in connection with our issuance of securities overseas.” As of the date of this prospectus, we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning, or sanctions regarding our corporate structure and contractual arrangements from the CSRC, CAC or any other PRC governmental agency. If we, our subsidiaries or the VIE (i) do not receive or maintain such permissions or approvals if required, (ii) inadvertently conclude that such permissions or approvals are not required, or (iii) if applicable laws, regulations, or interpretations change and we are required to obtain such permissions or approvals in the future, ADSs may significantly decline in value or become worthless if we are unable to assert our contractual rights over the economic benefits and assets of the VIE and its subsidiaries. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure”; and

- Recently, the PRC government initiated a series of regulatory actions and released guidelines to regulate business operations in China with little advance notice, including those related to data security or anti-monopoly concerns, which may have an impact on our ability to conduct certain business in China, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. For a detailed description of risks and regulations related to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China.”

Below please find a summary of the principal risks we face, organized under relevant headings. These risks are discussed more fully in the section titled “Risk Factors.”

### ***Risks Related to Doing Business in China***

- The PRC government has significant authority to regulate or intervene in the China operations of an offshore holding company, such as us, at any time. Therefore, investors in the ADSs and our business face potential uncertainty from the PRC government’s policy.
- You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing actions in China against us or our management based on foreign laws. It may also be difficult for overseas regulators or you to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China.
- Changes in U.S. and international trade policies, particularly with regard to China, may adversely impact our business and operating results.
- The approval, filing or other requirements of the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC government authorities may be required under PRC law in connection with our issuance of securities overseas.
- We and our shareholders face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises, assets attributed to a PRC establishment of a non-PRC company or immovable properties located in China owned by non-PRC companies.
- The PCAOB is currently unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections over our auditor deprives our investors with the benefits of such inspections.
- Our ADSs will be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in 2024 if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China, or 2023 if proposed changes to the law are enacted. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.

- On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two. On February 4, 2022, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the America Competes Act of 2022 which includes the exact same amendments as the bill passed by the Senate. The America Competes Act however includes a broader range of legislation not related to the HFCAA in response to the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act passed by the Senate in 2021. The U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate will need to agree on amendments to these respective bills to align the legislation and pass their amended bills before the President can sign into law. It is unclear when the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives will resolve the differences in the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act and the America Competes Act of 2022 bills currently passed, or when the U.S. President will sign on the bill to make the amendment into law, or at all.
- Various proceedings and legislative and regulatory developments due to political tensions between the U.S. and China may have an adverse impact on our listing and trading in the U.S., including adverse impact on the market prices of the ADSs.
- Proceedings instituted by the SEC against the “big four” PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, adverse impact on the trading prices of the ADSs, or possible delisting.

***Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure***

- The uncertainties in the PRC legal system may subject our contractual arrangements to different interpretations or enforcement challenges, or subject us to severe penalties or force us to relinquish our interests in our operations.
- We rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control.

***Risks Related to Our Limited Operating History, Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital***

- We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company with limited operating history, which may make it difficult for you to evaluate the success of our business to date and to assess our future viability.
- We have incurred significant losses in every year since our inception. We expect to continue to incur losses over the next several years and may never achieve or maintain profitability.
- We will need to obtain funding from time to time to complete the development and any commercialization of our product candidates, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to raise capital when needed, we may be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or other operations.
- Raising additional capital may cause dilution to holders of the ADSs or other securities of our company, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our technologies or product candidates.

***Risks Related to the Development of Our Product Candidates***

- All of our product candidates are in early stages of development. If we are unable to advance our product candidates through clinical development, obtain regulatory approval and ultimately commercialize our product candidates, or experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be materially harmed.
- Our product candidates are based on novel technologies, which make it difficult to predict the timing, results and cost of product candidate development and likelihood of obtaining regulatory approval.



- Our future success is highly dependent on the regulatory approval of GC012F, GC027, GC502 and our other pipeline programs. All of our product candidates will require significant preclinical study and clinical trial before we can seek regulatory approval for and launch a product commercially.
- We may not be successful in our efforts to extend our pipeline of product candidates, including identifying or discovering additional product candidates in the future.
- Our preclinical programs may experience delays or may never advance to clinical trials, which would adversely affect our ability to obtain regulatory approvals or commercialize these product candidates on a timely basis or at all, which would have an adverse effect on our business.
- Adverse effects or other safety risks associated with our product candidates could delay or preclude approval, cause us to suspend or discontinue clinical trials, cause us to abandon product candidates, limit the commercial profile of an approved label or result in significant negative consequences following any potential marketing approval.
- We have derived and plan to continue to derive results from investigator-initiated trials of our product candidates to expedite our global clinical development activities. Investigator-initiated trials are sponsored and conducted by principal investigators. As a result, our role and access to the clinical results and data are limited and there is no assurance that the clinical data from these trials will be accepted or considered by the FDA, the NMPA, or other comparable regulatory authorities.

#### ***Risks Related to Our Business Operations***

- As a company currently with substantial operations outside of the United States, our business is subject to economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with international operations.
- We are a fast-growing emerging company and may experience difficulties in managing this growth.

#### ***Risks Related to Regulatory Approval of Our Product Candidates and Other Legal Compliance Matters***

- Even if we complete the necessary preclinical studies and clinical trials, the regulatory approval process is expensive, time-consuming and uncertain and may prevent us from obtaining approvals for the commercialization of some or all of our product candidates. As a result, we cannot predict when or if, and in which territories, we will obtain marketing approval to commercialize a product candidate.
- Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in one jurisdiction does not mean that we will be successful in obtaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in other jurisdictions.

#### ***Risks Related to the Commercialization of Our Product Candidates***

- If we are unable to establish sales, marketing and distribution capabilities for our product candidates, or enter into sales, marketing and distribution agreements with third parties, we may not be successful in commercializing our product candidates, if and when they are approved.
- We operate in a rapidly changing industry and face significant competition, which may result in others discovering, developing or commercializing products before or more successfully than we do.

#### ***Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property***

- If we are unable to obtain, maintain, defend and enforce patent and other intellectual property rights for our technologies and product candidates, or if the scope of the patent and other intellectual property rights obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors and other third parties could develop and commercialize technology and biologics similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our technology and product candidates may be impaired.

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- The intellectual property landscape around technology involving cellular therapies, including CAR-T cell therapies, is highly dynamic, and third parties may initiate legal proceedings alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights, the outcome of which would be uncertain and could significantly harm our business.

### ***Risks Related to the ADSs***

- If we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, our ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis could be impaired.
- Holders of the ADSs have fewer rights than our shareholders and must act through the depositary to exercise their rights.

### **Transfer of Cash Through Our Organization**

Although we consolidate the results of the VIE and its subsidiaries under U.S. GAAP, we only have access to the assets or earnings of the VIE and its subsidiaries through our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders. The cash flows that have occurred between Gracell Cayman, its subsidiaries and the VIE and its subsidiaries are summarized as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2019	2020	2021	
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
		(in thousands)		
Fees paid for services to the VIE and its subsidiaries	6,604	16,906	16,226	2,546

### **Restrictions and Limitations on Transfer of Cash**

Gracell Cayman is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and its businesses in China are conducted mainly through its PRC subsidiaries and partly through the VIE and its subsidiary. While we currently do not have cash management policies and procedures on the transfer of funds within our group, we face various restrictions and limitations on foreign exchange, our ability to transfer cash between entities, across borders and to U.S. investors, and our ability to distribute earnings from our subsidiaries and/or the VIE and its subsidiaries, to Gracell Cayman and holders of the ADSs as well as the ability to settle amounts owed under the contractual arrangements with the VIE.

Uncertainties regarding the interpretation and implementation of the contractual arrangements with the VIE could limit our ability to enforce such agreements. If the PRC authorities determine that the contractual arrangements constituting part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC regulations, or if current regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, our ability to settle amount owed by the VIE under the VIE agreements may be seriously hindered.

Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE and its PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until the total amount set aside reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. Our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE and its subsidiaries may also allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to employee welfare and bonus funds at their discretion. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. Furthermore, if the WFOE incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements we currently have in place in a manner that would materially and adversely affect the WFOE's ability to pay dividends and other distributions to us. Any limitation on the ability

of our PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, to distribute dividends to us or on the ability of the VIE to make payments to the WFOE may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—PRC Regulation—Other PRC National- and Provincial-Level Laws and Regulations – Regulations Relating to Dividend Distributions” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Gracell HK may be considered a non-resident enterprise for tax purposes, so that any dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries to Gracell HK may be regarded as China-sourced income and, as a result, may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. If we are required under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law to pay income tax for any dividends we receive from PRC subsidiaries, or if Gracell HK is determined by PRC government authority as receiving benefits from reduced income tax rate due to a structure or arrangement that is primarily tax-driven, it would materially and adversely affect the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay to our shareholders and ADS holders. If the PRC tax authorities determine that Gracell Cayman is a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be required to withhold a 10% tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders and ADS holders, in each case that are non-resident enterprises. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—Dividends we receive from our subsidiaries located in the PRC may be subject to PRC withholding tax, which could materially and adversely affect the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay our shareholders.”

In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders, including our ADS holders, may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 10% on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares if such income is treated as sourced from within the PRC. Furthermore, if Gracell Cayman were deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise, dividends paid to our non-PRC individual shareholders, including our ADS holders, and any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or ordinary shares by such holders may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 20% which in the case of dividends may be withheld at source. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—If we are classified as a “resident enterprise” of China under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we and our non-PRC shareholders could be subject to unfavorable tax consequences, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.”

Our offshore entities are permitted under PRC laws and regulations to provide funding to our PRC subsidiaries only through loans or capital contributions, subject to the approval of government authorities and limits on the amount of capital contributions and loans. This may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds from our offshore capital raising activities to make loans or capital contribution to our PRC subsidiaries. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from making loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiary.”

Additionally, the PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, such as profit distributions and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC, or the SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. Dividends payments to us by Gracell HK in foreign currencies are subject to the condition that the remittance of such dividends outside of the PRC complies with certain procedures under PRC foreign exchange regulations, such as the overseas investment registrations by our shareholders or the ultimate shareholders of our corporate shareholders who are PRC residents. Approvals by or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, our PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to

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us and our access to cash generated from its operations will be restricted. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment” and “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Fluctuation in exchange rates could have a negative effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.”

### **Taxation on Dividends or Distributions**

Gracell Cayman’s source of dividend partly comes from dividends paid by its PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, which in part depends on payments received from the VIE under the contractual arrangements with the VIE. None of our subsidiaries has declared or paid any dividend or distribution to us. We have never declared or paid any dividend on our ordinary shares and we have no current intention to pay dividends to shareholders or holders of ADSs. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to fund the research and development of our product candidates and the development and growth of our business. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, Gracell Cayman is not subject to tax on income or capital gains. Upon payments of dividends to our shareholders, no Cayman Islands withholding tax will be imposed. For purposes of illustration, the following discussion reflects the hypothetical taxes that might be required to be paid in Mainland China and Hong Kong, assuming that: (i) we have taxable earnings in the VIE, and (ii) we determine to pay a dividend in the future:

Hypothetical pre-tax earnings in the VIE	100%
Tax on earnings at statutory rate of 25% at WFOE level	(25)%
Amount to be distributed as dividend from WFOE to Gracell HK	75%
Withholding tax at tax treaty rate of 5%	(3.75)%
Amount to be distributed as dividend at Gracell HK level and net distribution to Gracell Cayman	71.25%

Notes:

- (1) For purposes of this example, the tax calculation has been simplified. The hypothetical book pre-tax earnings amount is assumed to equal Chinese taxable income.
- (2) China’s Enterprise Income Tax Law imposes a withholding income tax of 10% on dividends distributed by a Foreign Invested Enterprise to its immediate holding company outside of Mainland China. A lower withholding income tax rate of 5% is applied if the Foreign Invested Enterprise’s immediate holding company is registered in Hong Kong or other jurisdictions that have a tax treaty arrangement with Mainland China, subject to a qualification review at the time of the distribution. There is no incremental tax at Gracell HK level for any dividend distribution to Gracell Cayman.
- (3) If a 10% withholding income tax rate is imposed, the withholding tax will be 7.5 and the amount to be distributed as dividend at Gracell HK level and net distribution to Gracell Cayman will be 67.5.

### **Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**

For more details regarding our condensed consolidated financial statements, see “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Data,” “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Data” and “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Cash Flows Data” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

### **Corporate Information**

In May 2018, we incorporated Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., or Gracell Cayman, under the laws of the Cayman Islands as our offshore holding company. Our principal executive offices are located at Building 12, Block B, Phase II, Biobay Industrial Park, 218 Sangtian St., Suzhou Industrial Park, People’s Republic of China.

Our telephone number at this address is +86-512-6262-6701. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at 4th Floor, Harbour Place, 103 South Church Street, P.O. Box 10240, Grand Cayman, KY1-1002, Cayman Islands. We have appointed Cogency Global Inc., located at 122 East 42nd Street, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10168, as our agent upon whom process may be served in any action brought against us under the securities laws of the United States in connection with offerings of securities registered by the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. Investors should submit any inquiries to the address and telephone number of our principal executive offices.

### **Implications of Being a Foreign Private Issuer**

Because we qualify as a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act that are applicable to U.S. domestic public companies, including:

- the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act;
- the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their share ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time;
- the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial and other specified information, or current reports on Form 8-K, upon the occurrence of specified significant events; and
- the selective disclosure rules by issuers of material nonpublic information under Regulation FD.

We are required to file an annual report on Form 20-F within four months of the end of each fiscal year. The information we are required to file with or furnished to the SEC will be less extensive and less timely compared to that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers. Foreign private issuers are also exempt from certain more stringent executive compensation disclosure rules. Thus, as long as we remain a foreign private issuer, we will continue to be exempt from the more stringent compensation disclosures required of companies that are neither an emerging growth company nor a foreign private issuer.

### **Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company**

As a company with less than \$1.07 billion in revenue for the last fiscal year, we qualify as an “emerging growth company” pursuant to the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, related to the assessment of the effectiveness of the emerging growth company’s internal control over financial reporting. We have elected to take advantage of such exemptions.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of our fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of at least \$1.07 billion; (b) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the completion of this offering; (c) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt; or (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of ADSs representing our ordinary shares that are held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act discussed above.

## **Permissions Required from the PRC Authorities for Our Issuance of Securities to Foreign Investors**

The PRC government has recently indicated an intent to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas by and/or foreign investments in China-based issuers. For example, on December 24, 2021, the CSRC published the draft Administrative Provisions of the State Council on the Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments), or the Draft Overseas Listing Regulations, and the draft Measures for the Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities Record- filings by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments), or the Draft Overseas Listing Measures, for public comments. These drafts stipulate that PRC domestic companies that seek to offer and list securities in overseas markets directly or indirectly shall complete the filing procedures with and report relevant information to the CSRC. For more detailed information, see “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Doing Business in China – The approval, filing or other requirements of the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC government authorities may be required under PRC law in connection with our issuance of securities overseas.”

In connection with our issuance of securities to foreign investors, under current PRC laws, regulations, and rules, as of the date of this prospectus, based on the legal advice of our PRC legal counsel, AllBright Law Offices, we, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and the VIE’s subsidiary, (i) are not required to obtain any permissions or approvals from the CSRC; and (ii) are not required to go through cybersecurity review by the CAC. However, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws. Accordingly, a PRC government agency may take a view that is contrary to the above conclusion. In addition, we, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and VIE’s subsidiary have not been asked to obtain or denied such permissions by any PRC authority. In addition, as of the date of this prospectus, we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning, or sanctions regarding our corporate structure and contractual arrangements from the CSRC, CAC or any other PRC governmental agency.

## RISK FACTORS

Investment in any securities offered pursuant to this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement involves risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors incorporated by reference to our most recent annual report on Form 20-F and all other information contained or incorporated by reference into this prospectus, as updated by our subsequent filings under the Exchange Act, and the risk factors and other information contained in the applicable prospectus supplement and any applicable free writing prospectus before acquiring any of such securities. The occurrence of any of these risks might cause you to lose all or part of your investment in the offered securities.

### Risks Related to Doing Business in China

***The PRC government has significant authority to regulate or intervene in the China operations of an offshore holding company, such as us, at any time. Therefore, investors in the ADSs and our business face potential uncertainty from the PRC government's policy.***

We conduct our operations in China through our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE and its subsidiary. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. The PRC government's significant oversight over our business operation could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of our ADSs. The Chinese government may intervene or influence our operations at any time, or may exert more control over offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers, which could result in a material change in our operations and/or the value of our ADSs. Any actions by the Chinese government to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or become worthless.

The new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations imposed by the central or local governments may require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations, and if relevant regulations are issued and become effective in a short notice, we may not be able to take the required actions in a timely manner without allocating significant resource.

***You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing actions in China against us or our management based on foreign laws. It may also be difficult for overseas regulators or you to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China.***

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. We conduct a material portion of our operations in China and a material portion of our assets are located in China. In addition, many of our senior executive officers and directors reside within China for a significant portion of the time and some of them are PRC nationals. As a result, it may be difficult for you to effect service of process upon us or those persons inside China. It may also be difficult for you to enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained in U.S. courts based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands or the PRC would (i) recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts against us or our directors or officers that are predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States, or (ii) entertain original actions brought in the Cayman Islands against us or our directors or officers that are predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state in the United States.

The recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments are provided for under the PRC Civil Procedures Law. PRC courts may recognize and enforce foreign judgments in accordance with the requirements of the PRC Civil Procedures Law and other applicable laws, regulations and interpretations based either on treaties between China and the country where the judgment is made or on principles of reciprocity between jurisdictions. China does not have any treaties or other forms of written arrangement with the United States that provide for the

reciprocal recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. In addition, according to the PRC Civil Procedures Law, the PRC courts will not enforce a foreign judgment against us or our directors and officers if they decide that the judgment violates the basic principles of PRC laws or national sovereignty, security or the public interest. As a result, it is uncertain whether and on what basis a PRC court would enforce a judgment rendered by a court in the United States.

It may also be difficult for you or overseas regulators to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China. For example, in China, there are significant legal and other obstacles to obtaining information, documents and materials needed for regulatory investigations or litigation outside China or otherwise with respect to foreign entities. Although the authorities in China may establish a regulatory cooperation mechanism with the securities regulatory authorities of another country or region to implement cross-border supervision and administration, such regulatory cooperation with the securities regulatory authorities in the United States may not be efficient in the absence of mutual and practical cooperation mechanism. Furthermore, according to Article 177 of the PRC Securities Law, which became effective in March 2020, no overseas securities regulator is allowed to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within the territory of the PRC. Accordingly, without the consent of the competent PRC securities regulators and relevant authorities, no entity or individual may provide the documents and materials relating to securities business activities to overseas parties. While detailed interpretation of or implementing rules under Article 177 have yet to be promulgated, the inability for an overseas securities regulator to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within China may further increase difficulties faced by you in protecting your interests. On April 2, 2022, CSRC, MoF, National Administration of State Secrets Protection, and National Archives Administration jointly issued a draft of the revision on Provisions on Strengthening Confidentiality and Archives Administration of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies for public comments, or Confidentiality Provision Revision Draft, pursuant to which, a PRC domestic company that plans to, either directly or through its overseas listed entity, publicly disclose or provide to relevant entities or individuals including securities companies, securities service providers, and overseas regulators, documents and materials that contain state secrets or government work secrets, shall first obtain approval from competent authorities according to law, and file with the secrecy administrative department at the same level. Where there is ambiguity or dispute over the identification of a state secret, a request shall be submitted to the competent secrecy administrative department for determination; where there is ambiguity or dispute over the identification of a government work secret, a request shall be submitted to the competent government authority for determination. In addition, Confidentiality Provision Revision Draft also provides that overseas securities regulators and competent overseas authorities may request to investigate, including to collect evidence for investigation purpose, or inspect a domestic company that has been listed or offered securities in an overseas market or securities companies and securities service providers that undertake securities business for such domestic companies. Such investigation and inspection shall be conducted under a cross-border regulatory cooperation mechanism, and the CSRC and competent authorities of the Chinese government will provide necessary assistance pursuant to bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms. Before cooperating with the investigation and inspection by, or providing documents and materials to overseas securities regulators or other competent overseas authorities, such domestic companies, securities companies and securities service providers shall report to the CSRC or other competent authorities.

***Changes in U.S. and international trade policies, particularly with regard to China, may adversely impact our business and operating results.***

The U.S. government has recently made statements and taken certain actions that may lead to potential changes to U.S. and international trade policies, including imposing several rounds of tariffs affecting certain products manufactured in China. In March 2018, U.S. President Donald J. Trump announced the imposition of tariffs on steel and aluminum entering the United States and in June 2018 announced further tariffs targeting goods imported from China. Recently both China and the United States have each imposed tariffs indicating the potential for further trade barriers. It is unknown whether and to what extent new tariffs (or other new laws or regulations) will be adopted, or the effect that any such actions would have on us or our industry. While we have not started commercialization of drug candidates, any unfavorable government policies on international trade,



such as capital controls or tariffs, may affect the demand for our drug products, the competitive position of our drug products, the hiring of scientists and other research and development personnel, and import or export of raw materials in relation to drug development, or prevent us from selling our drug products in certain countries. If any new tariffs, legislation and/or regulations are implemented, or if existing trade agreements are renegotiated or, in particular, if the U.S. government takes retaliatory trade actions due to the recent U.S.-China trade tension, such changes could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

***Dividends we receive from our subsidiaries located in the PRC may be subject to PRC withholding tax, which could materially and adversely affect the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay our shareholders.***

The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law classifies enterprises as resident enterprises and non-resident enterprises. The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law provides that an income tax rate of 20% may be applicable to dividends payable to non-resident investors, which (i) do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC, or (ii) have an establishment or place of business in the PRC but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within the PRC. The State Council of the PRC reduced such rate to 10% through the implementation regulations of the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law. Further, pursuant to the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement between Hong Kong and Mainland China, or the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement, and the Notice on Certain Issues with Respect to the Enforcement of Dividend Provisions in Tax Treaties issued in February 2009 by the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC, or the SAT, if a Hong Kong resident enterprise owns more than 25% of the equity interest in a company in China at all times during the 12-month period immediately prior to obtaining a dividend from such company, the 10% withholding tax on dividends is reduced to 5% provided that certain other conditions and requirements under the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement and other applicable PRC laws are satisfied at the discretion of relevant PRC tax authority.

