

# Focus On: 100 Most Popular Commerce Websites: Craigslist, Alibaba Group, Silk Road (marketplace), Rakuten, Taobao, Jet.com, Lazada Group, YOOX Net-a-Porter Group, Wayfair, CNET, etc.

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**Craigslist** (stylized as **craigslist**) is an American [classified advertisements](#) website with sections devoted to jobs, housing, for sale, items wanted, services, [community](#), [gigs](#), [rÃ©sumÃ©s](#), and discussion forums. [Craig Newmark](#) began the service in 1995 as an email distribution list to friends, featuring local events in the [San Francisco Bay Area](#). It became a web-based service in 1996 and expanded into other classified categories. It started expanding to other U.S. cities in 2000, and now covers 70 countries. In March 2008, [Spanish](#), [French](#), [Italian](#), [German](#), and [Portuguese](#) became the first non-English languages Craigslist supported.<sup>[4]</sup> As of August 9, 2012, over 700 cities and areas in 70 countries have Craigslist sites.<sup>[5]</sup> Some Craigslist sites cover large regions instead of individual metropolitan areasâ€”for example, the U.S. states of [Delaware](#) and [Wyoming](#), the [Colorado Western Slope](#), the [California Gold Country](#), and the [Upper Peninsula of Michigan](#) are among the locations with their own Craigslist sites.<sup>[6]</sup> [TOP](#)

[&#160;TOC&#160;Next&#160;&#160;&#160;History](#) Having observed people helping one another in friendly, social, and trusting communal ways on the Internet via the [WELL](#), [MindVox](#) and [Usenet](#), and feeling isolated as a relative newcomer to San Francisco, Craigslist founder [Craig Newmark](#) decided to create something similar for local events.<sup>[7]</sup> <sup>[8]</sup> In early 1995, he began an email distribution list to friends. Most of the early postings were submitted by Newmark and were notices of social events of interest to software and Internet developers living and working in the [San Francisco Bay Area](#). Soon, [word of mouth](#) led to rapid growth. The number of subscribers and postings grew rapidly. There was no moderation and Newmark was surprised when people started using the mailing list for non-event postings.<sup>[9]</sup> People trying to get technical positions filled found that the list was a good way to reach people with the skills they were looking for. This led to the addition of a jobs category. User demand for more categories caused the list of categories to grow. The initial technology encountered some limits, so by June 1995 [Majordomo](#) had been installed and the mailing list "Craigslist" resumed operations. Community members started asking for a web interface. Newmark registered "craigslist.org", and the website went live in 1996.<sup>[9]</sup> In the fall of 1998, the name "List Foundation" was introduced and Craigslist started transitioning to the use of this name. In April 1999, when Newmark learned of other organizations called "List Foundation", the use of this name was dropped. Craigslist incorporated as a private for-profit company in 1999.<sup>[7]</sup> Around the time of these events, Newmark realized the site was growing so fast that he could stop working as a software engineer and devote his full attention to running Craigslist. By April 2000, there were nine employees working out of Newmark's San Francisco apartment.<sup>[10]</sup> In January 2000, current CEO [Jim Buckmaster](#) joined the company as lead programmer and [CTO](#). Buckmaster contributed the site's multi-city architecture, search engine, discussion forums, flagging system, self-posting process, homepage design, [personals](#) categories, and best-of-Craigslist feature. He was promoted to CEO in November 2000.<sup>[11]</sup> The website expanded into nine more U.S. cities in 2000, four in 2001 and 2002 each, and 14 in 2003. On August 1, 2004, Craigslist began charging \$25 to post job openings on the New York and Los Angeles pages. On the same day, a new section called "Gigs" was added, where low-cost and unpaid jobs can be posted free. [&#160;TOC&#160;&#160;Previous&#160;Next&#160;&#160;Operations](#) The site serves more than 20&#160;billion<sup>[12]</sup> page views per month, putting it in 72nd place overall among websites worldwide and 11th place overall among websites in the United States (per [Alexa.com](#) on June 28, 2016), with more than 49.4 million unique monthly visitors in the United States alone (per [Compete.com](#) on January 8, 2010). With more than 80 million new classified advertisements each month, Craigslist is the leading classifieds service in any medium. The site receives more than 2 million new job listings each month, making it one of the top job