If our British Virgin Island subsidiary and our Hong Kong subsidiary are considered as non-resident enterprises and our Hong Kong subsidiary is considered as a Hong Kong resident enterprise under the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement and is determined by the competent PRC tax authority to have satisfied relevant conditions and requirements, then the dividends paid to our Hong Kong subsidiary by its PRC subsidiary may be subject to the reduced income tax rate of 5% under the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement. However, based on the Notice on Certain Issues with Respect to the Enforcement of Dividend Provisions in Tax Treaties, if the relevant PRC tax authorities determine, in their discretion, that a company benefits from such reduced income tax rate due to a structure or arrangement that is primarily tax-driven, such PRC tax authorities may adjust the preferential tax treatment. In addition, based on the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Relating to Beneficial Owner in Tax Treaties, effective from April 1, 2018, under certain conditions a company cannot be defined as a beneficial owner under the treaty and thus are not entitled to the abovementioned reduced income tax rate of 5% under the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement. If we are required under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law to pay income tax for any dividends we receive from our subsidiaries in China, or if our Hong Kong subsidiary is determined by PRC government authority as receiving benefits from reduced income tax rate due to a structure or arrangement that is primarily tax-driven, it would materially and adversely affect the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay to our shareholders and may also have an adverse impact on the value of the ADSs or ordinary shares.

***If we are classified as a “resident enterprise” of China under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we and our non-PRC shareholders could be subject to unfavorable tax consequences, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.***

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise established outside the PRC with “de facto management body” within the PRC is considered a “resident enterprise” and will be subject to the enterprise income tax on its global income at the rate of 25%. The implementation rules define the term “de facto management body” as the body that exercises full and substantial control and overall management over the business, productions, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. In 2009, SAT issued a

circular, known as SAT Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a PRC-controlled enterprise that is incorporated offshore is located in China. Although this circular only applies to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups, not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreigners, the criteria set forth in the circular may reflect the SAT’s general position on how the “de facto management body” text should be applied in determining the tax resident status of all offshore enterprises. According to SAT Circular 82, an offshore incorporated enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be regarded as a PRC tax resident by virtue of having its “de facto management body” in China and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its global income only if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in the PRC; (ii) decisions relating to the enterprise’s financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel in the PRC; (iii) the enterprise’s primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions, are located or maintained in the PRC; and (iv) at least 50% of board members with voting rights or senior executives habitually reside in the PRC.

As advised by our PRC counsel, we will not be considered as a PRC resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes. However, the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “de facto management body.” If the PRC tax authorities determine that we are a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be required to withhold a 10% tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders that are non-resident enterprises, including the holders of the ADSs. In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders, including the ADS holders, may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 10% on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, if such income is treated as sourced from within the PRC. Furthermore, if we are deemed a PRC resident enterprise, dividends paid to our non-PRC individual shareholders, including the ADS holders, and any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or ordinary shares by such shareholders may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 20%, which in the case of dividends may be withheld at source. Any PRC tax liability may be reduced by an applicable tax treaty. However, it is unclear whether non-PRC shareholders of our company would be able to claim the benefits of any tax treaties between their country of tax residence and the PRC in the event that we are treated as a PRC resident enterprise. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares.

SAT Public Notice 7 further clarifies that, if a non-resident enterprise derives income by acquiring and selling shares in an offshore listed enterprise in the public market, such income will not be subject to PRC tax. However, there is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Bulletin 37 and SAT Public Notice 7, we and our non-PRC resident shareholders may be required to file a return and being taxed under SAT Bulletin 37 and SAT Public Notice 7.

In addition to the uncertainty as to the application of the “resident enterprise” classification, we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not amend or revise the taxation laws, rules and regulations to impose stricter tax requirements or higher tax rates. Any of such changes could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

#### ***Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment***

Currently, the RMB cannot be freely converted into any foreign currency. The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiary to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency dominated obligations. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and expenditures from trade-related transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, for most capital account items, approval from or

registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of bank loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of the ADSs.

***Fluctuation in exchange rates could have a negative effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment***

The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions in China and by China's foreign exchange policies. Since June 2010, the RMB has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. On November 30, 2015, the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund completed the regular five-year review of the basket of currencies that make up the Special Drawing Right, or the SDR, and decided that with effect from October 1, 2016, the RMB is determined to be a freely usable currency and will be included in the SDR basket as a fifth currency, along with the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Japanese yen and the British pound. Since the fourth quarter of 2016, the RMB has depreciated significantly in the backdrop of a surging U.S. dollar and persistent capital outflows of China. With the development of the foreign exchange market and progress toward interest rate liberalization and RMB internationalization, the PRC government may in the future announce further changes to the exchange rate system, and we cannot assure you that the RMB will not appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the future. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar in the future.

Significant revaluation of the RMB may have a negative effect on your investment. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars we receive into RMB for our operations, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert our RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us.

Very limited hedging options are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may decide to enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these hedges may be limited and we may not be able to adequately hedge our exposure or at all. In addition, our currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert RMB into foreign currency or to convert foreign currency into RMB.

***PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from making loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiary***

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

Any loans we extend to our PRC subsidiary, which is treated as a foreign-invested enterprise under PRC law, cannot exceed the statutory limit and must be registered with the local counterpart of the SAFE.

We may also decide to finance our PRC subsidiary by means of capital contributions. According to the relevant PRC regulations on foreign-invested enterprises in China, these capital contributions are subject to

registration with State Administration for Market Regulation or its local counterparts. In addition, the PRC government also restricts the convertibility of foreign currencies into RMB and use of the proceeds. On March 30, 2015, SAFE promulgated the Notice on Reforming the Management Method for the Settlement of Foreign Exchange Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 19, which took effect and replaced certain previous SAFE regulations from June 1, 2015. SAFE further promulgated the Circular on Reforming and Regulating Policies on the Management of Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts, or SAFE Circular 16, effective on June 9, 2016, which, among other things, amends certain provisions of SAFE Circular 19. According to SAFE Circular 19 and SAFE Circular 16, the flow and use of the RMB capital converted from foreign currency denominated registered capital of a foreign-invested company is regulated such that RMB capital may not be used for business beyond its business scope or to provide loans to persons other than affiliates unless otherwise permitted under its business scope. Violations of the applicable circulars and rules may result in severe penalties, including substantial fines as set forth in the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations. These circulars may limit our ability and speed to transfer any offering proceeds we receive to our PRC subsidiary. On October 23, 2019, SAFE promulgated the Circular to Further Facilitating Cross-border Trade and Investment, or SAFE Circular 28, which took effect on the same day. SAFE Circular 28 cancels restrictions on domestic equity investments made with capital funds by non-investing foreign-funded enterprises. If a non-investing foreign-funded enterprise makes domestic equity investment with capital funds obtained from foreign exchange settlement, the investee shall undergo registration formalities for accepting domestic reinvestment and open the “capital account—account for settled foreign exchange to be paid” to receive the corresponding funds according to relevant provisions. However, it still remains unclear how SAFE and competent banks will carry this out in practice. Despite the restrictions and procedural requirements under these SAFE circulars, our PRC subsidiary may use RMB funds converted from foreign currency registered capital to carry out any activities within their normal course of business and business scope, including to fund operational needs, and to make equity investments in domestic companies.

In light of the various requirements imposed by PRC regulations on loans to, and direct investment in, PRC entities by offshore holding companies, we cannot assure you that we have completed or will be able to complete the necessary government registrations, meet the relevant government requirements or obtain the necessary government approvals on a timely basis, or at all, with respect to existing or future loans to our PRC subsidiary or future capital contributions by us to our PRC subsidiary. If we fail to complete such registrations or obtain such approvals, our ability to use any offering proceeds we receive to fund our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

***The approval, filing or other requirements of the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC government authorities may be required under PRC law in connection with our issuance of securities overseas.***

The M&A Rules purport to require offshore special purpose vehicles that are controlled by PRC companies or individuals and that have been formed for the purpose of seeking a public listing on an overseas stock exchange through acquisitions of PRC domestic companies or assets to obtain approval from the CSRC prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. The interpretation and application of the regulations remain unclear. If CSRC’s approval under the M&A Rules is required, it is uncertain whether it would be possible for us to obtain the approval, and any failure to obtain or delay in obtaining CSRC approval for our future issuance of securities overseas would subject us to sanctions imposed by the CSRC and other PRC regulatory agencies.

Furthermore, the recently issued Opinions on Strictly Cracking Down on Illegal Securities Activities emphasized the need to strengthen the administration over “illegal securities activities” and the supervision on overseas listings by China-based companies, and proposed to take effective measures, such as promoting the construction of relevant regulatory systems to deal with the risks and incidents faced by China-based overseas-listed companies, although such opinions did not specify the definition of “illegal securities activities.” On December 24, 2021, the CSRC published the draft Administrative Provisions of the State Council on the

Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments), or the Draft Overseas Listing Regulations, and the draft Measures for the Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities Record-filings by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments), or the Draft Overseas Listing Measures, for public comments. These drafts stipulate that PRC domestic companies that seek to offer and list securities in overseas markets directly or indirectly shall complete the filing procedures with and report relevant information to the CSRC. Pursuant to these drafts, if the issuer meets the following conditions, its offering and listing will be deemed as an “indirect overseas offering and listing by a PRC domestic company” and is therefore subject to the filing requirement: (i) the revenues, profits, total assets or net assets of the Chinese operating entities in the most recent financial year accounts for more than 50% of the corresponding data in the issuer’s audited consolidated financial statements for the same period; (ii) the majority of senior management in charge of business operation are Chinese citizens or have domicile in PRC, and its principal place of business is located in PRC or main business activities are conducted in PRC. In addition, these drafts prescribe that the domestic enterprises should submit filing documents to the CSRC within three business days after the submission of the application for overseas initial public offering, and after completing the filing procedures for an overseas initial public offering and listing, for the purposes of implementing and strengthening the CSRC’s supervision, the issuer will need to comply with continuous filing and reporting requirements after such offering and listing, among others, including the following: (i) reporting material events which arose prior to such offering and listing, (ii) filing for follow-on offerings after the initial offering and listing, (iii) filing for transactions in which the issuer issues securities for acquiring assets, and (iv) reporting material events after the initial offering and listing. However, the Draft Overseas Listing Regulations and the Draft Overseas Listing Measures were released for public comment only, there remains substantial uncertainty, including but not limited to its final content, adoption timeline, effective date or relevant implementation rules. As of the date of this prospectus, we cannot predict the impact of these regulations on maintain the listing status of our ADSs and/or other securities, or any of our future offerings of securities overseas in a foreign country.

In addition, on December 28, 2021, the CAC, and several other regulatory authorities in China jointly promulgated the Cybersecurity Review Measures, which came into effect on February 15, 2022. Pursuant to the Cybersecurity Review Measures, (i) where the relevant activity affects or may affect national security, a CIIO that purchases network products and services, or an internet platform operator that conducts data process activities, shall be subject to the cybersecurity review, (ii) an application for cybersecurity review shall be made by an issuer who is an internet platform operator holding personal information of more than one million users before such issuer applies to list its securities on a foreign stock exchange, and (iii) relevant governmental authorities in the PRC may initiate cybersecurity review if they determine an operator’s network products or services or data processing activities affect or may affect national security. As the Cybersecurity Review Measures was newly issued, there remain uncertainties as to how it would be interpreted and enforced, and to what extent it may affect us.

On July 30, 2021, State Council of the PRC promulgated Regulations on the Security Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure, effective on September 1, 2021, which stipulates the obligations and liabilities of the regulators, society and critical information infrastructure operators, or the CIIOs, in protecting the security of critical information infrastructure, or the CII. In addition, drafts of some of these measures have now been published, including the draft rules on the Measures for the Security Assessment of Personal Information and Important Data to be Transmitted Abroad, which may, upon enactment, require security review before transferring human health-related data out of China. On October 29, 2021, the CAC published the Measures on Security Assessment of Cross-border Transfer of Data (Draft for Comments), which provides that data processors are required to make self-assessment of the risks before transferring data cross-border, and are required to apply for security assessment for cross-border data transfer in any of the certain circumstances.

On December 14, 2021, CAC published the draft Regulations for the Administration of Cyber Data Security, or the Draft Data Security Regulations, for public comments which provides that a data processor who processes personal information of more than 1 million individuals shall go through the cyber security review if it intends to be listed in a foreign country, and if a data processor conducts any data processing activities that affect

or may affect national security, an application for cyber security review shall also be made by such processor. And the Draft Data Security Regulations require data processors processing important data or being listed outside China shall carry out data security assessment annually by itself or through a third party data security service provider and submit assessment report to local agency of the CAC. The Draft Data Security Regulations provide a broad definition of data processing activities, including collection, storage, usage, processing, transfer, provision, publication, deletion and other activities, and the Draft Data Security Regulations also provide a broad definition of data processor as individuals and entities which autonomously determine the purpose and method during data processing activities. However, the Draft Data Security Regulations provide no further elaboration on what constitutes a situation that “affects or may affect national security” and are subject to further changes before being formally adopted and coming into effect.

On December 27, 2021, the NDRC and the MOFCOM, jointly issued the Special Administrative Measures for Entry of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (2021 Version), or the Negative List, which became effective and replaced the previous version on January 1, 2022. Pursuant to Article 6 of the Negative List, if a PRC company, which engages in any business where foreign investment is prohibited under the Negative List, or prohibited businesses, seeks to issue shares overseas and list and trade shares overseas, it must obtain the approval from competent governmental authorities. Additionally, foreign investors in such PRC company must not take part in the company’s operation or management, and their shareholding ratio should be subject to regulations relating to the management of PRC securities investments by foreign investors. According to a set of Q&A published on the NDRC’s official website, a NDRC official indicated that after a PRC company submits its application for overseas listing to the CSRC and where matters relating to prohibited businesses under the Negative List are implicated, the CSRC will consult the regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over the relevant industries and fields.

As of the date of this prospectus, we believe that our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE are not required to obtain permission or approval from the CSRC or the CAC for us to maintain our listing status on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. In addition, as of the date of this prospectus, we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning, or sanctions regarding our corporate structure and contractual arrangements from the CSRC, CAC or any other PRC governmental agency. If the CSRC, the CAC or other relevant PRC regulatory agencies subsequently determine that prior approval is required for any of our future offerings of securities overseas or to maintain the listing status of our ADSs, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain such approval in a timely manner, or at all. The CSRC, the CAC or other PRC regulatory agencies also may take actions requiring us, or making it advisable for us, not to proceed with such offering or maintain the listing status of our ADSs. If we proceed with any of such offering or maintain the listing status of our ADSs without obtaining these regulatory agencies’ approval to the extent it is required, or if we are unable to comply with any new approval requirements which might be adopted for offerings that we have completed prior to the publication of the above-referenced opinions, we may face regulatory actions or other sanctions from these regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in China, limit our ability to pay dividends outside of China, limit our operating privileges in China, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from offering of securities overseas into China or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, as well as the trading price of the ADSs.

Furthermore, if there are any other approvals, filings and/or other administration procedures to be obtained from or completed with the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC regulatory agencies as required by any new laws and regulations for any of our future proposed offering of securities overseas or the listing of the ADSs, we cannot assure you that we can obtain the required approval or complete the required filings or other regulatory procedures in a timely manner, or at all. Any failure to obtain the relevant approvals or complete the filings and other relevant regulatory procedures may subject us to regulatory actions or other sanctions from the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.



***We and our shareholders face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises, assets attributed to a PRC establishment of a non-PRC company or immovable properties located in China owned by non-PRC companies.***

In February 2015, SAT issued a Public Notice Regarding Certain Corporate Income Tax Matters on Indirect Transfer of Properties by Non-Tax Resident Enterprises, or SAT Public Notice 7. SAT Public Notice 7 extends its tax jurisdiction to transactions involving transfer of other taxable assets through offshore transfer of a foreign intermediate holding company. In addition, SAT Public Notice 7 provides clear criteria for assessment of reasonable commercial purposes and has introduced safe harbors for internal group restructurings and the purchase and sale of equity through a public securities market. SAT Public Notice 7 also brings challenges to both foreign transferor and transferee (or other person who is obligated to pay for the transfer) of taxable assets. In October 2017, SAT issued the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source, or SAT Bulletin 37, which came into effect on December 1, 2017. The Bulletin 37 further clarifies the practice and procedure of the withholding of nonresident enterprise income tax. Where a non-resident enterprise transfers taxable assets indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, which is an indirect transfer, the non-resident enterprise as either transferor or transferee, or the PRC entity that directly owns the taxable assets, may report such Indirect Transfer to the relevant tax authority. Using a “substance over form” principle, the PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company if it lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of reducing, avoiding or deferring PRC tax. As a result, gains derived from such indirect transfer other than transfer of shares of ADSs acquired and sold on public markets may be subject to PRC enterprise income tax, and the transferee or other person who is obligated to pay for the transfer is obligated to withhold the applicable taxes, currently at a rate of 10% for the transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise. Both the transferor and the transferee may be subject to penalties under PRC tax laws if the transferee fails to withhold the taxes and the transferor fails to pay the taxes.

We face uncertainties as to the reporting and other implications of certain past and future transactions that involve PRC taxable assets, such as offshore restructuring, sale of the shares in our offshore subsidiaries and investments. Our company may be subject to filing obligations or taxed if our company is the transferor in such transactions, and may be subject to withholding obligations if our company is the transferee in such transactions, under SAT Public Notice 7 or Bulletin 37, or both.

***The PCAOB is currently unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections over our auditor deprives our investors with the benefits of such inspections.***

Our auditor, the independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit report included in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or the PCAOB, is subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess its compliance with the applicable professional standards. Since our auditor is located in China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB has been unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities, our auditor is not currently inspected by the PCAOB. As a result, we and investors in our ADSs are deprived of the benefits of such PCAOB inspections. The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our independent registered public accounting firm’s audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of China that are subject to the PCAOB inspections, which could cause investors and potential investors in our ADSs to lose confidence in our audit procedures and reported financial information and the quality of our financial statements.

***Our ADSs will be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in 2024 if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China, or 2023 if proposed changes to the law are enacted. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.***

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCAA, was signed into law on December 18, 2020. The HFCAA states if the SEC determines that we have filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection for the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, the SEC shall prohibit our shares or ADSs from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the United States. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determination that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong. The PCAOB identified our auditor as one of the registered public accounting firms that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely.

Whether the PCAOB will be able to conduct inspections of our auditor before the issuance of our financial statements on Form 20-F for the year ending December 31, 2023 which is due by April 30, 2024, or at all, is subject to substantial uncertainty and depends on a number of factors out of our, and our auditor's, control. If our shares and ADSs are prohibited from trading in the United States, there is no certainty that we will be able to list on a non-U.S. exchange or that a market for our shares will develop outside of the United States. Such a prohibition would substantially impair your ability to sell or purchase our ADSs when you wish to do so, and the risk and uncertainty associated with delisting would have a negative impact on the price of our ADSs. Also, such a prohibition would significantly affect our ability to raise capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which would have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and prospects.

On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two. On February 4, 2022, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the America Competes Act of 2022 which includes the exact same amendments as the bill passed by the Senate. The America Competes Act however includes a broader range of legislation not related to the HFCAA in response to the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act passed by the Senate in 2021. The U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate will need to agree on amendments to these respective bills to align the legislation and pass their amended bills before the President can sign into law. It is unclear when the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives will resolve the differences in the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act and the America Competes Act of 2022 bills currently passed, or when the U.S. President will sign on the bill to make the amendment into law, or at all. In the case that the bill becomes the law, it will reduce the time period before our ADSs could be delisted from the exchange and prohibited from over-the-counter trading in the U.S. from 2024 to 2023. In March 2022, the SEC issued its first "Conclusive list of issuers identified under the HFCAA" indicating that those companies are now formally subject to the delisting provisions if they remain on the list for three consecutive years. In May 2022, we were conclusively identified by the SEC under the HFCAA. See <https://www.sec.gov/hfcaa>.

***Various proceedings and legislative and regulatory developments due to political tensions between the U.S. and China may have an adverse impact on our listing and trading in the U.S., including adverse impact on the market prices of the ADSs.***

Political tensions between the United States and China have escalated due to, among other things, trade disputes, the COVID-19 outbreak, sanctions imposed by the U.S. Department of Treasury on certain officials of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the central government of the PRC and the executive orders issued by the former U.S. President Donald J. Trump in August 2020 that prohibit certain transactions with certain Chinese companies and their applications. Rising political tensions could reduce levels of trade, investment, technological exchange and other economic activities between the two major economies, which would have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets.



Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

***Proceedings instituted by the SEC against the “big four” PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, adverse impact on the trading prices of the ADSs, or possible delisting.***

In late 2012, the SEC commenced administrative proceedings under Rule 102(e) of its Rules of Practice and also under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 against the “big four” PRC-based accounting firms (including our auditors). The Rule 102(e) proceedings initiated by the SEC relate to these firms’ inability to produce documents, including audit work papers, in response to the request of the SEC pursuant to Section 106 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as the auditors located in China are not in a position lawfully to produce documents directly to the SEC because of restrictions under PRC laws and specific directives issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC. The issues raised by the proceedings are not specific to our auditors or to us, but affect equally all audit firms based in China and all China-based businesses with securities listed in the United States.