boards in the world.[\[13\]](#)[\[14\]](#) Craigslist also dominates the U.S. rental housing market, with millions of new listings every month.[\[15\]](#) The 23 largest U.S. cities listed on the Craigslist home page collectively receive more than 300,000 postings per day just in the "for sale" and "housing" sections as of October 2011.[\[16\]](#) The classified advertisements range from traditional buy/sell ads and community announcements to [personal ads](#). In 2009, Craigslist operated with a staff of 28 people.[\[17\]](#) [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;](#)[Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#) [#160;](#)Financials and ownership In December 2006, at the [UBS Global Media Conference](#) in New York, Craigslist CEO [Jim Buckmaster](#) told [Wall Street](#) analysts that Craigslist had little interest in maximizing profit, and instead preferred to help users find cars, apartments, jobs and dates.[\[18\]](#)[\[19\]](#) Craigslist's main source of revenue is paid job ads in select American cities. The company does not formally disclose financial or ownership information. Analysts and commentators have reported varying figures for its annual revenue, ranging from \$10#160;million in 2004, \$20#160;million in 2005, and \$25 million in 2006 to possibly \$150 million in 2007.[\[20\]](#)[\[21\]](#)[\[22\]](#) On August 13, 2004, Newmark announced on his blog that auction giant [eBay](#) had purchased a 25% stake in the company from a former employee.[\[23\]](#) Some fans of Craigslist expressed concern that this development would affect the site's longtime non-commercial nature. As of April#160;2012, there have been no substantive changes to the usefulness or non-advertising nature of the site#160;"no banner ads, charges for a few services provided to businesses. The company was believed to be owned principally by Newmark, Buckmaster and [eBay](#) (the three board members). eBay owned approximately 25%, and Newmark is believed to own the largest stake.[\[6\]](#)[\[22\]](#)[\[24\]](#) In April 2008, [eBay](#) announced it was suing Craigslist to "safeguard its four-year financial investment". eBay claimed that in January 2008, Craigslist executives took actions that "unfairly diluted eBay's economic interest by more than 10%".[\[25\]](#) Craigslist filed a counter-suit in May 2008 to "remedy the substantial and ongoing harm to fair competition" that Craigslist claimed was constituted by eBay's actions as Craigslist shareholders; the company claimed that it had used its minority stake to gain access to confidential information, which it then used as part of its competing service [Kijiji](#).[\[26\]](#)[\[27\]](#) On June 19, 2015, eBay Inc. announced that it would divest its stake back to Craigslist for an undisclosed amount, and settle its litigation with the company. The move came shortly before eBay's planned spin-off of [PayPal](#), and an effort to divest other units to focus on its core business.[\[26\]](#) The Swedish luxury marketplace website [Jameslist.com](#) received a lawsuit filed on July 11, 2012[\[28\]](#) which among unspecified damages also asked for a complete shutdown of [Jameslist.com](#) [\[29\]](#) As a consequence, the young company was forced to rename to [JamesEdition](#). [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;](#)[Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#) [#160;](#)Content policies As of 2012, [mashup](#) sites such as [padmapper.com](#) and [housingmaps.com](#) were overlaying Craigslist data with [Google Maps](#) and adding their own search filters to improve usability. In June 2012, Craigslist changed its terms of service to disallow the practice. In July 2012, Craigslist filed a lawsuit against [padmapper.com](#).[\[30\]](#) Following the shutdown of [Padmapper.com](#), some users complained that the service was useful to them and therefore should have remained intact.[\[31\]](#) [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;](#)[Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#) [#160;](#)Site characteristics [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;](#)[Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#) [#160;](#)Personals Over the years Craigslist has become a very popular online destination for arranging for [dates](#) and [sex](#).[\[32\]](#)[\[33\]](#)[\[34\]](#)[\[35\]](#)[\[36\]](#) The personals section allows for postings that are for "strictly platonic", "dating/romance", and "casual encounters".[\[32\]](#)[\[33\]](#)[\[35\]](#)[\[36\]](#) The site is considered particularly useful by lesbians and gay men seeking to make connections, because of the service's free and open nature and because of the difficulty of otherwise finding each other in more conservative areas.[\[37\]](#) In 2005, San Francisco Craigslist's [men seeking men](#) section was attributed to facilitating sexual encounters and was the second most common correlation to [syphilis](#) infections.[\[37\]](#) The company has been pressured by San Francisco Department of Public Health officials, prompting Jim Buckmaster to state that the site has a very small staff and that the public "must police themselves".[\[37\]](#) The

site has, however, added links to [San Francisco City Clinic](#) and [STD](#) forums.<sup>[37]</sup> On March 22, 2018, Craigslist discontinued its "Personals" section in the United States in response to the passing of the [Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act](#) (SESTA), which removes [Section 230](#) safe harbours for interactive services knowingly involved in illegal sex trafficking. The service stated that "US Congress just passed HR 1865, 'FOSTA', seeking to subject websites to criminal and civil liability when third parties (users) misuse online personals unlawfully. Any tool or service can be misused. We can't take such risk without jeopardizing all our other services, so we are regretfully taking craigslist personals offline. To the millions of spouses, partners, and couples who met through craigslist, we wish you every happiness!"<sup>[38]</sup> [TOC](#); [Previous](#); [Next](#); [Adult services controversy](#) Advertisements for "adult" (previously "erotic") services were initially given special treatment, then closed entirely on September 4, 2010, following a controversy over claims by state attorneys general that the advertisements promoted prostitution.<sup>[39][40]</sup> In 2002, a disclaimer was put on the "men seeking men", "casual encounters", "erotic services", and "rants and raves" boards to ensure that those who clicked on these sections were over the age of 18, but no disclaimer was put on the "men seeking women", "women seeking men" or "women seeking women" boards. As a response to charges of discrimination and negative [stereotyping](#), Buckmaster explained that the company's policy is a response to user feedback requesting the warning on the more sexually explicit sections, including "men seeking men".<sup>[41]</sup> Today, all of the above listed boards (as well as some others) have a disclaimer. On May 13, 2009, Craigslist announced that it would close the *erotic services* section, replacing it with an *adult services* section to be reviewed by Craigslist employees. This decision came after allegations by several U.S. states that the erotic services ads were being used for prostitution.<sup>[42]</sup> On September 4, 2010, Craigslist closed the adult services section of its website in the United States. The site initially replaced the adult services page link with the word "censored" in white-on-black text. The site received criticism and complaints from attorneys general that the section's ads were facilitating prostitution and child sex trafficking.<sup>[43][44]</sup> The adult services section link was still active in countries outside of the U.S.<sup>[45]</sup> Matt Zimmerman, senior staff attorney for the Electronic Frontier Foundation, said, "Craigslist isn't legally culpable for these posts, but the public pressure has increased and Craigslist is a small company." Brian Carver, attorney and assistant professor at UC Berkeley, said that legal threats could have a chilling effect on online expression. "If you impose liability on Craigslist, YouTube and Facebook for anything their users do, then they're not going to take chances. It would likely result in the takedown of what might otherwise be perfectly legitimate free expression."<sup>[46]</sup> On September 8, 2010, the "censored" label and its dead link to adult services were completely removed.<sup>[47][48]</sup> Craigslist announced on September 15, 2011, that it had closed its adult services in the United States, however, it defended its right to carry such ads. Free speech and some sex crime victim advocates criticized the removal of the section, saying that it threatened free speech and that it diminished law enforcement's ability to track criminals. However, the removal was applauded by many state attorneys general and some other groups fighting sex crimes. Craigslist said that there is some indication that those who posted ads in the adult services section are posting elsewhere. Sex ads had cost \$10 initially and it was estimated they would have brought in \$44&#160;million in 2010 had they continued.<sup>[49][50]</sup> In the four months following the closure, monthly revenue from sex ads on six other sites (primarily [Backpage](#)) increased from \$2.1 to \$3.1&#160;million, partly due to price increases.<sup>[51]</sup> The company makes efforts to fight prostitution and sex trafficking, and in 2015, [Craig Newmark](#) received an award from the FBI for cooperation with law enforcement to fight human trafficking.<sup>[52]</sup> <sup>[53][54][55]</sup> <sup>[56]</sup> On December 19, 2010, after pressure from Ottawa and several provinces, Craigslist closed 'Erotic Services' and 'Adult Gigs' from its Canadian website, even though prostitution was [not itself illegal in Canada](#) at the time.<sup>[57]</sup> Following the [FOSTA](#) bill passed on April 11, 2018, Craigslist ceased offering its "Personals" section within all US