In January 2014, the administrative judge reached an initial decision that each of these firms should be barred from practicing before the SEC for six months. Thereafter, the accounting firms filed a petition for review of the initial decision, prompting the SEC commissioners to review the initial decision, determine whether there had been any violation and, if so, determine the appropriate remedy to be placed on these audit firms.

In February 2015, “big four” PRC-based accounting firms (including our auditors) each agreed to censure and pay a fine to the SEC to settle the dispute and avoid suspension of their ability to practice before the SEC and audit U.S. listed companies. The settlement requires the firms to follow detailed procedures and to seek to provide the SEC with access to the Chinese firms’ audit documents via the CSRC. Under the terms of the settlement, the underlying proceeding against the four China-based accounting firms was deemed dismissed with prejudice four years after entry of the settlement. The four-year mark occurred on February 6, 2019.

While we cannot predict if the SEC will further challenge the four China-based accounting firms’ compliance with U.S. law in connection with U.S. regulatory requests for audit work papers or if the results of such a challenge would result in the SEC imposing penalties such as suspensions, if the accounting firms are subject to additional remedial measures, our ability to file our financial statements in compliance with SEC requirements could be impacted. A determination that we have not timely filed financial statements in compliance with SEC requirements could ultimately lead to the delisting of the ADSs or the termination of the registration of the ADSs under the Exchange Act, or both, which would substantially reduce or effectively terminate the trading of the ADSs in the United States.

In the event that the SEC restarts the administrative proceedings, depending upon the final outcome, listed companies in the United States with major PRC operations may find it difficult or impossible to retain auditors in respect of their operations in China, which could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, and could result in delisting. Moreover, any negative news about the proceedings against these audit firms may cause investor uncertainty regarding China-based, United States-listed companies and the market price of our shares may be adversely affected. If our independent registered public accounting firm was denied, temporarily, the ability to practice before the SEC and we were unable to timely find another registered public accounting firm to audit and issue an opinion on our financial statements, our financial statements could be determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act.

## Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

*The uncertainties in the PRC legal system may subject our contractual arrangements to different interpretations or enforcement challenges, or subject us to severe penalties or force us to relinquish our interests in our operations.*

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company and we entered into a series of contractual arrangements with (i) Gracell Biotechnologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Gracell Biotech or the VIE, (ii) our wholly owned PRC subsidiary, Gracell Bioscience (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Gracell Bioscience or the WFOE, and (iii) shareholders of the VIE, which enable us to (i) direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, (ii) receive economic benefits from the VIE that potentially could be significant to the VIE, and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests and assets in the VIE, when and to the extent permitted by PRC laws. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Gracell Cayman is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and the VIE's subsidiary for accounting purposes and is able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and VIE's subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investors in the ADSs or our ordinary shares would not hold any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the VIE and its subsidiary in China and would merely have a contractual relationship with the operating entities in China. See "Our Company—Our Corporate Structure and Operation in China" for further details.

Our PRC legal counsel, AllBright Law Offices, based on its understanding of the relevant laws and regulations, is of the opinion that (i) the ownership structure of the WFOE, the VIE and its subsidiary are in compliance with applicable PRC laws or regulations and (ii) such contractual arrangements constitute valid, legal and binding obligations enforceable against each party of such agreements in accordance with the terms of each agreement, and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect. However, our PRC legal counsel has also advised us that there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws, regulations and rules. Accordingly, the PRC regulatory authorities may take a view that is contrary to the opinion of our PRC legal counsel.

If we or the VIE are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities would have broad discretion to take action in dealing with such violations or failures, including:

- revoking the business licenses and/or operating licenses of such entities;
- discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operation through any transactions between the WFOE and the VIE;
- imposing fines, confiscating the income from the WFOE or the VIE, or imposing other requirements with which we or the VIE may not be able to comply;
- requiring us to restructure our ownership structure or operations, including terminating the contractual arrangements with the VIE and deregistering the equity pledges of the VIE, which in turn would affect our ability to consolidate or derive economic interests from the VIE;
- restricting or prohibiting use of any of our offering proceeds to finance our business and operations in China, and taking other regulatory or enforcement actions that could be harmful to our business;
- confiscating any of our income deemed to be obtained through illegal operations;
- discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operations;
- imposing additional conditions or requirements with which we may not be able to comply; or
- taking other regulatory or enforcement actions against us that could be harmful to our business.

The imposition of any of these penalties would result in a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business. In addition, it is unclear what impact the PRC government actions would have on us and on our ability to consolidate the financial results of the VIE in our consolidated financial statements, if the PRC government authorities were to find our legal structure and contractual arrangements to be in violation of PRC laws and regulations. If the imposition of any of these government actions causes us to lose our right to direct the

activities of the VIE or our right to receive substantially all the economic benefits and residual returns from the VIE and we are not able to restructure our ownership structure and operations in a satisfactory manner, we would no longer be able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE in our consolidated financial statements. Either of these results, or any other significant penalties that might be imposed on us in this event, would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

***We rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control.***

We have relied and expect to continue to rely on contractual arrangements with Shanghai Gracell Biotech, the VIE, and its shareholders, and its subsidiary to operate our business in China. These contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over the VIE. For example, the VIE and its shareholders could breach their contractual arrangements with us by, among other things, failing to conduct their operations in an acceptable manner or taking other actions that are detrimental to our interests.

If we had direct ownership of the VIE, we would be able to exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of the VIE, which in turn could implement changes, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations, at the management and operational level. However, under the current contractual arrangements, we rely on the performance by the VIE and its shareholders of their respective obligations under the contracts to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance. The shareholders of the VIE may not act in the best interests of our company or may not perform their obligations under these contracts. Such risks exist throughout the period in which we intend to operate certain portion of our business through the contractual arrangements with the VIE. If any dispute relating to these contracts remains unresolved, we will have to enforce our rights under these contracts through arbitration, litigation or other legal proceedings and therefore will be subject to uncertainties in the PRC legal system. Therefore, our contractual arrangements with the VIE may not be as effective in controlling the VIE's business operations as direct ownership.

## **USE OF PROCEEDS**

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

## PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

Except as specifically noted, the following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of March 31, 2022:

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

The calculations in the table below are based on 346,282,226 ordinary shares outstanding as of March 31, 2022.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included shares that the person has the right to acquire within 60 days, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or other right or the conversion of any other security. These shares, however, are not included in the computation of the percentage ownership of any other person.

	Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	%
<b>Directors and Executive Officers**:</b>		
William Wei Cao(1)	95,096,137	27.5
David Guowei Wang	—	—
Guotong Xu	*	*
Wendy Hayes	*	*
Christophe Kin Ping Lee	*	*
Martina Sersch	*	*
Yili Kevin Xie	*	*
Jenny Yajin Ni	*	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group	96,867,184	28.0
<b>Principal Shareholders:</b>		
Gracell Venture Holdings Limited(1)	92,347,450	26.7
TLS Beta Pte. Ltd.(2)	49,509,702	14.3
Entities affiliated with LAV(3)	25,406,680	7.3
Entities affiliated with OrbiMed(4)	39,424,350	11.4
Entities affiliated with Wellington(5)	21,460,705	6.2
Capital International Investors(6)	20,318,820	5.9

\* Less than 1% of our total outstanding ordinary shares.

\*\* Business address of Dr. William Wei Cao, Dr. Martina Sersch and Dr. Yili Kevin Xie is Building 12, Block B, Phase II, Biobay Industrial Park, 218 Sangtian St., Suzhou Industrial Park, Jiangsu Province, China. Dr. David Guowei Wang's business address is Unit 4706, Raffles City Shanghai Office Tower, 268 Middle Xizang Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, China. Ms. Lili Shen's business address is 320 Wuyuan Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, China. Dr. Guotong Xu's business address is Room 102, No.18, Lane 29, Lingling Road, XuHui District, Shanghai, China. Ms. Wendy Hayes's business address is 2370 Roanoke Trail, Reno, NV 89523.

Notes:

- (1) Represents 92,090,000 ordinary shares and 257,450 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by Gracell Venture Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, and 2,748,687 ordinary

shares that William Wei Cao has the rights to acquire within 60 days. Gracell Venture Holdings Limited is wholly owned by Land Blossom Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Land Blossom Limited, under The Cao Family Trust, or the Trust, established under the law of Republic of Singapore and managed by VISTRA Trust (Singapore) Pte. Limited, or the Trustee, is wholly owned and managed by the Trustee. Dr. William Wei Cao is the Settlor of the Trust and Dr. Cao and his family members are the Trust's beneficiaries. Under the terms of the Trust, Dr. Cao has the power to direct the Trustee with respect to the retention or disposal of, and the exercise of any voting and other rights attached to the shares held by Gracell Venture Holdings Limited in our company. The registered address of Gracell Venture Holdings Limited is Sertus Chambers, P.O. Box 905, Quastisky Building, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

- (2) Represents 49,509,702 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by TLS Beta Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore. TLS Beta Pte. Ltd. is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Temasek Life Sciences Private Limited. Temasek Life Sciences Private Limited, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Fullerton Management Pte Ltd, or FMPL, which in turn is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited, or Temasek. Temasek is wholly owned by the Singapore Minister for Finance. Under the Singapore Minister for Finance (Incorporation) Act (Chapter 183), the Minister for Finance is a body corporate. As a commercial investment company, Temasek has its own Board of Directors and a professional management team. Temasek owns and manages its portfolio with full commercial discretion and flexibility under the guidance of its Board. The Singapore Government is not involved in Temasek's investment, divestment, or any other business or operational decisions. The principal business address of TLS Beta Pte. Ltd. is 60B Orchard Road #06-18 Tower 2, The Atrium@Orchard, Singapore 238891.
- (3) Represents (i) 10,049,125 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by LAV Biosciences Fund V, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership, (ii) 14,981,730 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by LAV Granite Limited, a British Virgin Island company, and (iii) 375,825 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by LAV Biosciences Fund V Sub A, L.P., a United States limited partnership, as reported on Schedule 13G filed by LAV Granite Limited, among others, on February 9, 2022. LAV Corporate V GP, Ltd. is the general partner of LAV GP V, L.P., which is the general partner of LAV Biosciences Fund V, L.P. Dr. Yi Shi is a Managing Partner of LAV Corporate V GP, Ltd and has voting power and investment discretion with regard to the shares held of record by LAV Biosciences Fund V, L.P. LAV Granite Limited is wholly owned by LAV Biosciences Fund IV, LP. Dr. Yi Shi is the managing partner of LAV Corporate IV GP, Ltd the general partner of LAV GP IV, L.P., which is the general partner of LAV Biosciences Fund IV, LP. The voting and investment power of shares held by LAV Granite Limited is exercised by Dr. Yi Shi. The registered address of LAV Biosciences Fund V, L.P. is 75 Fort Street, PO Box 1350, Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands. The registered address of LAV Granite Limited is PO Box 4301, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
- (4) Represents 39,424,350 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by OrbiMed Capital LLC, a Delaware corporation, OrbiMed Advisors LLC, a Delaware corporation, and OrbiMed Asia GP III, L.P., on behalf of other persons who have the right to receive or the power to direct the receipt of dividends from, or proceeds from the sale of, such securities, as reported on Schedule 13G filed by OrbiMed Capital LLP on February 11, 2022. OrbiMed Asia GP III, L.P. is the general partner of OrbiMed Asia Partners III, L.P., or OAP III. OrbiMed Advisors LLC, or Advisors, and OrbiMed Capital LLC, or Capital, are investment advisors in accordance with ss.240.13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(E). Advisors is the investment manager to OrbiMed Asia GP III, L.P.. Advisors and Capital exercise investment and voting power over the shares through a management committee comprised of Carl L. Gordon, Sven H. Borho, and W. Carter Neild, each of whom disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares. The principal business address of OrbiMed Capital LLC and OrbiMed Advisors LLC is 601 Lexington Avenue, 54th Floor, New York, NY 10022.
- (5) Represents 21,460,705 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by Wellington Investment Advisors Holdings LLP, a Delaware limited partnership, as reported on Schedule 13G filed by Wellington Group Holdings LLP, among others, on February 4, 2022. Wellington Management Group LLP is the parent holding company of certain holding companies and the Wellington Investment Advisers. The securities are owned of record by clients of the Wellington Investment Advisers. Wellington Investment Advisors Holdings LLP controls directly, or indirectly through Wellington Management Global Holdings, Ltd., the

Wellington Investment Advisers. Wellington Investment Advisors Holdings LLP is owned by Wellington Group Holdings LLP. Wellington Group Holdings LLP is owned by Wellington Management Group LLP. The principal business address is 280 Congress Street, Boston, MA 02210.

- (6) Represents 20,318,820 ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs) held by Capital International Investors, a Delaware corporation, as reported on Schedule 13G filed by Capital International Investors on February 11, 2022. Capital International Investors is a division of Capital Research and Management Company, as well as its investment management subsidiaries and affiliates Capital Bank and Trust Company, Capital International, Inc., Capital International Limited, Capital International Sarl, Capital International K.K., and Capital Group Private Client Services, Inc. Capital International Investors' divisions of each of the aforementioned investment management entities collectively provide investment management services under the name "Capital International Investors." Capital International Investors is deemed to be the beneficial owner of 20,318,820 shares. The principal business address is 333 South Hope Street, 55th Fl, Los Angeles, CA 90071.

To our knowledge, as of March 31, 2022, a total of 323,200,065 ordinary shares were held by one record holder in the United States, representing approximately 93.33% of our total outstanding shares. The holder is The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary of the ADS program.

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

## DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company incorporated with limited liability and our affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Act (as amended) of the Cayman Islands, which we refer to as the Companies Act below and the common law of the Cayman Islands.

As of the date of this prospectus, our authorized share capital will be \$50,000 divided into 500,000,000 shares, comprising of (i) 400,000,000 ordinary shares of a par value of \$0.0001 each, and (ii) 100,000,000 undesignated shares of a par value of \$0.0001 each of such class or classes (however designated) as our board of directors may determine in accordance with our current memorandum and articles of association, or Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The following are summaries of material provisions of our Memorandum and Articles of Association, insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

*Objects of Our Company.* Under our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the objects of our company are unrestricted and we have the full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the law of the Cayman Islands.

*Ordinary Shares.* Our ordinary shares are issued in registered form and are issued when registered in our register of shareholders. We may not issue shares to bearer. Our shareholders who are nonresidents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and vote their shares.

*Dividends.* The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors. In addition, our shareholders may declare dividends by ordinary resolution, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by our directors. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that the directors may, before recommending or declaring any dividend, set aside out of the funds legally available for distribution such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, in the absolute discretion of the directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies or for equalizing dividends or for any other purpose to which those funds may be properly applied. Under the laws of the Cayman Islands, our company may pay a dividend out of either profit or the credit standing in our company's share premium account, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business immediately following the date on which the distribution or dividend is paid.

*Voting Rights.* Holders of our ordinary shares shall be entitled to one vote per ordinary share. Voting at any shareholders' meeting is by show of hands unless a poll is demanded (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands). A poll may be demanded by the chairman of such meeting or any one or more shareholders who together hold not less than 10% of the votes attaching to the total shares which are present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

An ordinary resolution to be passed at a meeting by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast at a meeting, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes cast attaching to the outstanding ordinary shares at a meeting. A special resolution will be required for important matters such as a change of name or making changes to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Holders of the ordinary shares may, among other things, divide or combine their shares by ordinary resolution.

*General Meetings of Shareholders.* As a Cayman Islands exempted company, we are not obliged by the Companies Act to call shareholders' annual general meetings. Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association provide that we may (but are not obliged to) in each year hold a general meeting as our annual general meeting in which case we shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it, and the annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by our directors.



Shareholders' general meetings may be convened by a majority of our board of directors. Advance notice of at least ten calendar days is required for the convening of our annual general shareholders' meeting (if any) and any other general meeting of our shareholders. A quorum required for any general meeting of shareholders consists of at least two holders of shares being not less than an aggregate of fifty percent (50%) of all votes attaching to all shares in issue and entitled to vote.

The Companies Act only provides shareholders with limited rights to requisition a general meeting, and does not provide shareholders with any right to put any proposal before general meeting. However, the Companies Act may provide shareholders with limited rights to requisition a general meeting, but such rights must be stipulated in the articles of association of our company.

*Transfer of Ordinary Shares.* Subject to the restrictions set out in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association as set out below, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or any other form approved by our board of directors.

Our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our board of directors may also decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share unless:

- the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the ordinary shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of ordinary shares;
- the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required;
- in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the ordinary share is to be transferred does not exceed four;
- the ordinary shares transferred are free of any lien in favor of our company; and
- a fee of such maximum sum as The Nasdaq Global Select Market may determine to be payable or such lesser sum as our directors may from time to time require is paid to us in respect thereof.

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

The registration of transfers may, after compliance with any notice required of The Nasdaq Global Select Market, be suspended and our register of members closed at such times and for such periods as our board of directors may from time to time determine, provided, however, that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended nor the register of members closed for more than 30 days in any year as our board may determine.

*Liquidation.* On the winding up of our company, if the assets available for distribution amongst our shareholders shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus shall be distributed amongst our shareholders in proportion to the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them, respectively at the commencement of the winding up, subject to a deduction from those shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to our company for unpaid calls or otherwise. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay the whole of the share capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by our shareholders in proportion to the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them, respectively.

*Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares.* Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any amounts unpaid on their shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 days prior

to the specified time and place of payment. The shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid are subject to forfeiture.

*Redemption, Repurchase and Surrender of Shares.* Subject to the Companies Act, our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and to any applicable requirements imposed from time to time by the Nasdaq, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or by any other recognized stock exchange on which our securities are listed, we may issue shares on terms that such shares are subject to redemption, at our option or at the option of the holders of these shares, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined, before the issue of such shares, by our board of directors. Our company may also repurchase any of our shares on such terms and in such manner as have been approved by our board of directors or by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders. Under the Companies Act, the redemption or repurchase of any share may be paid out of our company's profits or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of such redemption or repurchase, or out of capital (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) if our company can, immediately following such payment, pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. In addition, under the Companies Act no such share may be redeemed or repurchased (a) unless it is fully paid up, (b) if such redemption or repurchase would result in there being no shares outstanding or (c) if the company has commenced liquidation. In addition, our company may accept the surrender of any fully paid share for no consideration.

*Variations of Rights of Shares.* Whenever the capital of our company is divided into different classes, the rights attached to any such class or series of shares (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class or series), whether or not our company is being wound-up, may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or series or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class or series. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with such existing class of shares.

*Issuance of Additional Shares.* Our amended and restated memorandum of association authorizes our board of directors to issue additional ordinary shares from time to time as our board of directors shall determine, to the extent of available authorized but unissued shares, without the need for any approval or consent from our shareholders.

Our amended and restated memorandum of association also authorizes our board of directors, without the need for any approval or consent from our shareholders, to establish from time to time one or more series of preferred shares and to determine, with respect to any series of preferred shares, the terms and rights of that series, including:

- the designation of the series;
- the number of shares of the series;
- the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights;
- the rights and terms of redemption and liquidation preferences; and
- any other powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights.

Our board of directors may issue preferred shares without the need for any approval or consent from, or other action by our shareholders to the extent authorized but unissued. Issuance of these shares may dilute the voting power of holders of ordinary shares.

*Inspection of Books and Records.* Holders of our ordinary shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of list of shareholders or our corporate records (save for our memorandum and articles of association and our register of mortgages and charges). However, we will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements. See "Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference."

*Anti-Takeover Provisions.* Some provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association may discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or management that shareholders may consider favorable, including provisions that:

- authorize our board of directors to issue preferred shares in one or more series and to designate the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of such preferred shares without any further vote or action by our shareholders; and
- limit the ability of shareholders to requisition and convene general meetings of shareholders.

However, under Cayman Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association for a proper purpose and for what they believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

*Exempted Company.* We are an exempted company with limited liability incorporated under the Companies Act. The Companies Act distinguishes between ordinary resident companies and exempted companies. Any company that is registered in the Cayman Islands but conducts business mainly outside of the Cayman Islands may apply to be registered as an exempted company. The requirements for an exempted company are essentially the same as for an ordinary company except that an exempted company:

- does not have to file an annual return of its shareholders with the Registrar of Companies;
- is not required to open its register of members for inspection;
- does not have to hold an annual general meeting;
- may issue negotiable or bearer shares or shares with no par value;
- may obtain an undertaking against the imposition of any future taxation (such undertakings are usually given for 20 years in the first instance);
- may register by way of continuation in another jurisdiction and be deregistered in the Cayman Islands;
- may register as a limited duration company; and
- may register as a segregated portfolio company.

“Limited liability” means that the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount unpaid by the shareholder on the shares of the company (except in exceptional circumstances, such as involving fraud, the establishment of an agency relationship or an illegal or improper purpose or other circumstances in which a court may be prepared to pierce or lift the corporate veil).

## DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES

### American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary, will register and deliver American Depositary Shares, also referred to as ADSs. Each ADS will represent five ordinary shares (or a right to receive five ordinary shares) deposited with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, as custodian for the depositary in Hong Kong. Each ADS will also represent any other securities, cash or other property that may be held by the depositary. The deposited shares together with any other securities, cash or other property held by the depositary are referred to as the deposited securities. The depositary's office at which the ADSs will be administered and its principal executive office are located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286.

You may hold ADSs either (A) directly (i) by having an American Depositary Receipt, also referred to as an ADR, which is a certificate evidencing a specific number of ADSs, registered in your name, or (ii) by having uncertificated ADSs registered in your name, or (B) indirectly by holding a security entitlement in ADSs through your broker or other financial institution that is a direct or indirect participant in The Depository Trust Company, also called DTC. If you hold ADSs directly, you are a registered ADS holder, also referred to as an ADS holder. This description assumes you are an ADS holder. If you hold the ADSs indirectly, you must rely on the procedures of your broker or other financial institution to assert the rights of ADS holders described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

Registered holders of uncertificated ADSs will receive statements from the depositary confirming their holdings.