domains, stating "Any tool or service can be misused. We can't take such risk without jeopardizing all our other services."<sup>[58][59]</sup> [TOC](#); [Previous](#); [Next](#); [Flagging](#) Craigslist has a user flagging system to quickly identify illegal and inappropriate postings. Users may flag postings they believe to be in violation of Craigslist guidelines. Flagging does not require account login or registration, and can be done anonymously by anyone.<sup>[60]</sup> Postings are subject to automated removal when a certain number of users flag them. The number of flags required for a posting's removal is dynamically variable and remains unknown to all but Craigslist staff.<sup>[60]</sup> Some users allege that flagging may also occur as acts of vandalism by groups of individuals at different ISPs, but no evidence of this has ever been produced. (Googling "craigslist flagging software" or "Craigslist flagging service" will quickly reveal the preceding sentence to be naive at best, if not fraudulently false.) Flagging can also alert Craigslist staff to blocks of ads requiring manual oversight or removal.<sup>[60]</sup> [TOC](#); [Previous](#); [Next](#); [Bartering](#) Craigslist includes a [barter](#) option in its "for sale" section. This growing trade economy has been documented on the television program *Barter Kings* and the blog [One red paperclip](#).<sup>[61][62]</sup> [TOC](#); [Previous](#); [Next](#); [Criticism](#) In July 2005, the *San Francisco Chronicle* criticized Craigslist for allowing ads from dog breeders, stating that this could encourage the over-breeding and irresponsible selling of pit bulls in the Bay Area.<sup>[63]</sup> According to Craigslist's terms of service, the sale of pets is prohibited, though re-homing with small adoption fees is acceptable.<sup>[64]</sup> In January 2006, the *San Francisco Bay Guardian* published an editorial claiming that Craigslist could threaten the business of local alternative newspapers.<sup>[65]</sup> [L. Gordon Crovitz](#), writing for *The Wall Street Journal*, criticized the company for using lawsuits "to prevent anyone from doing to it what it did to newspapers", contrary to the spirit of the website, which bills itself in a "noncommercial nature, public service mission, and noncorporate culture".<sup>[66]</sup> This article was a reaction to lawsuits from Craigslist to prevent competition. The Swedish luxury marketplace website Jameslist.com received a hefty lawsuit filed on July 11, 2012<sup>[67]</sup> which among unspecified damages also asked for a complete shutdown of Jameslist.com <sup>[68]</sup> As a consequence, the young company was forced to rename to [JamesEdition](#). In 2012, Craigslist sued PadMapper, a site that hoped to improve the user interface for browsing housing ads, and 3Taps, a company that helped PadMapper obtain data from Craigslist, in *Craigslist v. 3Taps*. This led users to criticize Craigslist for trying to shut down a service that was useful to them.<sup>[31]</sup> [TOC](#); [Previous](#); [Next](#); [Nonprofit foundation](#) In 2001, the company started the Craigslist Foundation,<sup>[69]</sup> a [§ 501\(c\)\(3\)](#) nonprofit organization that offers free and low-cost events and online resources to promote [community building](#) at all levels. It accepts charitable donations, and rather than directly funding organizations, it produces "face-to-face events and offers online resources to help grassroots organizations get off the ground and contribute real value to the community". Since 2004, the Craigslist Foundation has hosted eight annual conferences called Boot Camp, an in-person event that focuses on skills for connecting, motivating and inspiring greater community involvement and impact. The Craigslist Foundation is also the fiscal sponsor for Our Good Works, the organization that manages AllforGood.org, an application that distributes volunteer opportunities across the web and helps people get involved in their communities.<sup>[70]</sup> As of summer 2013, the Craigslist Foundation's functions are mostly moved to LikeMinded.org and the CraigslistFoundation.org is no longer updated. [TOC](#); [Films](#) *24 Hours on Craigslist* (2005), an American feature-length documentary that captures the people and stories behind a single day's posts on Craigslist *Due Date* shows the lead actor Ethan ([Zach Galifianakis](#)) buying [marijuana](#) from a dealer through the site. *The Craigslist Killer* (January 3, 2011),<sup>[71]</sup> a [Lifetime](#) made-for-TV movie featuring the story of [Philip Markoff](#), who was accused of robbing and/or murdering several prostitutes he met through Craigslist's adult services section. *Craigslist Joe* (August 2012), a documentary featuring a 29-year-old man living for 31

days solely from donations of food, shelter, and transportation throughout the U.S., found via Craigslist[72] [Mike and Dave Need Wedding Dates](#) (2016), a comedy based on a real Craigslist ad placed by two brothers who wanted dates for their cousin's wedding that went viral in February 2013, which they then turned into a book, *Mike and Dave Need Wedding Dates: and A Thousand Cocktails*. [73] [TOC](#); [Television](#) The American comedy series [Bored to Death](#) revolves around a fictional [Jonathan Ames](#) (played by [Jason Schwartzman](#)) who posts an ad on Craigslist advertising himself as an unlicensed private detective. The premise of the sitcom [New Girl](#) centers around a girl ([Zooey Deschanel](#)) who looks on Craigslist to find new roommates. She misunderstands one of the listings and ends up moving in with three men, when she had intended to find female roommates. [TOC](#); [Theatre](#) In November 2007, [Ryan J. Davis](#) directed [Jeffery Self](#)'s solo show *My Life on the Craigslist* at [Off-Broadway's](#) [New World Stages](#). [74] The show focuses on a young man's sexual experiences on Craigslist and was so successful that it returned to New York by popular demand in February 2008. [75] [TOC](#); [Songs](#) In June 2009, "[Weird Al](#)" [Yankovic](#) released a song entitled "[Craigslist](#)", which parodied the types of ads one might see on the site. The song was a style parody of [The Doors](#) and featured Doors member [Ray Manzarek](#) on the keyboards. In 2006, composer [Gabriel Kahane](#) released an album of his satirical [art songs](#) for voice and piano, entitled "[Craigslistlieder](#)," using excerpts from real Craigslist ads as text. [76] [TOC](#); [Media](#) Craigslist received attention in the media in 2011 and 2014 when it was reported that convicted murderers had used the platform to lure their victims. [77][78] [TOC](#); [Previous](#); [Next](#); [References](#) ^ "[craigslist – Company Overview](#)". Hoover's. Retrieved May 8, 2008. ^ "[Craigslist.org Site Info](#)". Alexa Internet. Retrieved February 28, 2017. ^ Roger Chapman. "[Top 40 Website Programming Languages](#)". roadchap.com. Archived from [the original](#) on September 27, 2011. Retrieved September 6, 2011. ^ Craig Newmark (March 27, 2008). "[Multiple language support on Craigslist](#)". cnewmark. Retrieved September 13, 2008. ^ "[about & factsheet](#)". craigslist.org. Retrieved August 9, 2012. ^ [a b](#) "[about & expansion](#)". craigslist. August 21, 2009. Retrieved July 30, 2011. ^ [a b](#) "[about & factsheet](#)". craigslist. November 29, 2010. Retrieved July 30, 2011. ^ "[On The Record: Craig Newmark](#)". San Francisco Chronicle. August 14, 2004. Retrieved November 15, 2011. ^ [a b](#) TODAYIFOUNDOUT.COM, Terynn Boulton -. "[Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Craig From Craigslist](#)". Gizmodo. 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[https://tools.wmflabs.org/xtools/wikihistory/wh.php?page\\_title=Craigslist](https://tools.wmflabs.org/xtools/wikihistory/wh.php?page_title=Craigslist); [Back to main TOC](#); [Contents](#) [1 History](#) [2 Companies and affiliated entities](#) [3 Corporate governance](#) [4 Controversies](#) [5 References](#) [6 External links](#) Alibaba Group

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"Alibaba" redirects here. For other uses, see [Alibaba \(disambiguation\)](#). **Coordinates:** 30°11′N 120°11′E﻿ / ﻿31.12°N 120.12°E﻿ / 31.12; 120.12 Alibaba Group Holding Limited ( **Chinese:** 阿里巴巴集团; **pinyin:** *Ālibābā Jítuán Kònggǔ Yǒuxiàn Gōngsī*) is a Chinese multinational **e-commerce**, **retail**, **Internet**, **AI** and **technology** conglomerate founded in 1999 that provides **consumer-to-consumer**, **business-to-consumer** and **business-to-business** sales services via **web portals**, as well as **electronic payment** services, **shopping search engines** and **cloud computing** services. It owns and operates a diverse array of businesses around the world in numerous sectors, and is named as one of the world's most admired companies by *Fortune*.<sup>[2][3]</sup> At closing time on the date of its **initial public offering** (IPO) - US\$25 billion - the world's highest in history, 19 September 2014, Alibaba's market value was US\$231 billion.