As an ADS holder, we will not treat you as one of our shareholders and you will not have shareholder rights. Cayman Islands law governs shareholder rights. The depositary will be the holder of the shares underlying your ADSs. As a registered holder of ADSs, you will have ADS holder rights. A deposit agreement among us, the depositary, ADS holders and all other persons indirectly or beneficially holding ADSs sets out ADS holder rights as well as the rights and obligations of the depositary. New York law governs the deposit agreement and the ADSs.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the deposit agreement. For more complete information, you should read the entire deposit agreement and the form of ADR.

### Dividends and Other Distributions

#### *How will you receive dividends and other distributions on the shares?*

The depositary has agreed to pay or distribute to ADS holders the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on shares or other deposited securities, upon payment or deduction of its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of shares your ADSs represent.

- *Cash.* The depositary will convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on the shares into U.S. dollars, if it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States. If that is not possible or if any government approval is needed and cannot be obtained, the deposit agreement allows the depositary to distribute the foreign currency only to those ADS holders to whom it is possible to do so. It will hold the foreign currency it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid. It will not invest the foreign currency and it will not be liable for any interest.

Before making a distribution, any withholding taxes, or other governmental charges that must be paid will be deducted. The depositary will distribute only whole U.S. dollars and cents and will round fractional cents to the nearest whole cent. If the exchange rates fluctuate during a time when the depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some of the value of the distribution.

- *Shares.* The depositary may distribute additional ADSs representing any shares we distribute as a dividend or free distribution. The depositary will only distribute whole ADSs. It will sell shares which would require it to deliver a fraction of an ADS (or ADSs representing those shares) and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it does with cash. If the depositary does not distribute additional ADSs, the outstanding ADSs will also represent the new shares. The depositary may sell a portion of the distributed shares (or ADSs representing those shares) sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution.
- *Rights to purchase additional shares.* If we offer holders of our securities any rights to subscribe for additional shares or any other rights, the depositary may (i) exercise those rights on behalf of ADS holders, (ii) distribute those rights to ADS holders or (iii) sell those rights and distribute the net proceeds to ADS holders, in each case after deduction or upon payment of its fees and expenses. To the extent the depositary does not do any of those things, it will allow the rights to lapse. In that case, you will receive no value for them. The depositary will exercise or distribute rights only if we ask it to and provide satisfactory assurances to the depositary that it is legal to do so. If the depositary will exercise rights, it will purchase the securities to which the rights relate and distribute those securities or, in the case of shares, new ADSs representing the new shares, to subscribing ADS holders, but only if ADS holders have paid the exercise price to the depositary. U.S. securities laws may restrict the ability of the depositary to distribute rights or ADSs or other securities issued on exercise of rights to all or certain ADS holders, and the securities distributed may be subject to restrictions on transfer.
- *Other Distributions.* The depositary will send to ADS holders anything else we distribute on deposited securities by any means it thinks is legal, fair and practical. If it cannot make the distribution in that way, the depositary has a choice. It may decide to sell what we distributed and distribute the net proceeds, in the same way as it does with cash. Or, it may decide to hold what we distributed, in which case ADSs will also represent the newly distributed property. However, the depositary is not required to distribute any securities (other than ADSs) to ADS holders unless it receives satisfactory evidence from us that it is legal to make that distribution. The depositary may sell a portion of the distributed securities or property sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution. U.S. securities laws may restrict the ability of the depositary to distribute securities to all or certain ADS holders, and the securities distributed may be subject to restrictions on transfer.

The depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any ADS holders. We have no obligation to register ADSs, shares, rights or other securities under the Securities Act. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, shares, rights or anything else to ADS holders. This means that you may not receive the distributions we make on our shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you.

## **Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation**

### ***How are ADSs issued?***

The depositary will deliver ADSs if you or your broker deposits shares or evidence of rights to receive shares with the custodian. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the depositary will register the appropriate number of ADSs in the names you request and will deliver the ADSs to or upon the order of the person or persons that made the deposit.

### ***How can ADS holders withdraw the deposited securities?***

You may surrender your ADSs to the depositary for the purpose of withdrawal. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the depositary will deliver the shares and any other deposited securities underlying the ADSs to the ADS holder or a person the ADS holder designates at the office of the custodian. Or, at your request, risk and expense, the depositary will deliver

the deposited securities at its office, if feasible. However, the depositary is not required to accept surrender of ADSs to the extent it would require delivery of a fraction of a deposited share or other security. The depositary may charge you a fee and its expenses for instructing the custodian regarding delivery of deposited securities.

#### ***How do ADS holders interchange between certificated ADSs and uncertificated ADSs?***

You may surrender your ADR to the depositary for the purpose of exchanging your ADR for uncertificated ADSs. The depositary will cancel that ADR and will send to the ADS holder a statement confirming that the ADS holder is the registered holder of uncertificated ADSs. Upon receipt by the depositary of a proper instruction from a registered holder of uncertificated ADSs requesting the exchange of uncertificated ADSs for certificated ADSs, the depositary will execute and deliver to the ADS holder an ADR evidencing those ADSs.

#### **Voting Rights**

##### ***How do you vote?***

ADS holders may instruct the depositary how to vote the number of deposited shares their ADSs represent. If we request the depositary to solicit your voting instructions (and we are not required to do so), the depositary will notify you of a shareholders' meeting and send or make voting materials available to you. Those materials will describe the matters to be voted on and explain how ADS holders may instruct the depositary how to vote. For instructions to be valid, they must reach the depositary by a date set by the depositary. The depositary will try, as far as practical, subject to the laws of the Cayman Islands and the provisions of our articles of association or similar documents, to vote or to have its agents vote the shares or other deposited securities as instructed by ADS holders. If we do not request the depositary to solicit your voting instructions, you can still send voting instructions, and, in that case, the depositary may try to vote as you instruct, but it is not required to do so.

Except by instructing the depositary as described above, you won't be able to exercise voting rights unless you surrender your ADSs and withdraw the shares. However, you may not know about the meeting enough in advance to withdraw the shares. In any event, the depositary will not exercise any discretion in voting deposited securities and it will only vote or attempt to vote as instructed, or as described in the following sentence. If (i) we ask the depositary to solicit your instructions at least 30 days before the meeting date, (ii) the depositary does not receive voting instructions from you by the specified date and (iii) we confirm to the depositary that:

- we wish to receive a proxy to vote uninstructed shares;
- we reasonably do not know of any substantial shareholder opposition to a particular question; and
- the particular question is not materially adverse to the interests of shareholders,

the depositary will consider you to have authorized and directed it to give, and it will give, a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote the number of deposited securities represented by your ADSs as to that question.

We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote your shares. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. This means that you may not be able to exercise voting rights and there may be nothing you can do if your shares are not voted as you requested.

In order to give you a reasonable opportunity to instruct the depositary as to the exercise of voting rights relating to Deposited Securities, if we request the depositary to act, we agree to give the depositary notice of any such meeting and details concerning the matters to be voted upon at least 30 days in advance of the meeting date.

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### Fees and Expenses

An ADS holder will be required to pay the following service fees to the depositary bank and certain taxes and governmental charges (in addition to any applicable fees, expenses, taxes and other governmental charges payable on the deposited securities represented by any of the ADSs):

*Persons depositing or withdrawing shares or ADS holders must pay:*

\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)

\$0.05 (or less) per ADS

A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs

\$0.05 (or less) per ADS per calendar year

Registration or transfer fees

Expenses of the depositary

Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian has to pay on any ADSs or shares underlying ADSs, such as stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities

*For*

Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property

Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates

Any cash distribution to ADS holders

Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities (including rights) that are distributed by the depositary to ADS holders

Depositary services

Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares

Cable (including SWIFT) and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)

Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars

As necessary

As necessary

The depositary collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deduction from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary may collect any of its fees by deduction from any cash distribution payable (or by selling a portion of securities or other property distributable) to ADS holders that are obligated to pay those fees. The depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

From time to time, the depositary may make payments to us to reimburse us for costs and expenses generally arising out of establishment and maintenance of the ADS program, waive fees and expenses for services provided to us by the depositary or share revenue from the fees collected from ADS holders. In performing its duties under the deposit agreement, the depositary may use brokers, dealers, foreign currency dealers or other service providers that are owned by or affiliated with the depositary and that may earn or share fees, spreads or commissions.

The depositary may convert currency itself or through any of its affiliates, or the custodian or we may convert currency and pay U.S. dollars to the depositary. Where the depositary converts currency itself or through any of its affiliates, the depositary acts as principal for its own account and not as agent, advisor, broker or fiduciary on behalf of any other person and earns revenue, including, without limitation, transaction spreads, that it will retain for its own account. The revenue is based on, among other things, the difference between the exchange rate assigned to the currency conversion made under the deposit agreement and the rate that the depositary or its affiliate receives when buying or selling foreign currency for its own account. The depositary makes no representation that the exchange rate used or obtained by it or its affiliate in any currency conversion under the deposit agreement will be the most favorable rate that could be obtained at the time or that the method by which that rate will be determined will be the most favorable to ADS holders, subject to the depositary's obligation to act without negligence or bad faith. The methodology used to determine exchange rates used in currency conversions made by the depositary is available upon request. Where the custodian converts currency, the custodian has no obligation to obtain the most favorable rate that could be obtained at the time or to ensure that the method by which that rate will be determined will be the most favorable to ADS holders, and the depositary makes no representation that the rate is the most favorable rate and will not be liable for any direct or indirect losses associated with the rate. In certain instances, the depositary may receive dividends or other distributions from us in U.S. dollars that represent the proceeds of a conversion of foreign currency or translation from foreign currency at a rate that was obtained or determined by us and, in such cases, the depositary will not engage in, or be responsible for, any foreign currency transactions and neither it nor we make any representation that the rate obtained or determined by us is the most favorable rate and neither it nor we will be liable for any direct or indirect losses associated with the rate.

### **Payment of Taxes**

You will be responsible for any taxes or other governmental charges payable on your ADSs or on the deposited securities represented by any of your ADSs. The depositary may refuse to register any transfer of your ADSs or allow you to withdraw the deposited securities represented by your ADSs until those taxes or other charges are paid. It may apply payments owed to you or sell deposited securities represented by your ADSs to pay any taxes owed and you will remain liable for any deficiency. If the depositary sells deposited securities, it will, if appropriate, reduce the number of ADSs to reflect the sale and pay to ADS holders any proceeds, or send to ADS holders any property, remaining after it has paid the taxes.

### **Tender and Exchange Offers; Redemption, Replacement or Cancellation of Deposited Securities**

The depositary will not tender deposited securities in any voluntary tender or exchange offer unless instructed to do so by an ADS holder surrendering ADSs and subject to any conditions or procedures the depositary may establish.

If deposited securities are redeemed for cash in a transaction that is mandatory for the depositary as a holder of deposited securities, the depositary will call for surrender of a corresponding number of ADSs and distribute the net redemption money to the holders of called ADSs upon surrender of those ADSs.

If there is any change in the deposited securities such as a sub-division, combination or other reclassification, or any merger, consolidation, recapitalization or reorganization affecting the issuer of deposited securities in which the depositary receives new securities in exchange for or in lieu of the old deposited securities, the depositary will hold those replacement securities as deposited securities under the deposit agreement. However, if the depositary decides it would not be lawful and practical to hold the replacement securities because those securities could not be distributed to ADS holders or for any other reason, the depositary may instead sell the replacement securities and distribute the net proceeds upon surrender of the ADSs.

If there is a replacement of the deposited securities and the depositary will continue to hold the replacement securities, the depositary may distribute new ADSs representing the new deposited securities or ask you to surrender your outstanding ADRs in exchange for new ADRs identifying the new deposited securities.



If there are no deposited securities underlying ADSs, including if the deposited securities are cancelled, or if the deposited securities underlying ADSs have become apparently worthless, the depositary may call for surrender of those ADSs or cancel those ADSs upon notice to the ADS holders.

## **Amendment and Termination**

### ***How may the deposit agreement be amended?***

We may agree with the depositary to amend the deposit agreement and the ADRs without your consent for any reason. If an amendment adds or increases fees or charges, except for taxes and other governmental charges or expenses of the depositary for registration fees, facsimile costs, delivery charges or similar items, or prejudices a substantial right of ADS holders, it will not become effective for outstanding ADSs until 30 days after the depositary notifies ADS holders of the amendment. At the time an amendment becomes effective, you are considered, by continuing to hold your ADSs, to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the ADRs and the deposit agreement as amended.

### ***How may the deposit agreement be terminated?***

The depositary will initiate termination of the deposit agreement if we instruct it to do so. The depositary may initiate termination of the deposit agreement if

- 60 days have passed since the depositary told us it wants to resign but a successor depositary has not been appointed and accepted its appointment;
- we delist the ADSs from an exchange in the United States on which they were listed and do not list the ADSs on another exchange in the United States or make arrangements for trading of ADSs on the U.S. over-the-counter market;
- we delist our shares from an exchange outside the United States on which they were listed and do not list the shares on another exchange outside the United States;
- the depositary has reason to believe the ADSs have become, or will become, ineligible for registration on Form F-6 under the Securities Act of 1933;
- we appear to be insolvent or enter insolvency proceedings;
- all or substantially all the value of the deposited securities has been distributed either in cash or in the form of securities;
- there are no deposited securities underlying the ADSs or the underlying deposited securities have become apparently worthless; or
- there has been a replacement of deposited securities.

If the deposit agreement will terminate, the depositary will notify ADS holders at least 90 days before the termination date. At any time after the termination date, the depositary may sell the deposited securities. After that, the depositary will hold the money it received on the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the deposit agreement, unsegregated and without liability for interest, for the pro rata benefit of the ADS holders that have not surrendered their ADSs. Normally, the depositary will sell as soon as practicable after the termination date.

After the termination date and before the depositary sells, ADS holders can still surrender their ADSs and receive delivery of deposited securities, except that the depositary may refuse to accept a surrender for the purpose of withdrawing deposited securities or reverse previously accepted surrenders of that kind that have not settled if it would interfere with the selling process. The depositary may refuse to accept a surrender for the purpose of withdrawing sale proceeds until all the deposited securities have been sold. The depositary will

continue to collect distributions on deposited securities, but, after the termination date, the depositary is not required to register any transfer of ADSs or distribute any dividends or other distributions on deposited securities to the ADSs holder (until they surrender their ADSs) or give any notices or perform any other duties under the deposit agreement except as described in this paragraph.

## **Limitations on Obligations and Liability**

### ***Limits on our Obligations and the Obligations of the Depositary; Limits on Liability to Holders of ADSs***

The deposit agreement expressly limits our obligations and the obligations of the depositary. It also limits our liability and the liability of the depositary. We and the depositary:

- are only obligated to take the actions specifically set forth in the deposit agreement without negligence or bad faith, and the depositary will not be a fiduciary or have any fiduciary duty to holders of ADSs;
- are not liable if we are or it is prevented or delayed by law or by events or circumstances beyond our or its ability to prevent or counteract with reasonable care or effort from performing our or its obligations under the deposit agreement;
- are not liable if we or it exercises discretion permitted under the deposit agreement;
- are not liable for the inability of any holder of ADSs to benefit from any distribution on deposited securities that is not made available to holders of ADSs under the terms of the deposit agreement, or for any special, consequential or punitive damages for any breach of the terms of the deposit agreement;
- have no obligation to become involved in a lawsuit or other proceeding related to the ADSs or the deposit agreement on your behalf or on behalf of any other person;
- may rely upon any documents we believe or it believes in good faith to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper person;
- are not liable for the acts or omissions of any securities depository, clearing agency or settlement system; and
- the depositary has no duty to make any determination or provide any information as to our tax status, or any liability for any tax consequences that may be incurred by ADS holders as a result of owning or holding ADSs or be liable for the inability or failure of an ADS holder to obtain the benefit of a foreign tax credit, reduced rate of withholding or refund of amounts withheld in respect of tax or any other tax benefit.

In the deposit agreement, we and the depositary agree to indemnify each other under certain circumstances.

## **Requirements for Depositary Actions**

Before the depositary will deliver or register a transfer of ADSs, make a distribution on ADSs, or permit withdrawal of shares, the depositary may require:

- payment of stock transfer or other taxes or other governmental charges and transfer or registration fees charged by third parties for the transfer of any shares or other deposited securities;
- satisfactory proof of the identity and genuineness of any signature or other information it deems necessary; and
- compliance with regulations it may establish, from time to time, consistent with the deposit agreement, including presentation of transfer documents.

The depositary may refuse to deliver ADSs or register transfers of ADSs when the transfer books of the depositary or our transfer books are closed or at any time if the depositary or we think it advisable to do so.

## **Your Right to Receive the Shares Underlying your ADSs**

ADS holders have the right to cancel their ADSs and withdraw the underlying shares at any time except:

- when temporary delays arise because: (i) the depositary has closed its transfer books or we have closed our transfer books; (ii) the transfer of shares is blocked to permit voting at a shareholders' meeting; or (iii) we are paying a dividend on our shares;
- when you owe money to pay fees, taxes and similar charges; or
- when it is necessary to prohibit withdrawals in order to comply with any laws or governmental regulations that apply to ADSs or to the withdrawal of shares or other deposited securities.

This right of withdrawal may not be limited by any other provision of the deposit agreement.

## **Direct Registration System**

In the deposit agreement, all parties to the deposit agreement acknowledge that the Direct Registration System, also referred to as DRS, and Profile Modification System, also referred to as Profile, will apply to the ADSs. DRS is a system administered by DTC that facilitates interchange between registered holding of uncertificated ADSs and holding of security entitlements in ADSs through DTC and a DTC participant. Profile is a feature of DRS that allows a DTC participant, claiming to act on behalf of a registered holder of uncertificated ADSs, to direct the depositary to register a transfer of those ADSs to DTC or its nominee and to deliver those ADSs to the DTC account of that DTC participant without receipt by the depositary of prior authorization from the ADS holder to register that transfer.

In connection with and in accordance with the arrangements and procedures relating to DRS/Profile, the parties to the deposit agreement understand that the depositary will not determine whether the DTC participant that is claiming to be acting on behalf of an ADS holder in requesting registration of transfer and delivery as described in the paragraph above has the actual authority to act on behalf of the ADS holder (notwithstanding any requirements under the Uniform Commercial Code). In the deposit agreement, the parties agree that the depositary's reliance on and compliance with instructions received by the depositary through the DRS/Profile system and in accordance with the deposit agreement will not constitute negligence or bad faith on the part of the depositary.

## **Shareholder communications; inspection of register of holders of ADSs**

The depositary will make available for your inspection at its office all communications that it receives from us as a holder of deposited securities that we make generally available to holders of deposited securities. The depositary will send you copies of those communications or otherwise make those communications available to you if we ask it to. You have a right to inspect the register of holders of ADSs, but not for the purpose of contacting those holders about a matter unrelated to our business or the ADSs.

## **Jury Trial Waiver**

The deposit agreement provides that, to the extent permitted by law, ADS holders waive the right to a jury trial of any claim they may have against us or the depositary arising out of or relating to our shares, the ADSs or the deposit agreement, including any claim under the U.S. federal securities laws. If we or the depositary opposed a jury trial demand based on the waiver, the court would determine whether the waiver was enforceable in the facts and circumstances of that case in accordance with applicable case law. You will not, by agreeing to the terms of the deposit agreement, be deemed to have waived our or the depositary's compliance with U.S. federal securities laws or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

## **TAXATION**

Certain tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of any of the securities offered by this prospectus will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the offering of those securities.

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the securities from time to time pursuant to underwritten public offerings, negotiated transactions, block trades or a combination of these methods or through underwriters or dealers, through agents and/or directly to one or more purchasers. The securities may be distributed from time to time in one or more transactions:

- at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;
- at market prices prevailing at the time of sale;
- at prices related to such prevailing market prices; or
- at negotiated prices.

Each time that we sell securities covered by this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement or supplements that will describe the method of distribution and set forth the terms and conditions of the offering of such securities, including the offering price of the securities and the proceeds to us, if applicable.

Offers to purchase the securities being offered by this prospectus may be solicited directly. Agents may also be designated to solicit offers to purchase the securities from time to time. Any agent involved in the offer or sale of our securities will be identified in a prospectus supplement.

If a dealer is utilized in the sale of the securities being offered by this prospectus, the securities will be sold to the dealer, as principal. The dealer may then resell the securities to the public at varying prices to be determined by the dealer at the time of resale.

If an underwriter is utilized in the sale of the securities being offered by this prospectus, an underwriting agreement will be executed with the underwriter at the time of sale and the name of any underwriter will be provided in the prospectus supplement that the underwriter will use to make resales of the securities to the public. In connection with the sale of the securities, we or the purchasers of securities for whom the underwriter may act as agent, may compensate the underwriter in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions. The underwriter may sell the securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for which they may act as agent.

Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, an agent will be acting on a best efforts basis and a dealer will purchase securities as a principal, and may then resell the securities at varying prices to be determined by the dealer.

Any compensation paid to underwriters, dealers or agents in connection with the offering of the securities, and any discounts, concessions or commissions allowed by underwriters to participating dealers will be provided in the applicable prospectus supplement. Underwriters, dealers and agents participating in the distribution of the securities may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act and any discounts and commissions received by them and any profit realized by them on resale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions. We may enter into agreements to indemnify underwriters, dealers and agents against civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments they may be required to make in respect thereof and to reimburse those persons for certain expenses.