<sup>[4]</sup> As of June 2018, Alibaba's **market cap** stood at US\$542 billion.<sup>[5]</sup> It is one of the top 10 most valuable and biggest companies in the world.<sup>[6]</sup> In January 2018, Alibaba became the second Asian company to break the US\$500 billion valuation mark, after *Tencent*.<sup>[7]</sup> As of 2018, Alibaba has the 9th highest global **brand value**.<sup>[8]</sup> With operations in over 200 countries,<sup>[9]</sup> Alibaba is the world's largest retailer, **one of the largest Internet** and AI companies, one of the biggest venture capital firms, and one of the biggest investment corporations in the world.<sup>[10][11][12][13][14]</sup> Its online sales and profits surpassed all US retailers (including *Walmart*, *Amazon* and *eBay*) combined since 2015.<sup>[15]</sup> It has been expanding into the media industry, with revenues rising by triple percentage points year on year.<sup>[16][17]</sup> It also orchestrated China's **Singles' Day** into the world's biggest online and offline shopping day, with its own sales reaching over US\$25.4 billion on 11 November 2017.<sup>[18][19]</sup> Recently, Alibaba has outperformed major cloud players including *Amazon*, *Microsoft* and *Google* in public cloud revenue growth, achieving triple-digit percentage revenue growth year-on-year.<sup>[20]</sup> In May 2018, videos surfaced in a news agency sting operation featuring *PayTM* directors and showing that PayTM, an Indian mobile payment company partially owned by the Alibaba group and Softbank was allegedly sharing its data with Indian law enforcement agencies.<sup>[21]</sup> **TOP**

[TOC](#)[Next](#)[History](#) [TOC](#)[Next](#)[Founding and name](#) The company's name came from the character [Ali Baba](#) from the Arabian literature [One Thousand and One Nights](#) because of its universal appeal.[\[22\]](#) As [Jack Ma](#), one of the founders, explained: [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Brick and mortar stores](#) According to Li Chuan, a senior executive at Alibaba, the company was planning in 2013 to open a traditional brick and mortar retail outlets in partnership with Chinese real estate company [Dalian Wanda Group](#).[\[26\]](#) Additionally, Alibaba purchased a 25% stake in Hong Kong-based Intime Retail in early 2014.[\[27\]](#) In early 2017, Alibaba and Intime's founder Shen Guojun agreed to pay as much as 19.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (US\$2.6 billion) to take the store chain private. Alibaba's stakeâ€”28% from 2014's US\$692 million investmentâ€”would rise to about 74% after the deal.[\[28\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[IPO](#) On 5 September 2014, the groupâ€”in a regulatory filing with the [US Securities and Exchange Commission](#)â€”set a [US\\$60-](#) to [\\$66-](#) per-share price range for its scheduled [initial public offering](#) (IPO), the final price of which would be determined after an international roadshow to gauge the investor interest in Alibaba shares to shareholders. On 18 September 2014, Alibaba's IPO priced at US\$68, raising US\$21.8[billion](#) for the company and investors. Alibaba was the biggest US IPO in history.[\[29\]](#)[\[30\]](#) On 19 September 2014, Alibaba's shares (BABA) began trading on the NYSE at an opening price of \$92.70 at 11:55[am EST](#). On 22 September 2014, Alibaba's underwriters announced their confirmation that they had exercised a [greenshoe option](#) to sell 15% more shares than originally planned, boosting the total amount of the IPO to \$25[billion](#).[\[31\]](#)[\[32\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Company timeline](#) In December 1999, Jack Ma and 17 other founders released their first online marketplace, named "Alibaba Online". From 1999 to 2000, Alibaba Group raised a total of US\$25[Million](#) from [SoftBank](#), [Goldman Sachs](#), Fidelity and some other institutions.[\[33\]](#) In December 2001, Alibaba.com achieved profitability. In May 2003, Taobao was founded as a consumer e-commerce platform. In December 2004, Alipay, which started as a service on the Taobao platform, became a separate business. In October 2005, Alibaba Group took over the operation of China Yahoo! as part of its strategic partnership with Yahoo! Inc. In November 2007, Alibaba.com successfully listed on the [Hong Kong Stock Exchange](#). In April 2008, Taobao established Taobao Mall ( [Tmall.com](#)), a retail website, to complement its C2C marketplace. In September 2008, Alibaba Group R&D Institute was established. In December 2008, Alibaba.com Corporation announced that all Alibaba group websites will be [shark fin](#)-free on 1 January 2009.[\[34\]](#)[\[35\]](#) In 2009, global growth equity firm [General Atlantic](#) invests \$75M, led by the firm's head of global internet and technology sector, [Anton Levy](#).