To facilitate the offering of securities, certain persons participating in the offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the securities. This may include over-allotments or short sales of the securities, which involve the sale by persons participating in the offering of more securities than were sold to them. In these circumstances, these persons would cover such over-allotments or short positions by making purchases in the open market or by exercising their over-allotment option, if any. In

addition, these persons may stabilize or maintain the price of the securities by bidding for or purchasing securities in the open market or by imposing penalty bids, whereby selling concessions allowed to dealers participating in the offering may be reclaimed if securities sold by them are repurchased in connection with stabilization transactions. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilize or maintain the market price of the securities at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. These transactions may be discontinued at any time.

We may engage in at the market offerings into an existing trading market in accordance with Rule 415(a)(4) under the Securities Act. In addition, we may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell securities not covered by this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement so indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third party may use securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of securities, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of securities. The third party in such sale transactions will be an underwriter and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement (or a post-effective amendment). In addition, we may otherwise loan or pledge securities to a financial institution or other third party that in turn may sell the securities short using this prospectus and an applicable prospectus supplement. Such financial institution or other third party may transfer its economic short position to investors in our securities or in connection with a concurrent offering of other securities.

The specific terms of any lock-up provisions in respect of any given offering will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with us, or perform services for us, in the ordinary course of business for which they receive compensation.

## ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability. We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands to take advantage of certain benefits associated with being a Cayman Islands exempted company, such as:

- political and economic stability;
- an effective judicial system;
- tax neutrality;
- the absence of exchange control or currency restrictions; and
- the availability of professional and support services.

However, certain disadvantages accompany incorporation in the Cayman Islands. These disadvantages include but are not limited to:

- the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as compared to the United States and these securities laws provide significantly less protection to investors as compared to those of the United States; and
- Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to sue before the federal courts of the United States.

Our constituent documents do not contain provisions requiring that disputes, including those arising under the securities laws of the United States, between us, our officers, directors and shareholders, be arbitrated.

Certain of our directors and officers are nationals or residents of the PRC and jurisdictions other than the United States and most of their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for a shareholder to effect service of process within the United States upon these individuals, or to bring an action against us or these individuals in the United States, or to enforce against us or them judgments obtained in United States courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States.

We have appointed Cogency Global Inc., located at 122 East 42nd Street, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10168, as our agent upon whom process may be served in any action brought against us under the securities laws of the United States.

### Cayman Islands

Harney Westwood & Riegels, our counsel as to Cayman Islands law, has advised us that there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands would (i) recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or our directors or officers (some of whom are located in the PRC) that are predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state in the United States, or (ii) entertain original actions brought in the Cayman Islands against us or our directors or officers that are predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state in the United States. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing actions in China against us or our management based on foreign laws. It may also be difficult for overseas regulators or you to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China.”

Harney Westwood & Riegels has informed us that although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the federal or state courts of the United States (and the Cayman Islands are not a party to any treaties for the reciprocal enforcement or recognition of such judgments), the courts of the Cayman Islands would recognize and enforce a final and conclusive judgement in personam obtained in federal or state

courts in the United States under which a sum of money is payable (other than a sum of money payable in respect of multiple damages, taxes or other charges of a like nature, a fine or a penalty or similar fiscal or revenue obligations) or, in certain circumstances, an in personam judgment for non-monetary relief, and would give a judgment based thereon provided that: (a) such courts had proper jurisdiction over the parties subject to such judgment; (b) such courts did not contravene the rules of the natural justice of Cayman Islands; (c) such judgment was not obtained by fraud; (d) such judgment was not obtained in a manner, and is not of a kind the enforcement of which, is contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands; (e) no new admissible evidence relevant to the action is submitted prior to the rendering of the judgment by the courts of the Cayman Islands; and (f) there is due compliance with the correct procedures under the laws of the Cayman Islands. However, the Cayman Islands courts are unlikely to enforce a punitive judgment of a United States court predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws in the United States without retrial on the merits if such judgment is determined by the courts of the Cayman Islands to give rise to obligations to make payments that may be regarded as fines, penalties or punitive in nature.

## **PRC**

AllBright Law Offices, our counsel as to PRC law, has advised us that there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the PRC would (i) recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or our directors or officers (some of whom are located in the PRC) that are predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state in the United States, and (ii) entertain original actions brought in the PRC against us or our directors or officers that are predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state in the United States. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing actions in China against us or our management based on foreign laws. It may also be difficult for overseas regulators or you to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China.”

AllBright Law Offices has further advised us that the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments are provided for under the PRC Civil Procedure Law. PRC courts may recognize and enforce foreign judgments in accordance with the requirements of the PRC Civil Procedure Law based either on treaties between China and the country where the judgment is made or on principles of reciprocity between jurisdictions. As of the date of this prospectus, there exists no treaty or other forms of reciprocity between China and the United States or the Cayman Islands governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, including those predicated upon the liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, under the PRC Civil Procedures Law, PRC courts will not enforce a foreign judgment against us or our directors and officers if they decide that the judgement violates the basic legal principles or national sovereignty, safety or social public interest. As a result, it is uncertain whether and on what basis a PRC court would enforce a judgment rendered by a court in the United States or in the Cayman Islands. Under the PRC Civil Procedures Law, foreign shareholders may originate actions based on PRC law before a PRC court against a company for disputes relating to contracts or other property interests, and the PRC court may accept a cause of action based on the laws or the parties’ express mutual agreement in contracts choosing PRC courts for dispute resolution if such foreign shareholders can establish sufficient nexus to China for a PRC court to have jurisdiction and meet other procedural requirements, including, among others, that the plaintiff must have a direct interest in the case and that there must be a concrete claim, a factual basis, and a cause for the case. The PRC court will determine whether to accept the complaint in accordance with the PRC Civil Procedures Law. However, it will be difficult for U.S. shareholders to originate actions against us in China in accordance with PRC laws because we are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands and it will be difficult for U.S. shareholders, by virtue only of holding our ordinary shares or ADSs representing our ordinary shares, to establish a connection to China for a PRC court to have jurisdiction as required under the PRC Civil Procedures Law.



## **EXPENSES**

We will incur a SEC registration fee of \$18,540 and an FINRA filing fee of \$30,500 in connection with the offering of securities by this prospectus. We will also incur printing costs, legal fees and expenses, accounting fees and expenses, and other expenses in connection with these offering. These fees and expenses are calculated based on the securities offered and the number of issuances and accordingly are not estimated at this time. Fees and expenses of any of the securities offered by this prospectus will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement(s) relating to the offering of those securities.

## **LEGAL MATTERS**

We are being represented by Cooley LLP with respect to certain legal matters of U.S. federal securities and New York State law. The validity of our ordinary shares and certain other matters of Cayman Islands law will be passed upon for us by Harney Westwood & Riegels. Certain legal matters as to PRC law will be passed upon for us by AllBright Law Offices. Cooley LLP may rely upon Harney Westwood & Riegels with respect to matters governed by Cayman Islands law and AllBright Law Offices with respect to matters governed by PRC law. Additional legal matters may be passed upon for us or any underwriters, dealers or agents, by counsel that we will name in the applicable prospectus supplement.

## **EXPERTS**

The financial statements incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The office of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP is located at 42/F New Bund Center, 588 Dongyu Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200126, the People's Republic of China.

**\$200,000,000**

**American Depositary Shares  
Representing Ordinary Shares**



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**PROSPECTUS**

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**, 2022**

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**The information in this prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.**

**Subject to Completion, dated June 17, 2022.**

**PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT**



**Gracell Biotechnologies Inc.**

**Up to \$50,000,000**

**American Depositary Shares**

**Representing Ordinary Shares**

We have entered into a sales agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., or Cantor, and BTIG, LLC, or BTIG, dated April 28, 2022, relating to the sale of American depositary shares, or ADSs, representing our ordinary shares, offered by this prospectus supplement. In accordance with the terms of the sales agreement, under this prospectus supplement we may offer and sell ADSs, each representing five of our ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value per share, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$50,000,000 from time to time through Cantor and BTIG, acting as our sales agents.

ADSs representing our ordinary shares are listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “GRCL.” On June 16, 2022, the last reported sale price of ADSs on The Nasdaq Global Select Market was \$3.68 per ADS.

Sales of ADSs, if any, under this prospectus supplement will be made by any method permitted that is deemed an “at the market offering” as defined in Rule 415(a)(4) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. Cantor and BTIG are not required to sell any specific amount, but will act as our sales agents using commercially reasonable efforts consistent with their normal trading and sales practices and applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations and the rules of the Nasdaq, on mutually agreed terms between the sales agents and us. There is no arrangement for funds to be received in any escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

The aggregate compensation payable to Cantor and BTIG as sales agents equals 3.0% of the gross sales price of ADSs sold pursuant to the sales agreement. See “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page S-34 for additional information regarding the compensation to be paid to Cantor and BTIG. In connection with the sale of ADSs on our behalf, each of Cantor and BTIG will be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act and the compensation of Cantor and BTIG will be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. We have also agreed in the Sales Agreement to provide indemnification and contribution to the Sales Agents with respect to certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

**Investing in our securities involves risks. See “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page S-19 of this prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement concerning factors you should consider before investing in the ADSs. In May 2022, we were conclusively identified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act.**

Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., or Gracell Cayman, is a Cayman Islands holding company that conducts a significant portion of its operations through its wholly-owned subsidiaries in the United States, Hong Kong and China, as well as a variable interest entity, or VIE, and the VIE’s subsidiary. Holders of the ADSs are not holding equity interest in the VIE or its subsidiary, but instead are holding equity interest in Gracell Cayman. The VIE structure is used to provide investors with exposure to foreign investment in China-based companies where PRC law prohibits direct foreign investment in the operating companies in China. PRC laws and regulations restrict and impose conditions on foreign investment in development and application of human stem cell or gene diagnostic and therapeutic technologies. Accordingly, these businesses are operated by the VIE and the VIE’s subsidiary in China. Neither Gracell Cayman nor its subsidiaries own any equity interest or direct foreign investment in the VIE, Gracell Biotechnologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Gracell Biotech, and the VIE’s subsidiary, Suzhou Gracell Biotechnologies Co., Ltd., or Suzhou Gracell Biotech. Instead, Gracell Cayman relies on contractual arrangements among its PRC subsidiary, the VIE and the VIE’s nominee shareholders, which allow Gracell Cayman to (i) direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and the VIE’s subsidiary; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Gracell Cayman is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and the VIE’s subsidiary for accounting purposes and is able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and VIE’s subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For a detailed description of these contractual arrangements, see “Our Company—Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders.” As a result, investors in our ADSs are not purchasing equity interest in the VIE or its subsidiary but instead are purchasing

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equity interest in Gracell Cayman, a Cayman Islands holding company whose consolidated financial results include those of the VIE and its subsidiary under U.S. GAAP. More specifically, investors in the ADSs or our ordinary shares would not hold any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the VIE and its subsidiary in China and would merely have a contractual relationship with the operating entities in China. As used in this prospectus supplement, “Gracell Cayman” refers to Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., and “we,” “us,” “our company,” or “our” refers to Gracell Biotechnologies Inc. and its subsidiaries, and, when describing our consolidated financial information, also includes the VIE and its subsidiary in China.

Our corporate structure is subject to risks associated with our contractual arrangements with the VIE. These contractual arrangements have not been tested in a court of law in the PRC. If the PRC government finds that these contractual arrangements do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, we and the VIE could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in the operations of the VIE and its subsidiary. This would result in the VIE and its subsidiary being deconsolidated. As of December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, 41%, 24%, 15% of our assets were held by the VIE, respectively. An event that results in the deconsolidation of the VIE would have a material adverse effect on our operations and result in the value of the securities diminish substantially or even become worthless. There are substantial uncertainties regarding potential future actions by the PRC government that could affect the enforceability of the contractual arrangements with the VIE and, consequently, significantly affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a whole. For a detailed description of the risks associated with our corporate structure, see risks disclosed under “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure” in the accompanying base prospectus.

We face various legal and operational risks and uncertainties related to doing business in China, including complex and evolving PRC laws and regulations. For example, we face risks associated with regulatory approvals on offshore offerings, the use of variable interest entities, anti-monopoly regulatory actions, and oversight on cybersecurity and data privacy, as well as the lack of inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or PCAOB, on our independent registered public accounting firm, which may impact our ability to conduct certain businesses, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. These risks could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of the ADSs, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless. Recently, the PRC government initiated a series of regulatory actions and released guidelines to regulate business operations in China with little advance notice, including those related to data security or anti-monopoly concerns, which may have an impact on our ability to conduct certain business in China, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. Since these statements and regulatory actions are new, it is highly uncertain how soon legislative or administrative regulation making bodies will respond and what existing or new laws or regulations or detailed implementations and interpretations will be modified or promulgated, if any, and the potential impact of such modified or new laws and regulations will have on our daily business operation, the ability to accept foreign investments and list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. For a detailed description of risks relating to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China” in the accompanying base prospectus.

Under our current corporate structure, we may rely on dividend payments from our subsidiaries, to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, none of our subsidiaries have ever issued any dividends or made other distributions to us or their respective holding companies nor have we or any of our subsidiaries ever paid dividends or made other distributions to U.S. investors. We currently intend to retain all future earnings to finance business operations. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any limitation on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute dividends to us or on the ability of the VIE to make payments to us may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements. If any of our subsidiaries incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing such debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us. To the extent cash in the business is in the PRC or a PRC entity, and may need to be used to fund operations outside of the PRC, the funds may not be available due to limitations placed by the government. For more details, see “Our Company—Restrictions and Limitations on Transfer of Cash.” For more details regarding our condensed consolidated financial statements, see “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Data,” “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Data” and “Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Cash Flows Data” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

Furthermore, our securities will be prohibited from trading if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, for three consecutive years, pursuant to the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or HFCAA. On December 2, 2021, the SEC issued amendments to finalize the interim final rules previously adopted in March 2021 to implement the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCAA. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determinations that it is unable to inspect or investigate completely PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong without the approval of the Chinese authorities. Our auditor, an independent registered

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public accounting firm, is located in China and thus is subject to such determinations announced by the PCAOB on December 16, 2021. In March 2022, the SEC issued its first “Conclusive list of issuers identified under the HFCAA” indicating that those companies are now formally subject to the delisting provisions if they remain on the list for three consecutive years. In May 2022, we were conclusively identified by the SEC under the HFCAA. See <https://www.sec.gov/hfcaa>. Pursuant to the HFCAA, our securities will be prohibited from trading on any national securities exchange and in the over-the-counter market in the United States in 2024 if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the PCAOB for three consecutive years, or in 2023 if the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act passed by the U.S. Senate on June 22, 2021 is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, which would reduce the time period under the HFCAA to two consecutive years. The termination in or any restriction on the trading of our securities will significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer securities to investors, or cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Our ADSs will be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in 2024 if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China, or 2023 if proposed changes to the law are enacted. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.” For a detailed description of risks relating to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China” in the accompanying base prospectus.

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

Cantor

BTIG

, 2022

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## ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

This sales agreement prospectus supplement is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, utilizing a “shelf” registration process. By using a shelf registration statement, we may offer and sell ADSs, representing ordinary shares, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$50,000,000 from time to time under this prospectus supplement at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions at the time of offering.

We provide information to you about this offering of ADSs in two separate documents that are bound together: (1) this sales agreement prospectus supplement, which describes the specific details regarding this offering; and (2) the accompanying base prospectus, which provides general information, some of which may not apply to this offering. Generally, when we refer to this “prospectus supplement,” we are referring to both documents combined. If information in this sales agreement prospectus supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying base prospectus, you should rely on this sales agreement prospectus supplement. To the extent there is a conflict between the information contained in this prospectus supplement, on the one hand, and the information contained in any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, on the other hand, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement. If any statement in one of these documents is inconsistent with a statement in another document having a later date—for example, a document incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement—the statement in the document having the later date modifies or supersedes the earlier statement.

Neither us, Cantor nor BTIG has authorized anyone to provide you with information other than that contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and any free writing prospectus. Neither us, Cantor nor BTIG is making an offer to sell or soliciting any offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted or in which the person making that offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make an offer or solicitation. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering is accurate only as of the date of those respective documents. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates. You should read this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering in their entirety before making an investment decision.

Before buying any of the ADSs that we are offering, we urge you to carefully read this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and all of the information incorporated by reference herein and therein, as well as the additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.” These documents contain important information that you should consider when making your investment decision.

We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, ADSs only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The distribution of this prospectus supplement and the offering of the ADSs in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus supplement must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, the offering of the ADSs and the distribution of this prospectus supplement outside the United States. This prospectus supplement does not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities offered by this prospectus supplement by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer or solicitation.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to “Gracell,” “we,” “us,” “our company” and “our” are to Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company and its subsidiaries and, in the context of describing our consolidated financial information, also include its consolidated PRC affiliated entities.

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION; INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

### Available Information

We file reports and other information with the SEC. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports and other information about issuers, such as us, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

Our website address is [www.gracellbio.com](http://www.gracellbio.com). The information on our website, however, is not, and should not be deemed to be, a part of this prospectus.

This sales agreement prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus are part of a registration statement that we filed with the SEC and do not contain all of the information in the registration statement. The full registration statement may be obtained from the SEC or us, as provided below. Forms of the documents establishing the terms of the offered securities are or may be filed as exhibits to the registration statement or documents incorporated by reference in the registration statement. Statements in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus about these documents are summaries and each statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the document to which it refers. You should refer to the actual documents for a more complete description of the relevant matters. You may inspect a copy of the registration statement through the SEC's website, as provided above.

### Incorporation by Reference

The SEC's rules allow us to "incorporate by reference" information into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying based prospectus, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus, and subsequent information that we file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede that information. Any statement contained in this prospectus supplement and accompanying base prospectus or a previously filed document incorporated by reference will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus or a subsequently filed document incorporated by reference modifies or replaces that statement.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus incorporate by reference the documents set forth below that have previously been filed with the SEC (other than those documents or the portions of those documents not deemed to be filed):

- our annual report on [Form 20-F](#) for the year ended December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on April 22, 2022; and
- the description of the securities contained in our registration statement on [Form 8-A](#) filed on January 4, 2021, pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, together with all amendments and reports filed for the purpose of updating that description.

All reports and other documents we subsequently file pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the "Exchange Act" in this prospectus, prior to the termination of this offering, including all such documents we may file with the SEC after the date of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement, will also be incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus and deemed to be part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus from the date of the filing of such reports and documents. We also incorporate by reference future reports on Form 6-K that we subsequently furnish to the SEC after the date of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement that are identified in such reports as being incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

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You may request a free copy of any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Building 12, Block B, Phase II  
Biobay Industrial Park  
218 Sangtian St.  
Suzhou Industrial Park, 215123  
People's Republic of China  
+86 512-6262-6701

Exhibits to the filings will not be sent, however, unless those exhibits have specifically been incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus.

## PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

*This summary provides a general overview of selected information and does not contain all of the information you should consider before buying our ordinary shares and the ADSs. Therefore, you should read this entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering carefully, including the information incorporated by reference, before deciding to invest in our ordinary shares and the ADSs. Investors should carefully consider the information set forth under “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-18 of this prospectus supplement and incorporated by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F.*

### Overview

We are a global clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company dedicated to discovering and developing breakthrough cell therapies to address major industry challenges and fulfill unmet medical needs in the treatment of cancer. We aim to disrupt conventional approaches to CAR-T cell therapies with our proprietary technology platforms—FasTCAR and TruUCAR.

- With FasTCAR, we are able to deliver younger, less exhausted T cells for autologous cell therapies with enhanced activities and next-day manufacturing versus the industry norm of two to six weeks. Our lead FasTCAR-enabled autologous product candidate, GC012F, has achieved high percentage of negative minimal residual disease, or MRD-, stringent complete responses, or sCR, in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma, or r/r MM, patients in an ongoing investigator-initiated Phase 1 trial in China.
- With TruUCAR, we are able to derive T cells from non-HLA-matched healthy donors to generate allogeneic CAR-T cell therapies that are readily available off-the-shelf at lower cost for a broad patient base, including those less suitable for autologous CAR-T cell therapies. Our lead TruUCAR-enabled allogeneic product candidate, GC027, has achieved high percentage of complete responses, or CR, in relapsed or refractory T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, or r/r T-ALL, patients in an ongoing investigator-initiated Phase 1 trial in China.

In addition to our technology platforms, we utilize our proprietary technology modules, Dual CAR, and SMART CART™, to generate enhanced product candidates. With unique construct to take advantage of the suppressive tumor microenvironment, or TME, and effectively combat solid tumors, SMART CART™ is designed to enhance CAR-T cell proliferation and duration of killing, and to resist exhaustion with improved persistence of CAR-T cells. Leveraging our pioneering platforms, technology modules, know-how and experience, we are developing a rich clinical-stage pipeline of multiple autologous and allogeneic product candidates that we believe will unlock the long-held promise of CAR-T cell therapies for a broad range of patients with advanced hematologic malignancies and solid tumors.

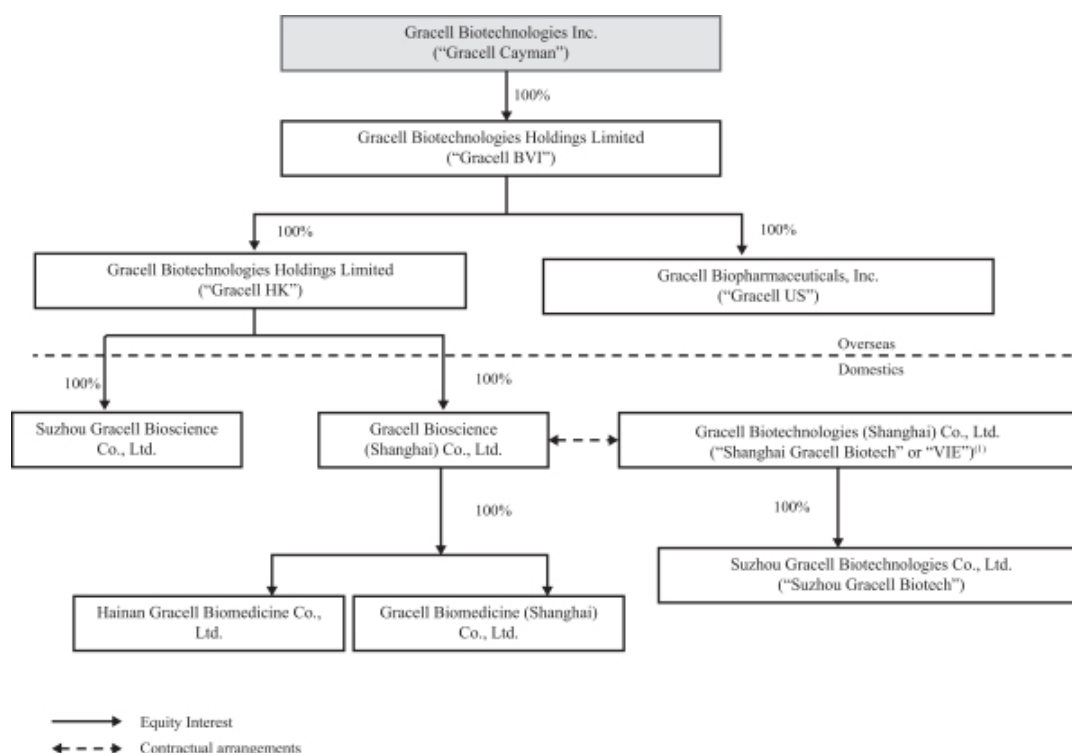
### Our Corporate Structure and Operation in China

Holders of the ADSs are not holding equity interest in the VIE or its subsidiary but instead are holding equity interest in Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., or Gracell Cayman, a Cayman Islands holding company whose consolidated financial results include those of the VIE and its subsidiary under U.S. GAAP.

Gracell Cayman is a Cayman Islands holding company that conducts a significant portion of its operations through its wholly-owned subsidiaries in the United States, Hong Kong and China, as well as a VIE and the VIE's subsidiary. Neither Gracell Cayman nor its subsidiaries own any equity interest or direct foreign investment in the VIE, Gracell Biotechnologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Gracell Biotech, and the VIE's subsidiary, Suzhou Gracell Biotechnologies Co., Ltd., or Suzhou Gracell Biotech. Instead, Gracell Cayman relies on contractual arrangements among its PRC subsidiary, the VIE and the VIE's nominee shareholders, which

allow Gracell Cayman to (i) direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and the VIE's subsidiary; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Gracell Cayman is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and the VIE's subsidiary for accounting purposes and is able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and VIE's subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investors in the ADSs or our ordinary shares would not hold any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the VIE and its subsidiary in China and would merely have a contractual relationship with the operating entities in China.

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this prospectus supplement, including our significant subsidiaries and other entities that are material to our business:



Note:

- (1) Shareholders of Shanghai Gracell Biotech are Dr. William Wei Cao and Xiaomi Hua holding 99.9% and 0.1%, respectively, of the equity interest in the VIE. Dr. Cao is our Founder, Chairman of board of directors and Chief Executive Officer.

### Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements by and among Gracell Bioscience (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or the WFOE, the VIE and its shareholders. These contractual arrangements enable us to (i) direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance;

(ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and its subsidiary; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and assets of the VIE and its subsidiary when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Gracell Cayman is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and the VIE's subsidiary for accounting purposes and is able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and VIE's subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investors in the ADSs or our ordinary shares would not hold any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the VIE and its subsidiary in China and would merely have a contractual relationship with the operating entities in China.

#### *Voting Rights Proxy Agreement and Power of Attorney*

On November 10, 2020, Dr. William Wei Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an amendment to voting rights proxy agreement with the WFOE and the VIE and executed a power of attorney, superseding the voting right proxy agreement and the power of attorney he previously executed on January 3, 2019, to irrevocably authorize the WFOE to act as his attorney-in-fact to exercise all of his rights as a shareholder of the VIE, including, but not limited to, the right to (i) propose to hold and attend shareholders' meetings, (ii) vote on any resolution that requires a shareholder vote pursuant to the applicable laws and article of association of the VIE, such as designation and appointment of directors, the chief executive officer and other senior management members of the VIE, and (iii) exercise other shareholder's rights, such as the sale or transfer of all or part of the equity interests owned by such shareholder. The voting rights proxy agreement will remain effective for 20 years. Prior to the expiration of the term, the WFOE may extend the term through written notification at its sole discretion.

On November 10, 2020, Xiaomi Hua, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into a voting rights proxy agreement and a power of attorney, each contains terms substantially similar to the amendment to voting rights proxy agreement and power of attorney executed by Dr. Cao respectively, as described above.

#### *Equity Pledge Agreements*

On November 10, 2020, Dr. Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an equity pledge supplementary agreement with the WFOE and the VIE, superseding the equity pledge agreement he previously executed on March 6, 2020, pursuant to which Dr. Cao pledges all of his equity interest in the VIE to the WFOE to guarantee the performance by Dr. Cao and the VIE of their obligations under the contractual arrangements, including the technical consultation and service agreement, the business cooperation agreement, the call option agreement, the voting rights proxy agreement and the power of attorney. In the event of a breach by any of the VIE's shareholders of their contractual obligations under these agreements, the WFOE, as pledgee, will have the right to dispose of the pledged equity interests in the VIE. Dr. Cao agrees that, during the term of the equity pledge agreement, he will not dispose of the pledged equity interests or create or allow any encumbrance on the pledged equity interests without the prior written consent of the WFOE, except for the performance of the call option agreement. The equity pledge agreements will remain effective until the VIE and its shareholders discharge all of their obligations under the contractual arrangements. On November 10, 2020, Xiaomi Hua, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an equity pledge agreement, which contains terms substantially similar to the equity pledge supplementary agreement executed by Dr. Cao, as described above. We have registered the equity pledge with the local branches of the Administration for Market Regulation in accordance with applicable PRC law.

#### *Spouse Consent Letter*

On November 10, 2020, the spouse of Dr. Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in the VIE held by Dr. Cao will be disposed of pursuant to the equity pledge agreement, the voting rights proxy agreement and the call option agreement. The spouse agreed not to make any assertions in connection with the equity interest in the VIE held by Dr. Cao.

*Technical Consultation and Service Agreement*

Pursuant to the technical consultation and service agreement between the WFOE and the VIE, dated January 3, 2019, the WFOE has the exclusive right to provide to the VIE consultation and services related to, among other things, training and technical support, marketing, management and operation. Without the WFOE's written consent, the VIE shall not accept any consultation or services covered by this agreement from any third party. The WFOE has the sole and exclusive ownership of intellectual property rights created as a result of the performance of this agreement. The VIE agrees to pay the WFOE an annual service fee at an amount agreed by the WFOE. This agreement will remain effective for a 20-year term and then can be renewed at the WFOE's sole discretion.

*Business Cooperation Agreement*

Pursuant to the business cooperation agreement between the WFOE and the VIE, dated January 3, 2019, the WFOE has the exclusive right to provide to the VIE technical support, business support and related consulting services. The WFOE has exclusive right and interests in all intellectual properties arising out of or created during the performance of this agreement. The VIE agrees to pay the WFOE a monthly service fee at an amount agreed by the WFOE. The VIE has no right of early termination while the WFOE may terminate this agreement upon a 30-day prior written notice at any time.

*Call Option Agreement*

The WFOE, the VIE and Dr. Cao, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into an amendment to call option agreement on November 10, 2020, superseding the call option agreement Dr. Cao previously executed on January 3, 2019, pursuant to which he irrevocably grants the WFOE an exclusive option to purchase, or have its designated person or persons to purchase, at its discretion, to the extent permitted by PRC law, all or part of his equity interests in the VIE, and such option may be exercised at the lowest price permitted by applicable PRC law. Any proceeds received by Dr. Cao from the exercise of the option shall be remitted to the WFOE or its designated party, to the extent permitted by applicable PRC law. Dr. Cao undertakes that without the WFOE's prior written consent, he shall not take any actions that may have material effects on the VIE's assets, businesses and liabilities, nor shall they appoint or replace any directors of the VIE.

On November 10, 2020, Xiaomi Hua, a shareholder of the VIE, entered into a call option agreement, which contains terms substantially similar to the amendment to call option agreement executed by Dr. Cao, as described above.

We rely on the performance by the VIE and its shareholders of their obligations under the contracts to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance. The shareholders of the VIE may not act in the best interests of us or may not perform their obligations under these contracts. Such risks exist throughout the period in which we intend to operate certain portion of our business through the contractual arrangements with the VIE. In addition, our corporate structure is subject to risks associated with our contractual arrangements with the VIE. These contractual arrangements have not been tested in a court of law in the PRC. If the PRC government finds that these contractual arrangements do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, we and the VIE could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in the operations of the VIE and its subsidiary. This would result in the VIE and its subsidiary being deconsolidated. As of December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, 41%, 24%, 15% of our assets were held by the VIE, respectively. An event that results in the deconsolidation of the VIE would have a material adverse effect on our operations and result in the value of the securities diminish substantially or even become worthless. There are substantial uncertainties regarding potential future actions by the PRC government that could affect the enforceability of the contractual arrangements with the VIE and consequently, significantly

affect the financial performance of the VIE and our company as a whole. For a detailed description of the risks associated with our corporate structure, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure” in the accompanying base prospectus.

### **The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act**

Our securities will be prohibited from trading if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the PCAOB for three consecutive years, pursuant to the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or HFCAA. On December 2, 2021, the SEC issued amendments to finalize the interim final rules previously adopted in March 2021 to implement the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCAA. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determinations that it is unable to inspect or investigate completely PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong without the approval of the Chinese authorities. Our auditor, an independent registered public accounting firm, is located in China and thus is subject to such determinations announced by the PCAOB on December 16, 2021. In March 2022, the SEC issued its first “Conclusive list of issuers identified under the HFCAA” indicating that those companies are now formally subject to the delisting provisions if they remain on the list for three consecutive years. In May 2022, we were conclusively identified by the SEC under the HFCAA. See <https://www.sec.gov/hfcaa>.

Pursuant to the HFCAA, our securities will be prohibited from trading on any national securities exchange and in the over-the-counter market in the United States in 2024 if our auditor cannot be fully inspected by the PCAOB for three consecutive years, or in 2023 if the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act passed by the U.S. Senate on June 22, 2021 is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, which would reduce the time period under the HFCAA to two consecutive years. The termination in or any restriction on the trading of our securities will significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer securities to investors, or cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Our ADSs will be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in 2024 if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China, or 2023 if proposed changes to the law are enacted. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment” in the accompanying base prospectus.

### **Summary of Risk Factors**

We face various legal and operational risks and uncertainties related to doing business in China, including complex and evolving PRC laws and regulations. For example, we face risks associated with regulatory approvals on offshore offerings, the use of variable interest entities, anti-monopoly regulatory actions, and oversight on cybersecurity and data privacy, as well as the lack of inspection by the PCAOB on our independent registered public accounting firm, which may impact our ability to conduct certain businesses, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. These risks could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of the ADSs, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless, as further explained below:

- The PRC government has significant authority to regulate or intervene in the China operations of an offshore holding company, such as us, at any time. Therefore, investors in the ADSs and our business face potential uncertainty from the PRC government’s policy. The Chinese government may intervene or influence our operations at any time, or may exert more control over offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers, which could result in a material change in our operations and/or the value of our ADSs. Any actions by the Chinese government to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-



based issuers could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The PRC government has significant authority to regulate or intervene in the China operations of an offshore holding company, such as us, at any time. Therefore, investors in the ADSs and our business face potential uncertainty from the PRC government’s policy” in the accompanying base prospectus;

- We believe that our corporate structure and contractual arrangements with the VIE comply with the current applicable PRC laws and regulations. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, we believe that our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE are not required to obtain permission or approval from the Chinese Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC, or the Cyberspace Administration of China, or the CAC, to operate their respective business in China or to approve our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders. However, PRC laws and regulations governing the conditions and the requirements of such approval are uncertain and the relevant government authorities have broad discretion in interpreting these laws and regulations. Accordingly, the PRC regulatory authorities may take a different view. There can be no assurance that the PRC government authorities would agree that our corporate structure or any of the above contractual arrangements comply with PRC licensing, registration or other regulatory requirements, with existing policies or with requirements or policies that may be adopted in the future. On December 28, 2021, the CAC, and several other regulatory authorities in China jointly promulgated the Cybersecurity Review Measures, which came into effect on February 15, 2022. As the Cybersecurity Review Measures was newly issued, there remain uncertainties as to how it would be interpreted and enforced, and to what extent it may affect us. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The approval, filing or other requirements of the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC government authorities may be required under PRC law in connection with our issuance of securities overseas.” As of the date of this prospectus supplement, we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning, or sanctions regarding our corporate structure and contractual arrangements from the CSRC, CAC or any other PRC governmental agency. If we, our subsidiaries or the VIE (i) do not receive or maintain such permissions or approvals if required, (ii) inadvertently conclude that such permissions or approvals are not required, or (iii) if applicable laws, regulations, or interpretations change and we are required to obtain such permissions or approvals in the future, our ADSs may significantly decline in value or become worthless if we are unable to assert our contractual rights over the economic benefits and assets of the VIE and its subsidiaries. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure” in the accompanying base prospectus; and
- Recently, the PRC government initiated a series of regulatory actions and released guidelines to regulate business operations in China with little advance notice, including those related to data security or anti-monopoly concerns, which may have an impact on our ability to conduct certain business in China, accept foreign investments, or list on a U.S. or other foreign exchange. For a detailed description of risks and regulations related to doing business in China, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China” in the accompanying base prospectus.

Below please find a summary of the principal risks we face, organized under relevant headings. These risks are discussed more fully in the section titled “Risk Factors” in the accompanying base prospectus and this prospectus supplement.

***Risks Related to Doing Business in China***

- The PRC government has significant authority to regulate or intervene in the China operations of an offshore holding company, such as us, at any time. Therefore, investors in the ADSs and our business face potential uncertainty from the PRC government’s policy.

- You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing actions in China against us or our management based on foreign laws. It may also be difficult for overseas regulators or you to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China.
- Changes in U.S. and international trade policies, particularly with regard to China, may adversely impact our business and operating results.
- The approval, filing or other requirements of the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC government authorities may be required under PRC law in connection with our issuance of securities overseas.
- We and our shareholders face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises, assets attributed to a PRC establishment of a non-PRC company or immovable properties located in China owned by non-PRC companies.
- The PCAOB is currently unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections over our auditor deprives our investors with the benefits of such inspections.
- Our ADSs will be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCAA in 2024 if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in China, or 2023 if proposed changes to the law are enacted. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.
- On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two. On February 4, 2022, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the America Competes Act of 2022 which includes the exact same amendments as the bill passed by the Senate. The America Competes Act however includes a broader range of legislation not related to the HFCAA in response to the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act passed by the Senate in 2021. The U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate will need to agree on amendments to these respective bills to align the legislation and pass their amended bills before the President can sign into law. It is unclear when the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives will resolve the differences in the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act and the America Competes Act of 2022 bills currently passed, or when the U.S. President will sign on the bill to make the amendment into law, or at all.
- Various proceedings and legislative and regulatory developments due to political tensions between the U.S. and China may have an adverse impact on our listing and trading in the U.S., including adverse impact on the market prices of the ADSs.
- Proceedings instituted by the SEC against the “big four” PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, adverse impact on the trading prices of the ADSs, or possible delisting.

***Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure***

- The uncertainties in the PRC legal system may subject our contractual arrangements to different interpretations or enforcement challenges, or subject us to severe penalties or force us to relinquish our interests in our operations.
- We rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control.

***Risks Related to Our Limited Operating History, Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital***

- We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company with limited operating history, which may make it difficult for you to evaluate the success of our business to date and to assess our future viability.
- We have incurred significant losses in every year since our inception. We expect to continue to incur losses over the next several years and may never achieve or maintain profitability.
- We will need to obtain funding from time to time to complete the development and any commercialization of our product candidates, which may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to raise capital when needed, we may be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or other operations.
- Raising additional capital may cause dilution to holders of the ADSs or other securities of our company, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our technologies or product candidates.

***Risks Related to the Development of Our Product Candidates***

- All of our product candidates are in early stages of development. If we are unable to advance our product candidates through clinical development, obtain regulatory approval and ultimately commercialize our product candidates, or experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be materially harmed.
- Our product candidates are based on novel technologies, which make it difficult to predict the timing, results and cost of product candidate development and likelihood of obtaining regulatory approval.
- Our future success is highly dependent on the regulatory approval of GC012F, GC027, GC502 and our other pipeline programs. All of our product candidates will require significant preclinical study and clinical trial before we can seek regulatory approval for and launch a product commercially.
- We may not be successful in our efforts to extend our pipeline of product candidates, including identifying or discovering additional product candidates in the future.
- Our preclinical programs may experience delays or may never advance to clinical trials, which would adversely affect our ability to obtain regulatory approvals or commercialize these product candidates on a timely basis or at all, which would have an adverse effect on our business.
- Adverse effects or other safety risks associated with our product candidates could delay or preclude approval, cause us to suspend or discontinue clinical trials, cause us to abandon product candidates, limit the commercial profile of an approved label or result in significant negative consequences following any potential marketing approval.
- We have derived and plan to continue to derive results from investigator-initiated trials of our product candidates to expedite our global clinical development activities. Investigator-initiated trials are sponsored and conducted by principal investigators. As a result, our role and access to the clinical results and data are limited and there is no assurance that the clinical data from these trials will be accepted or considered by the FDA, the NMPA, or other comparable regulatory authorities.

***Risks Related to Our Business Operations***

- As a company currently with substantial operations outside of the United States, our business is subject to economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with international operations.
- We are a fast-growing emerging company and may experience difficulties in managing this growth.

***Risks Related to Regulatory Approval of Our Product Candidates and Other Legal Compliance Matters***

- Even if we complete the necessary preclinical studies and clinical trials, the regulatory approval process is expensive, time-consuming and uncertain and may prevent us from obtaining approvals for the commercialization of some or all of our product candidates. As a result, we cannot predict when or if, and in which territories, we will obtain marketing approval to commercialize a product candidate.
- Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in one jurisdiction does not mean that we will be successful in obtaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in other jurisdictions.

***Risks Related to the Commercialization of Our Product Candidates***

- If we are unable to establish sales, marketing and distribution capabilities for our product candidates, or enter into sales, marketing and distribution agreements with third parties, we may not be successful in commercializing our product candidates, if and when they are approved.
- We operate in a rapidly changing industry and face significant competition, which may result in others discovering, developing or commercializing products before or more successfully than we do.

***Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property***

- If we are unable to obtain, maintain, defend and enforce patent and other intellectual property rights for our technologies and product candidates, or if the scope of the patent and other intellectual property rights obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors and other third parties could develop and commercialize technology and biologics similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our technology and product candidates may be impaired.
- The intellectual property landscape around technology involving cellular therapies, including CAR-T cell therapies, is highly dynamic, and third parties may initiate legal proceedings alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights, the outcome of which would be uncertain and could significantly harm our business.

***Risks Related to the ADSs***

- If we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, our ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis could be impaired.
- Holders of the ADSs have fewer rights than our shareholders and must act through the depositary to exercise their rights.

***Risks Related to This Offering***

- If you purchase the ADSs sold in this offering, you may experience immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of your ADSs. In addition, we may issue additional equity or debt securities in the future, which may result in additional dilution to you.
- We have broad discretion over the use of the net proceeds from this offering and may not use them effectively.

***Transfer of Cash Through Our Organization***

Although we consolidate the results of the VIE and its subsidiaries under U.S. GAAP, we only have access to the assets or earnings of the VIE and its subsidiaries through our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its

shareholders. The cash flows that have occurred between Gracell Cayman, its subsidiaries and the VIE and its subsidiaries are summarized as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2019	2020	2021	
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Fees paid for services to the VIE and its subsidiaries	6,604	16,906	16,226	2,546

### Restrictions and Limitations on Transfer of Cash

Gracell Cayman is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and its businesses in China are conducted mainly through its PRC subsidiaries and partly through the VIE and its subsidiary. While we currently do not have cash management policies and procedures on the transfer of funds within our group, we face various restrictions and limitations on foreign exchange, our ability to transfer cash between entities, across borders and to U.S. investors, and our ability to distribute earnings from our subsidiaries and/or the VIE and its subsidiaries, to Gracell Cayman and holders of the ADSs as well as the ability to settle amounts owed under the contractual arrangements with the VIE.

Uncertainties regarding the interpretation and implementation of the contractual arrangements with the VIE could limit our ability to enforce such agreements. If the PRC authorities determine that the contractual arrangements constituting part of the VIE structure do not comply with PRC regulations, or if current regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, our ability to settle amount owed by the VIE under the VIE agreements may be seriously hindered.

Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE and its PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until the total amount set aside reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. Our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE and its subsidiaries may also allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to employee welfare and bonus funds at their discretion. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. Furthermore, if the WFOE incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements we currently have in place in a manner that would materially and adversely affect the WFOE's ability to pay dividends and other distributions to us. Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, to distribute dividends to us or on the ability of the VIE to make payments to the WFOE may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—PRC Regulation—Other PRC National- and Provincial-Level Laws and Regulations – Regulations Relating to Dividend Distributions" in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

Gracell HK may be considered a non-resident enterprise for tax purposes, so that any dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries to Gracell HK may be regarded as China-sourced income and, as a result, may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. If we are required under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law to pay income tax for any dividends we receive from PRC subsidiaries, or if Gracell HK is determined by PRC government authority as receiving benefits from reduced income tax rate due to a structure or arrangement that is primarily tax-driven, it would materially and adversely affect the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay to our shareholders and ADS holders. If the PRC tax authorities determine that Gracell Cayman is a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be required to withhold a 10% tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders and ADS holders, in each case that are non-resident enterprises. See "Risks Relating to Doing

Business in China—Dividends we receive from our subsidiaries located in the PRC may be subject to PRC withholding tax, which could materially and adversely affect the amount of dividends, if any, we may pay our shareholders” in the accompanying base prospectus.

In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders, including our ADS holders, may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 10% on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares if such income is treated as sourced from within the PRC. Furthermore, if Gracell Cayman were deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise, dividends paid to our non-PRC individual shareholders, including our ADS holders, and any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or ordinary shares by such holders may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 20% which in the case of dividends may be withheld at source. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares. See “Risks Relating to Doing Business in China—If we are classified as a “resident enterprise” of China under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we and our non-PRC shareholders could be subject to unfavorable tax consequences, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected” in the accompanying base prospectus.

Our offshore entities are permitted under PRC laws and regulations to provide funding to our PRC subsidiaries only through loans or capital contributions, subject to the approval of government authorities and limits on the amount of capital contributions and loans. This may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds from our offshore capital raising activities to make loans or capital contribution to our PRC subsidiaries. See “Risks Related to Doing Business in China—PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from making loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiary” in the accompanying base prospectus.

Additionally, the PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, such as profit distributions and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC, or the SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. Dividends payments to us by Gracell HK in foreign currencies are subject to the condition that the remittance of such dividends outside of the PRC complies with certain procedures under PRC foreign exchange regulations, such as the overseas investment registrations by our shareholders or the ultimate shareholders of our corporate shareholders who are PRC residents. Approvals by or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, our PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us and our access to cash generated from its operations will be restricted. See “Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment” and “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Fluctuation in exchange rates could have a negative effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment” in the accompanying base prospectus.

#### **Taxation on Dividends or Distributions**

Gracell Cayman’ source of dividend partly comes from dividends paid by its PRC subsidiaries, including the WFOE, which in part depends on payments received from the VIE under the contractual arrangements with the VIE. None of our subsidiaries has declared or paid any dividend or distribution to us. We have never declared or paid any dividend on our ordinary shares and we have no current intention to pay dividends to shareholders or holders of ADSs. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to fund the research and development of our product candidates and the development and growth of our business. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, Gracell Cayman is not subject to tax on income or capital gains. Upon payments of dividends to our shareholders, no Cayman Islands withholding tax will be imposed. For purposes of illustration, the following discussion reflects the hypothetical taxes that might be required to be paid in Mainland China and Hong Kong, assuming that: (i) we have taxable earnings in the VIE, and (ii) we determine to pay a dividend in the future:

Hypothetical pre-tax earnings in the VIE	100%
Tax on earnings at statutory rate of 25% at WFOE level	(25)%
Amount to be distributed as dividend from WFOE to Gracell HK	75%
Withholding tax at tax treaty rate of 5%	(3.75)%
Amount to be distributed as dividend at Gracell HK level and net distribution to Gracell Cayman	71.25%

Notes:

- (1) For purposes of this example, the tax calculation has been simplified. The hypothetical book pre-tax earnings amount is assumed to equal Chinese taxable income.
- (2) China's Enterprise Income Tax Law imposes a withholding income tax of 10% on dividends distributed by a Foreign Invested Enterprise to its immediate holding company outside of Mainland China. A lower withholding income tax rate of 5% is applied if the Foreign Invested Enterprise's immediate holding company is registered in Hong Kong or other jurisdictions that have a tax treaty arrangement with Mainland China, subject to a qualification review at the time of the distribution. There is no incremental tax at Gracell HK level for any dividend distribution to Gracell Cayman.
- (3) If a 10% withholding income tax rate is imposed, the withholding tax will be 7.5 and the amount to be distributed as dividend at Gracell HK level and net distribution to Gracell Cayman will be 67.5.

### Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For more details regarding our condensed consolidated financial statements, see "Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Data," "Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Data" and "Item 3. Key Information—Condensed Consolidated Cash Flows Data" in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

### Corporate Information

In May 2018, we incorporated Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., or Gracell Cayman, under the laws of the Cayman Islands as our offshore holding company. Our principal executive offices are located at Building 12, Block B, Phase II, Biobay Industrial Park, 218 Sangtian St., Suzhou Industrial Park, People's Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is +86-512-6262-6701. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at 4th Floor, Harbour Place, 103 South Church Street, P.O. Box 10240, Grand Cayman, KY1-1002, Cayman Islands. We have appointed Cogency Global Inc., located at 122 East 42nd Street, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10168, as our agent upon whom process may be served in any action brought against us under the securities laws of the United States in connection with offerings of securities registered by the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement is a part. Investors should submit any inquiries to the address and telephone number of our principal executive offices.

### Implications of Being a Foreign Private Issuer

Because we qualify as a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act that are applicable to U.S. domestic public companies, including:

- the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act;



- the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their share ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time;
- the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial and other specified information, or current reports on Form 8-K, upon the occurrence of specified significant events; and
- the selective disclosure rules by issuers of material nonpublic information under Regulation FD.

We are required to file an annual report on Form 20-F within four months of the end of each fiscal year. The information we are required to file with or furnished to the SEC will be less extensive and less timely compared to that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers. Foreign private issuers are also exempt from certain more stringent executive compensation disclosure rules. Thus, as long as we remain a foreign private issuer, we will continue to be exempt from the more stringent compensation disclosures required of companies that are neither an emerging growth company nor a foreign private issuer.

### **Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company**

As a company with less than \$1.07 billion in revenue for the last fiscal year, we qualify as an “emerging growth company” pursuant to the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, related to the assessment of the effectiveness of the emerging growth company’s internal control over financial reporting. We have elected to take advantage of such exemptions.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of our fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of at least \$1.07 billion; (b) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the completion of this offering; (c) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt; or (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of our ADSs that are held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act discussed above.

### **Permissions Required from the PRC Authorities for Our Issuance of Securities to Foreign Investors**

The PRC government has recently indicated an intent to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas by and/or foreign investments in China-based issuers. For example, on December 24, 2021, the CSRC published the draft Administrative Provisions of the State Council on the Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments), or the Draft Overseas Listing Regulations, and the draft Measures for the Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities Record-filings by Domestic Companies (Draft for Comments), or the Draft Overseas Listing Measures, for public comments. These drafts stipulate that PRC domestic companies that seek to offer and list securities in overseas markets directly or indirectly shall complete the filing procedures with and report relevant information to the CSRC. For more detailed information, see “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Doing Business in China – The approval, filing or other requirements of the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC government authorities may be required under PRC law in connection with our issuance of securities overseas” in the accompanying base prospectus.

In connection with our issuance of securities to foreign investors, under current PRC laws, regulations, and rules, as of the date of this prospectus supplement, based on the legal advice of our PRC legal counsel, AllBright



Law Offices, we, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and the VIE's subsidiary, (i) are not required to obtain any permissions or approvals from the CSRC; and (ii) are not required to go through cybersecurity review by the CAC. However, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws. Accordingly, a PRC government agency may take a view that is contrary to the above conclusion. In addition, we, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and VIE's subsidiary have not been asked to obtain or denied such permissions by any PRC authority. In addition, as of the date of this prospectus supplement, we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning, or sanctions regarding our corporate structure and contractual arrangements from the CSRC, CAC or any other PRC governmental agency.

## THE OFFERING

ADSs offered by us	ADSs, each representing five ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$50,000,000.
The ADSs	<p>Each ADS represents five Ordinary Share. The ADSs initially will be delivered by The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary, or the Depositary.</p> <p>The Depositary, or its nominee, will be the holder of the Ordinary Shares underlying your ADSs and you will have rights as provided in the Deposit Agreement, dated as of January 7, 2021, among us, the Depositary and all owners and holders from time to time of ADSs issued thereunder, or the Deposit Agreement.</p> <p>Subject to the terms of the Deposit Agreement and in compliance with the relevant requirements set out in the prospectus, you may turn in your ADSs to the Depositary for cancellation and withdrawal of the Ordinary Shares underlying your ADSs.</p> <p>The Depositary will charge you fees for such cancellations pursuant to the Deposit Agreement.</p> <p>You should carefully read the “Description of American Depositary Shares” section of base prospectus and the Deposit Agreement to better understand the terms of the ADSs.</p>
Plan of Distribution	“At the market offerings” that may be made from time to time on The Nasdaq Global Select Market or other existing trading market for ADSs through our sales agents, Cantor and BTIG. See the section entitled “Plan of Distribution” on page S-33 of this prospectus supplement.
Use of Proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes, which may include the development and commercialization of our products, research and development, manufacturing, general and administrative expenses, license or technology acquisitions, and working capital and capital expenditures. See the section entitled “Use of Proceeds” on page S-22 of this prospectus supplement.
Risk Factors	See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-18 of this prospectus supplement and the other information included in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus supplement for a discussion of certain factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our securities.
Nasdaq Global Select Market symbol	GRCL

## RISK FACTORS

*Investment in any securities offered pursuant to this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus involves risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors described below and in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021, or the 2021 Form 20-F, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, any amendment or update thereto reflected in subsequent filings with the SEC, including in our annual reports on Form 20-F, and all other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, as updated by our subsequent filings under the Exchange Act. The risks and uncertainties we have described are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our operations. The occurrence of any of these risks might cause you to lose all or part of your investment in the offered securities.*

### **Risks Relating to This Offering**

***If you purchase the ADSs sold in this offering, you may experience immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of your ADSs. In addition, we may issue additional equity or debt securities in the future, which may result in additional dilution to you.***

The price per ADS being offered may be higher than the net tangible book value per ADS prior to this offering. To the extent outstanding stock options are exercised or outstanding restricted share units are vested, there will be further dilution to new investors. In addition, to the extent we need to raise additional capital in the future and we issue additional ordinary shares or securities convertible or exchangeable for our ordinary shares, our then existing shareholders may experience dilution and the new securities may have rights senior to those of the ADSs offered in this offering.

***We have broad discretion over the use of the net proceeds from this offering and may not use them effectively.***

Our management will have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds from this offering, including for any of the purposes described in the section entitled “Use of Proceeds,” and you will not have the opportunity as part of your investment decision to assess whether the net proceeds are being used appropriately. Because of the number and variability of factors that will determine our use of the net proceeds from this offering, their ultimate use may vary substantially from their currently intended use. Our management might not apply our net proceeds in ways that ultimately increase the value of your investment. We expect to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, which may include the development and commercialization of our products, research and development, manufacturing, general and administrative expenses, license or technology acquisitions, and working capital and capital expenditures. The failure by our management to apply these funds effectively could harm our business. Pending their use, we plan to invest the net proceeds from this offering in short- and intermediate-term, interest-bearing obligations, investment-grade instruments, certificates of deposit or direct or guaranteed obligations of the U.S. government. These investments may not yield a favorable return to our shareholders. If we do not invest or apply the net proceeds from this offering in ways that enhance shareholder value, we may fail to achieve expected financial results, which could cause the price of ADSs to decline.

***Future sales or issuances of ADSs in the public markets, or the perception of such sales, could depress the trading price of the ADSs.***

The sale of a substantial number of ADSs or other equity-related securities in the public markets, or the perception that such sales could occur, could depress the market price of the ADSs and impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We may sell large quantities of ADSs at any time pursuant to this prospectus supplement or in one or more separate offerings. We cannot predict the effect that future sales of ADSs, ordinary shares or other equity-related securities would have on the market price of the ADSs.

***The actual number of ordinary shares we will issue under the sales agreement, at any one time or in total, is uncertain.***

Subject to certain limitations in the sales agreement and compliance with applicable law, we have the discretion to deliver a placement notice to either Cantor or BTIG at any time throughout the term of the sales agreement. The number of ADSs that are sold by either Cantor or BTIG after delivering a placement notice will fluctuate based on the market price of the ADSs during the sales period and limits we set with Cantor and BTIG. Because the price per ADS sold will fluctuate based on the market price of ADSs during the sales period, it is not possible at this stage to predict the number of ordinary shares that will be ultimately issued.

***The ADSs offered hereby will be sold in “at the market offerings,” and investors who buy shares at different times will likely pay different prices.***

Investors who purchase ADSs in this offering at different times will likely pay different prices, and so may experience different outcomes in their investment results. We will have discretion, subject to market demand, to vary the timing, prices, and numbers of ADSs sold, and there is no minimum or maximum sales price. Investors may experience a decline in the value of their ADSs as a result of ADS sales made at prices lower than the prices they paid.

***If we are or become classified as a passive foreign investment company, our U.S. shareholders may suffer adverse tax consequences as a result.***

Generally, for any taxable year, if at least 75% of our gross income is passive income, or at least 50% of the value of our assets is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income, including cash, we would be characterized as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For purposes of these tests, passive income includes dividends, interest, gains from commodities and securities transactions, the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets which produce passive income (including amounts derived by reason of the temporary investment of funds raised in offerings of our shares) and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties which are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business. If we are characterized as a PFIC, our U.S. shareholders may suffer adverse tax consequences, including having gains realized on the sale of our ordinary shares treated as ordinary income, rather than capital gain, the non-availability of the preferential rate applicable to dividends received by U.S. non-corporate holders, and having interest charges apply to distributions by us and gains from the sales of our shares.

Based on our estimated income, assets and market capitalization for 2021, we anticipate we will likely be a PFIC for 2021. The determination of whether we are a PFIC is a fact-intensive determination made on an annual basis and the applicable law is subject to varying interpretation. In particular, the characterization of our assets as active or passive may depend in part on our current and intended future business plans, which are subject to change. The treatment of our goodwill as a passive or active asset will depend on the allocation of our goodwill to our business assets, which is subject to significant uncertainty. Our status as a PFIC will depend on the nature and composition of our income and the nature, composition and value of our assets (which may be determined based on the fair market value of each asset, with the value of goodwill and going concern value determined in large part by reference to the market value of the ADSs, which may be volatile). Therefore, declines in our market capitalization could adversely affect our PFIC status for any taxable year. Our status may also depend, in part, on how quickly we utilize our current cash balances in our business. Furthermore, prior to the commercialization of any of our product candidates, for any taxable year interest or other passive income may constitute 75% or more of our total gross income. Moreover, it is not entirely clear how the contractual arrangements between us, the VIE and its nominal shareholders will be treated for purposes of the PFIC rules, and we may be or become a PFIC if the VIE is not treated as owned by us for these purposes. Even if we determine that we are not a PFIC for a taxable year, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, will agree with our conclusion and that the IRS would not successfully challenge our position. Because

our PFIC status is a factual determination, our U.S. counsel expresses no opinion with respect to our PFIC status for any taxable year.

The tax consequences that would apply if we are classified as a PFIC will be different from those described above if a U.S. shareholder makes a valid qualified electing fund, or QEF, election. See “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

## CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering may contain forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus, including, but not limited to, statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, our product candidate development, anticipated milestones regarding clinical data and reporting of such data, meetings with regulatory authorities regarding pathways for regulatory approval of our product candidates, timing and results of data from our trials and timing of the initiation of trials in respect of our product candidates, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. This prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus may also contain estimates and other statistical data made by independent parties and by us relating to market size and growth and other data about our industry. This data involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. In addition, projections, assumptions and estimates of our future performance and the future performance of the markets in which we operate are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “could,” “intend,” “target,” “project,” “contemplates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus are only predictions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the respective dates of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus, as applicable, and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those described under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors and uncertainties may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties. Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein and any free writing prospectus, whether as a result of any new information, future events, changed circumstances or otherwise.

## USE OF PROCEEDS

We may offer and sell ADSs, each representing five ordinary shares, having aggregate sales proceeds of up to \$50,000,000 from time to time. Because there is no minimum offering amount required as a condition to close this offering, the actual total public offering amount, commissions and proceeds to us, if any, are not determinable at this time. There can be no assurance that we will be able to sell any ADSs under or fully utilize the Sales Agreement with the Sales Agents as a source of financing.

We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes, which may include the development and commercialization of our products, research and development, manufacturing, general and administrative expenses, license or technology acquisitions, and working capital and capital expenditures. The amounts and timing of our actual expenditures will depend on numerous factors, including the progress of our clinical trials and other development efforts and other factors described under “Risk Factors” in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein, as well as the amount of cash used in our operations. We may find it necessary or advisable to use the net proceeds for other purposes, and we will have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds. Pending the use of the net proceeds described above, we plan to invest the net proceeds from this offering in a variety of capital preservation investments, including short- and intermediate-term, interest-bearing obligations, investment-grade instruments, certificates of deposit or direct or guaranteed obligations of the U.S. government.

## CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of December 31, 2021, the latest date for which we have audited financial statements:

- on an actual basis;
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the issuance and sale of \$50,000,000 of ADSs in this offering at an assumed offering price of \$3.68 per ADS, which was the closing price of our ADSs on June 16, 2022, after deducting estimated offering expenses payable by us.

The as adjusted information below is illustrative only. You should read this table together with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

	As of December 31, 2021			
	Actual		As Adjusted	
	RMB'000	US\$'000(1)	RMB'000	US\$'000(1)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	1,829,006	287,011	2,134,891	335,011
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>				
Ordinary shares	223	35	266	42
Additional paid-in capital	2,902,856	455,521	3,208,698	503,514
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(57,936)	(9,091)	(57,936)	(9,091)
Accumulated deficit	(1,017,772)	(159,711)	(1,017,772)	(159,711)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	1,827,371	286,754	2,133,256	334,754
<b>Total capitalization</b>	1,827,371	286,754	2,133,256	334,754

- (1) Translation from Renminbi to U.S. dollars were made at a rate of RMB6.3726 to US\$1.00, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2021 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts 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.



## **DIVIDEND POLICY**

Our board of directors has discretion on whether to distribute dividends, subject to our current memorandum and articles of association of our company and certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our board of directors. In either case, all dividends are subject to certain restrictions under Cayman Islands law, namely that our company may only pay dividends out of profits or the credit standing in our company's share premium account, and provided always that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business immediately following the date on which the distribution or dividend is paid. Even if we decide to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares. We do not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business. Any future determination related to our dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our board of directors after considering our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business prospects and other factors the board of directors deems relevant, and subject to the restrictions contained in any future financing instruments.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. We may rely on dividends from our subsidiaries in China for our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders. PRC regulations may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—We may rely on dividends paid by our subsidiaries for our cash needs, and any limitation on the ability of our subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business." and "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—PRC Regulation—Other PRC National- and Provincial-Level Laws and Regulations—Regulations Relating to Dividend Distributions" in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F.

If we pay any dividends on our ordinary shares, we will pay those dividends, which are payable in respect of the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs to the depositary, as the registered holder of such ordinary shares, and the depositary then will pay such amounts to the ADS holders in proportion to the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs held by such ADS holders, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder.

## TAXATION

### Material Cayman Islands Tax Considerations

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and *there* is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty.

No other taxes are likely to be material to us levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, brought to, or produced before a court of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties which are applicable to any payments made to or by our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

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

No stamp duty is payable in respect of the issue of our ordinary shares or on an instrument of transfer in respect of our ordinary shares, unless the relevant instruments are executed in, brought to, or produced before a court of the Cayman Islands or our company holds interests in land in the Cayman Islands.

Pursuant to section 6 of the Tax Concessions Law (as amended) of the Cayman Islands, the Company may obtain an undertaking from the Governor-in-Cabinet that:

- (i) no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profit or income or gains or appreciations shall apply to the Company or its operations; and
- (ii) no tax be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations or which is in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall be payable by the Company:
  - on or in respect of the shares, debenture, or other obligations of the Company; or
  - by way of withholding in whole or in part of any relevant payment as defined in section 6(3) of the Tax Concessions Law (as amended).

These concessions shall be for a period of 20 years from December 7, 2020.

### Material PRC Tax Considerations

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise established outside China with “de facto management body” within China is considered as a Tax Resident Enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes and is generally subject to a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on its worldwide income. The implementation rules of the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law define the term “de facto management body” as the body that exercises full and substantial control and overall management over the business, productions, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. In April 2009, the SAT issued SAT Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a PRC-controlled enterprise that is incorporated offshore is located in China. Although this circular only applies to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups, not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreigners, the criteria set forth in the circular may reflect the SAT’s general position on how the “de facto management body” text should be applied in determining the tax resident status of all offshore enterprises. According to SAT Circular 82, an offshore incorporated enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be regarded as a PRC tax resident by virtue of having its “de facto management body” in China if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in China; (ii) decisions relating to the enterprise’s financial and human resource matters are made

or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel located in China; (iii) the enterprise's primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions, are located or maintained in China; and (iv) at least 50% of board members with voting rights or senior executives habitually reside in China.

As advised by our PRC Counsel, our company will not be considered as a PRC resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes as (i) our company is incorporated outside of China and not controlled by a PRC enterprise or PRC enterprise group; and (ii) it does not meet all of the conditions above. However, the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term "de facto management body." There can be no assurance that PRC tax authorities will ultimately not take a different view.

As our company is not deemed to be a PRC resident, holders of the ADSs and ordinary shares who are not PRC residents will not be subject to PRC income tax on dividends distributed by us or gains realized from the sale or other disposition of our shares or ADSs. Therefore, no PRC income tax will be payable by the holders of the ADSs and ordinary shares who are not PRC resident on above situations. SAT Public Notice 7 further clarifies that, if a non-resident enterprise derives income by acquiring and selling shares in an offshore listed enterprise in the public market, such income will not be subject to PRC tax. For risks related to PRC taxes, see "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—If we are classified as a "resident enterprise" of China under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we and our non-PRC shareholders could be subject to unfavorable tax consequences, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected."

#### **Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations to U.S. Holders**

The following discussion is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the ownership and disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that holds the ADSs or ordinary shares as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. This discussion is based upon existing U.S. federal tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, with respect to any U.S. federal income tax consequences described below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This discussion, moreover, does not address any U.S. federal non-income tax considerations, including estate or gift tax considerations, the Medicare contribution tax on net investment income, the alternative minimum tax or the special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code, or any state, local or non-U.S. tax considerations, relating to the ownership or disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares. The following summary also does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual circumstances or to persons in special tax situations such as:

- banks and other financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- pension plans;
- cooperatives;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- corporations that accumulate income to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- broker-dealers;
- dealers or traders that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;

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- certain former U.S. citizens or long-term residents;
- tax-exempt entities (including private foundations);
- governmental organizations;
- investors who acquire their ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to any employee share option or otherwise as compensation;
- investors that will hold their ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- investors required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to their ADSs or ordinary shares as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement;
- investors that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value); or
- partnerships or other entities or arrangements taxable as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares through such entities,

all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those discussed below.

**EACH U.S. HOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF U.S. FEDERAL TAXATION TO ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, AND THE STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE ADSs OR ORDINARY SHARES.**

### *General*

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

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and which has one or more U.S. persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person under the Code.

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

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

## ***Dividends***

Subject to the discussion below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company,” distributions paid on the ADSs or ordinary shares out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, would generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of U.S. federal income tax principles, any distribution we pay will generally be treated as a “dividend” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received on the ADSs or ordinary shares will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from U.S. corporations. The amount of any dividend income paid in foreign currency will be the U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the spot rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars on such date. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the amount received. A U.S. Holder may have foreign currency gain or loss if the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars after the date of receipt.

Individuals and other non-corporate U.S. Holders may be subject to tax on dividend income from a “qualified foreign corporation” at a lower capital gains rate rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met. A non-U.S. corporation (other than a corporation that is classified as a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year) will generally be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation (i) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the U.S. which the Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S. determines is satisfactory for purposes of the applicable provision of the Code and which includes an exchange of information program, or (ii) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock (or ADSs in respect of such stock) which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S. We expect the ADSs (but not our ordinary shares) will be readily tradeable on an established securities market in the United States. Since we do not expect that our ordinary shares will be listed on an established securities market in the United States, it is unclear whether dividends that we pay on our ordinary shares that are not represented by ADSs will meet the conditions required for the reduced tax rate. There can be no assurance that, the ADSs will continue to be considered readily tradeable on an established securities market. Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the availability of these reduced tax rates in their particular circumstances and in light of our possible PFIC status for any taxable year.

Dividends will generally be treated as income from foreign sources for United States foreign tax credit purposes and will generally constitute passive category income. In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, a U.S. Holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on the ADSs or ordinary shares (see “—PRC Taxation”). For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the amount of the dividend income will include amounts withheld in respect of PRC withholding tax, if any. Depending on the U.S. Holder’s individual facts and circumstances, a U.S. Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit not in excess of any applicable treaty rate in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on the ADSs or ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld may instead claim a deduction, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholding, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex and their outcome depends in large part on the U.S. Holder’s individual facts and circumstances. Accordingly, U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

## ***Sale or Other Disposition***

Subject to the discussion below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company,” a U.S. Holder will generally recognize gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares in an amount

equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the holder's adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. The gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the ADSs or ordinary shares have been held for more than one year. The deductibility of a capital loss is subject to limitations. Any such gain or loss that the U.S. Holder recognizes will generally be treated as U.S.-source income or loss and, subject to certain exceptions, Treasury Regulations generally preclude U.S. taxpayers from claiming a foreign tax credit with respect to any non-U.S. tax imposed on gains from dispositions of shares held as capital assets unless the tax is creditable under an applicable income tax treaty. Accordingly, your ability to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to the PRC tax imposed on such sale or other taxable disposition, if any, may be significantly limited. In lieu of claiming a credit, you may be able to elect to deduct the PRC taxes in computing your taxable income, subject to applicable limitations. An election to deduct PRC taxes instead of claiming foreign tax credits applies to all foreign taxes paid or accrued in the relevant taxable year. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign tax is imposed on a disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares, including the creditability or deductibility of any PRC tax on disposition gains under its particular circumstances.

### ***Passive Foreign Investment Company***

A non-U.S. corporation, such as the Company, will be a PFIC if, in the case of any particular taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of "passive" income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, cash and assets readily convertible into cash are categorized as passive assets and the company's goodwill and other unbooked intangibles associated with active business activities may generally be classified as active assets. Passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, and gains from the disposition of passive assets. For purposes of these rules, we will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

Based on our estimated income, assets and market capitalization for 2021, we were likely a PFIC for 2021. While we hold a substantial amount of cash and cash equivalents, our PFIC status for any taxable year will depend primarily on the average value of our goodwill. Because our market capitalization has declined substantially since our initial public offering (including in recent months), if the value of our goodwill is determined by reference to our market capitalization there is a significant risk that we will be a PFIC for our taxable year 2022, and possibly future taxable years. No assurances can be provided that we will not be a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year or that we have not been a PFIC in any prior taxable years. The determination of whether we are a PFIC is a fact-intensive determination made on an annual basis and the applicable law is subject to varying interpretations. In particular, the characterization of our assets as active or passive may depend in part on our current and intended future business plans, which are subject to change. The treatment of our goodwill as a passive or active asset will depend on the allocation of our goodwill to our business assets, which is subject to significant uncertainty. Our status as a PFIC will depend on the nature and composition of our income and the nature, composition and value of our assets (which may be determined based on the fair market value of each asset, with the value of goodwill and going concern value determined in large part by reference to the market value of the ADSs, which may be volatile). Therefore, declines in our market capitalization would adversely affect our PFIC status for any taxable year. Our status may also depend, in part, on how quickly we utilize our current cash balances in our business. Furthermore, prior to the commercialization of any of our product candidates, for any taxable year interest or other passive income may constitute 75% or more of our total gross income. Moreover, it is not entirely clear how the contractual arrangements between us, the VIE and its nominal shareholders will be treated for purposes of the PFIC rules, and we may be or become a PFIC if the VIE is treated as owned by us for these purposes. Even if we determine that we are not a PFIC for a taxable year, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, will agree with our conclusion and that the IRS would not successfully challenge our position. Because our PFIC status is a factual determination, our U.S. counsel expresses no opinion with respect to our PFIC status for any taxable year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds the ADSs or ordinary shares, and unless the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election or a QEF election (each as described below), the U.S. Holder will generally be subject to special tax rules that have a penalizing effect, regardless of whether we remain a PFIC, on (i) any excess distribution that we make to the U.S. Holder (which generally means any distribution paid during a taxable year to a U.S. Holder that is greater than 125 percent of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable years in the U.S. Holder's holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we are classified as a PFIC (each, a "pre-PFIC year"), will be taxable as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year, will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, for that year; and
- the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the tax attributable to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds the ADSs or ordinary shares and any of the entities in which we hold equity interests (including generally, the VIE or any of the entities in which the VIE holds equity interests) is also a PFIC (in each case, a "lower-tier PFIC"), such U.S. Holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of the entities in which we hold equity interests, the VIE or any of the entities in which the VIE holds equity interests.

If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder owned ADSs or ordinary shares, we would generally continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to the U.S. Holder for all succeeding years during which the U.S. Holder owned the ADSs or ordinary shares, even if we ceased to meet the threshold requirements for PFIC status, unless the U.S. Holder made a timely "deemed sale" election, in which case any gain on the deemed sale would be taxed under the PFIC rules described above.

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a U.S. Holder of "marketable stock" (as defined below) in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock. If a U.S. Holder makes this election with respect to the ADSs, the holder will generally (i) include as ordinary income for each taxable year that we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of ADSs held at the end of the taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ADSs and (ii) deduct as an ordinary loss in each such taxable year the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis of the ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but such deduction will only be allowed to the extent of the amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election in respect of the ADSs and we cease to be classified as a PFIC, the U.S. Holder will not be required to take into account the gain or loss described above during any period that we are not classified as a PFIC. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election, any gain such U.S. Holder recognizes upon the sale or other disposition of the ADSs in a year when we are a PFIC will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but such loss will only be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

The mark-to-market election is available only for "marketable stock," which is stock that is regularly traded on a qualified exchange or other market as defined in applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. The ADSs will be

treated as “regularly traded” for any calendar year in which more than a de minimis quantity of the ADSs are traded on a qualified exchange for at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. The Nasdaq Global Select Market, where the ADSs are listed, is a qualified exchange for this purpose.

Because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own, a U.S. Holder may continue to be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to such U.S. Holder’s indirect interest in any investments held by us that are treated as an equity interest in a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a U.S. Holder makes an effective qualified electing fund election, or QEF election, the U.S. Holder will be required to include in gross income each year, whether or not we make distributions, as capital gains, such U.S. Holder’s pro rata share of our net capital gains and, as ordinary income, such U.S. Holder’s pro rata share of our earnings in excess of our net capital gains. Inclusions of net capital gains and ordinary income under a QEF election is required only for our taxable years in which we are a PFIC. An electing U.S. Holder’s basis in our ordinary shares or ADSs will be increased to reflect the amount of any taxed but undistributed income. Distributions of income that had previously been taxed will result in a corresponding reduction of basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs and generally will not be taxed again as distributions to the U.S. Holder. In addition, a U.S. Holder that makes a QEF election will be taxed on the disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs as described in “Sale or Other Disposition” above. In order to apply the QEF regime in lieu of the general PFIC rules described above a U.S. Holder generally must make the QEF election for the first taxable year that we are treated as a PFIC.

A U.S. Holder can only make a QEF election with respect to ordinary shares or ADSs in a PFIC if the Company agrees to furnish such U.S. Holder with certain information annually. If we determine that the Company is a PFIC in any taxable year, we intend to make available to U.S. Holders, upon request and in accordance with applicable procedures, a “PFIC Annual Information Statement” with respect to the Company for such taxable year. The “PFIC Annual Information Statement” may be used by U.S. Holders for purposes of complying with the reporting requirements applicable to a QEF election with respect to the Company.

U.S. Holders should note that if they make a QEF election with respect to us, they may be required to pay U.S. federal income tax with respect to their ordinary shares or ADSs for any taxable year significantly in excess of any cash distributions (which are expected to be zero) received on the ordinary shares or ADSs for such taxable year. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding PFIC investments and making QEF elections based on their particular circumstances.

A QEF election with respect to the Company will not apply to any of our lower-tier PFICs. If we determine that any of our current subsidiaries is a lower-tier PFIC for any taxable year, we currently expect that we will provide the information necessary for U.S. Holders to make a QEF election with respect to such lower-tier PFIC upon request, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to provide such information.

If we are a PFIC (or with respect to a particular U.S. Holder are treated as a PFIC) for a taxable year of ours in which we pay a dividend or the prior taxable year, the favorable tax rate described above with respect to dividends paid to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders would not apply.

If a U.S. Holder owns the ADSs or ordinary shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, the holder must generally file an annual IRS Form 8621 or such other form as is required by the U.S. Treasury Department. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult its tax advisor regarding the potential tax consequences to such holder if we were, are or become a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election.



**WE STRONGLY URGE YOU TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE IMPACT OF OUR PFIC STATUS ON YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE ORDINARY SHARES OR ADSs AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF THE PFIC RULES TO YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE ORDINARY SHARES OR ADSs.**

***Information Reporting and Backup Withholding***

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries generally are subject to information reporting, and may be subject to backup withholding, unless (i) the U.S. Holder is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) in the case of backup withholding, the U.S. Holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle it to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

***Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets***

Certain U.S. Holders who are individuals (and, under proposed regulations, certain entities) may be required to report information relating to the ordinary shares or ADSs, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for ordinary shares or ADSs held in accounts maintained by certain U.S. financial institutions). Such U.S. Holders who fail to timely furnish the required information may be subject to a penalty. Additionally, if a U.S. Holder does not file the required information, the statute of limitations with respect to tax returns of the U.S. Holder to which the information relates may not close until three years after such information is filed. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding their reporting obligations with respect to their ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs.

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We entered into a Controlled Equity Offering<sup>SM</sup> sales agreement, or sales agreement, with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., or Cantor, and BTIG, LLC, or BTIG, relating to the offer and sale from time to time of American depositary shares, or ADSs, each representing five of our ordinary shares, par value \$0.0001 per share, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$50,000,000 through, at our option, Cantor or BTIG, acting as sales agents. The sales agreement has been filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form F-3 of which this prospectus supplement forms a part.

We will submit orders to only one sales agent relating to the sale of shares of ADS under the sales agreement on any given day. Upon delivery of a placement notice to a sales agent and subject to the terms and conditions of the sales agreement, such sales agent may offer and sell shares of our ADS by any method permitted by law deemed to be an “at the market offering,” as defined in Rule 415(a)(4) promulgated under the Securities Act. We may instruct such sales agent not to sell ADS if the sales cannot be effected at or above the price designated by us from time to time. We or the sales agents may suspend the offering of ADS upon notice and subject to other conditions.

We will pay the sales agents commissions for their services in acting as agent in the sale of ADS. A sales agent is entitled to compensation at a commission rate of 3.0% of the gross sales price per share sold by such sales agent under the sales agreement. Because there is no minimum offering amount required as a condition to close this offering, the actual total public offering amount, commissions and proceeds to us, if any, are not determinable at this time. We have also agreed to reimburse the sales agents for certain specified fees and documented expenses, including the fees and documented expenses of their legal counsel in connection with entering into the transactions contemplated by the sales agreement in an amount not to exceed \$85,000 and have agreed to reimburse the sales agents an amount not to exceed \$25,000 per calendar quarter during the term of the sales agreement for the fees and documented expenses of their legal counsel, as provided in the sales agreement. We estimate that the total expenses for the offering, excluding compensation and reimbursements, if any, payable to Cantor and BTIG under the terms of the sales agreement, will be approximately \$500,000.

Settlement for shares of ADS will occur on the second business day following the date on which any sales are made, or on some other date that is agreed upon by us and the applicable sales agent in connection with a particular transaction, in return for payment of the net proceeds to us. Sales of our ADS as contemplated in this prospectus supplement will be settled through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company or by such other means as we and the applicable sales agents may agree upon. There is no arrangement for funds to be received in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

The sales agents will use their commercially reasonable efforts, consistent with their sales and trading practices, to solicit offers to purchase the ADS under the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the sales agreement. In connection with the sale of the ADS on our behalf, the applicable sales agent may be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and the compensation of such sales agent (and their respective partners, members, directors, officers, employees and agents) may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. We have agreed to provide indemnification and contribution to each sales agent against certain liabilities, including civil liabilities under the Securities Act.

The offering of shares of ADS pursuant to the sales agreement will terminate upon the termination of the sales agreement as permitted therein. Either sales agent may terminate the sales agreement, with respect to such sales agent’s rights and obligations under the sales agreement, at any time upon ten days’ prior notice. We may terminate the sales agreement with respect to either or both sales agents at any time upon ten days’ prior notice.

This summary of the material provisions of the sales agreement does not purport to be a complete statement of its terms and conditions. A copy of the sales agreement has been filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form F-3 of which this prospectus supplement forms a part.

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The sales agents and their respective affiliates may in the future provide various investment banking, commercial banking and other financial services for us, our subsidiaries and our affiliates, for which services they may in the future receive customary fees. To the extent required by Regulation M, the sales agents will not engage in any market-making activities involving ADS while the offering is ongoing under this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in electronic format may be made available on a website maintained by Cantor or BTIG, and each of Cantor and BTIG may distribute this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus electronically.

## **LEGAL MATTERS**

We are being represented by Cooley LLP with respect to certain legal matters as to United States federal securities and New York State law. The sales agents are being represented by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP with respect to certain legal matters as to United States federal securities and New York State law. The validity of the ordinary shares represented by the ADSs offered in this offering and legal matters as to Cayman Islands law will be passed upon for us by Harney Westwood & Riegels. Certain legal matters as to the People's Republic of China, or PRC, law will be passed upon for us by AllBright Law Offices. Cooley LLP may rely upon Harney Westwood & Riegels with respect to matters governed by Cayman Islands law and AllBright Law Offices with respect to matters governed by PRC law.

## EXPERTS

The financial statements incorporated in this Prospectus Supplement by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The office of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP is located at 42/F New Bund Center, 588 Dongyu Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200126, the People's Republic of China.



**Up to \$50,000,000**  
**American Depositary Shares**  
**Representing Ordinary Shares**

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**PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT**

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**Cantor**

**BTIG**

**, 2022**

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## PART II

### INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

#### Item 8. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the Cayman Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against conduct amounting to willful default, willful neglect, fraud or dishonesty, for example, civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime. Our articles of association provide for indemnification of officers and directors for actions, proceedings, costs, charges, expenses, losses, damages or liabilities incurred or sustained their capacities as such, except through their own dishonesty, willful default or fraud.

Pursuant to the indemnification agreements, the form of which has been filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 18, 2020 (File No. 333-251494), as amended, we agreed to indemnify our directors and officers against certain liabilities and expenses incurred by such persons in connection with claims made by reason of their being such a director or officer.

The underwriting agreement, the form of which will be filed as Exhibit 1.1 to this registration statement, will also provide for indemnification of us and our officers and directors.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

#### Item 9. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index included herewith which is incorporated herein by reference.

#### Item 10. Undertakings

(a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:
  - (i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;
  - (ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement.
  - (iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

*provided, however*, that paragraphs (1)(i), (1)(ii) and (1)(iii) do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or

furnished to the SEC by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.

- (2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.
- (3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.
- (4) To file a post-effective amendment to the registration statement to include any financial statements required by Item 8.A of Form 20-F at the start of any delayed offering or throughout a continuous offering. Financial statements and information otherwise required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act need not be furnished, provided that the registrant includes in the prospectus, by means of a post-effective amendment, financial statements required pursuant to this paragraph (a)(4) and other information necessary to ensure that all other information in the prospectus is at least as current as the date of those financial statements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a post-effective amendment need not be filed to include financial statements and information required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act or Item 8.A of Form 20-F if such financial statements and information are contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the SEC by the registrant pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Exchange Act that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement.
- (5) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act to any purchaser:
  - (i) Each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and
  - (ii) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5) or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii), or (x) for the purpose of providing the information required by section 10(a) of the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date.
- (6) That, for the purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act to any purchaser in the initial distribution of the securities, the undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:
  - (i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;



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- (ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;
  - (iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and
  - (iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.
- (b) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or section 15(d) of the Exchange Act (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to section 15(d) of the Exchange Act) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
- (h) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

**EXHIBIT INDEX**

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>
1.1**	Form of Underwriting Agreement
1.2#	<a href="#">Sales Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2022, by and between Gracell Biotechnologies, Cantor Fitzgerald &amp; Co. and BTIG, LLC</a>
4.1	<a href="#">Registrant's Specimen American Depositary Receipt (incorporated herein by reference to the copy included in Exhibit 4.3 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 4, 2021 (File No. 333-251494))</a>
4.2	<a href="#">Registrant's Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 18, 2020 (File No. 333-251494))</a>
4.3	<a href="#">Deposit Agreement, among the Registrant, the depositary and holder and beneficial owners of the American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, dated January 7, 2021 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the registration statement on Form S-8 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 25, 2021 (File No. 333-253486))</a>
4.4	<a href="#">Second Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement, dated as of October 20, 2020, among the Registrant and other parties thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 18, 2020 (File No. 333-251494))</a>
5.1#	<a href="#">Opinion of Harney Westwood &amp; Riegels regarding the validity of the ordinary shares being registered</a>
8.1#	<a href="#">Opinion of Harney Westwood &amp; Riegels regarding certain Cayman Islands tax matters (included in Exhibit 5.1)</a>
8.2#	<a href="#">Opinion of AllBright Law Offices regarding certain PRC law matters</a>
23.1*	<a href="#">Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm</a>
23.2#	<a href="#">Consent of Harney Westwood &amp; Riegels (included in Exhibit 5.1)</a>
23.3#	<a href="#">Consent of AllBright Law Offices (included in Exhibit 8.2)</a>
24.1#	<a href="#">Powers of Attorney (incorporated by reference to the signature page hereto)</a>
107#	<a href="#">Filing Fee Table</a>

\* Filed herewith.

\*\* To be filed by amendment or incorporated by reference in connection with the offering of the securities.

# Previously filed.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Suzhou, China on June 17, 2022.

**Gracell Biotechnologies Inc.**

By: /s/ William Wei Cao

Name: William Wei Cao

Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief  
Executive Officer

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<div>/s/ William Wei Cao</div> <div>Dr. William Wei Cao</div>	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	June 17, 2022
<div>*</div> <div>Dr. Yili Kevin Xie</div>	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	June 17, 2022
<div>*</div> <div>Dr. Guotong Xu</div>	Independent Director	June 17, 2022
<div>*</div> <div>Ms. Wendy Hayes</div>	Independent Director	June 17, 2022
<div>*</div> <div>Mr. Christophe Kin Ping Lee</div>	Independent Director	June 17, 2022
<div>*</div> <div>Dr. David Guowei Wang</div>	Director	June 17, 2022
<div>*By: /s/ William Wei Cao</div> <div>Name: William Wei Cao</div> <div>Attorney-in-fact</div>		

**SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES**

Pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the undersigned, the fully authorized representative in the United States of Gracell Biotechnologies Inc., has signed this registration statement on Form F-3 in New York on June 17, 2022.

**Authorized U.S. Representative**  
**Cogency Global Inc.**

By: /s/ Collen A. De Vries

Name: Collen A. De Vries

Title: Senior Vice President

## CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form F-3 of Gracell Biotechnologies Inc. of our report dated April 22, 2022 relating to the financial statements, which appears in Gracell Biotechnologies Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021. We also consent to the reference to us under the heading "Experts" in such Registration Statement.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP  
Shanghai, the People's Republic of China  
June 17, 2022