[\[36\]](#)[\[37\]](#) In September 2009, Alibaba Group established Alibaba Cloud Computing in conjunction with its 10-year anniversary.[\[38\]](#) In May 2010, Alibaba Group announced a plan to earmark 0.3% of its annual revenues to fund environmental protection initiatives. In October 2010, Taobao beta-launched eTao as a shopping search engine. In June 2011, Alibaba Group reorganised Taobao into three separate companies: Taobao Marketplace, Taobao Mall (Tmall.com) and eTao. In July 2011, Alibaba Cloud Computing launched its first self-developed mobile operating system, [Aliyun OS](#) over K-Touch Cloud [Smartphone](#).[\[39\]](#) In January 2012, Tmall.com changed its Chinese name as part of a rebranding exercise.[\[40\]](#) In May 2012 Alibaba Group decides to reverse course and take its publicly traded Alibaba.com private, delisting from the Hong Kong stock exchange at close to 13.50 Hong Kong dollars per share.[\[41\]](#) In September 2013, the company sought an IPO in the United States after a deal could not be reached with Hong Kong regulators.[\[42\]](#) Planning took over 12 months before the company's market dA©but in September 2014, with [Reuters](#) Instrument Code "BABA.N". The pricing of the IPO initially raised US\$21.8[billion](#),[\[4\]](#)[\[43\]](#) which later increased to US\$25[billion](#), making it the largest IPO in history.[\[31\]](#) Buyers were actually purchasing shares in a [Cayman Islands shell corporation](#), not in the Alibaba group, as

China forbids [foreign ownership](#) of its companies.[44] In September 2013, Alibaba denies ditching HK for IPO after the Hong Kong Exchange refuses to allow the company to list shares. The company "sought to create a partnership structure that effectively would give preferential treatment to one class of shareholders over another. Hong Kong listing rules have long prohibited companies from issuing dual-class shares with different voting rights." [45] The proposal would have allowed the company's founder, Jack Ma and his partners to be able to nominate a majority of the members of the board and retain control of the company even if it issued new shares. In September 2013, Embroiled in somewhat of a controversy, Alibaba Group denies abandoning Hong Kong in favor of a U.S. IPO, because of Hong Kong Exchange's refusal to allow a dual class share structure. [46] In March 2014, Alibaba group said it will begin the process of filing for an initial public offering in the US [47] Prior to its IPO filing on Form F-1 as a foreign issuer in the US, Alibaba undertook an aggressive acquisition spree " previously atypical for the company " acquiring numerous majority and minority stakes in companies including micro-blogging service Weibo, China Vision Holdings, and car sharing service Lyft, [48] as well as smart remote app developer [Peel Technologies](#). [49] On 6 May 2014, Alibaba Group filed registration documents to go public in the US in what may be one of the biggest initial public offerings in American history. [50] On 5 June 2014, Alibaba group agreed to take a 50 percent stake in [Guangzhou Evergrande Football Club](#), winners of the [2013 AFC Champions League](#), for 1.2 billion yuan (\$192 million). [51] In June 2014, Alibaba acquired the Chinese mobile internet firm [UCWeb](#). The price of the purchase has not been disclosed but the company did claim that the acquisition creates the biggest merger in the history of China's internet sector. [52] Alibaba's [consumer-to-consumer](#) portal [Taobao](#) and business-to-consumer portal [Tmall](#), each features nearly a billion products and both are among the 20 most-visited websites globally. The Group's websites accounted for over 60% of the parcels delivered in China by March 2013, [53] and 80% of the nation's online sales by September 2014. [4] [Alipay](#), an online payment [escrow](#) service, accounts for roughly half of all online payment transactions within China. [54] On 19 September 2014, Alibaba's shares (BABA) began trading on the NYSE. On 2 February 2015, Alibaba announces that it has acquired a \$590m minority stake in the Chinese smartphone maker [Meizu](#). [55] On 30 March 2015, [Jack Ma](#) met Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](#) and discussed Alibaba Group's plan to help small businesses in [India](#). [56] Alibaba reported sales of \$14.32 billion on China's [Singles' Day](#) on 11 November 2015, up 60 percent from 2014. [57] [58] In November 2016, the e-commerce giant Alibaba set Singles Day records and generated 120.7 billion CNY (17.79 billion USD) in gross merchandise. [59] Alibaba entered India's e-commerce space with 25% stake in [Paytm](#) owner One97. [60] In August 2015, Alibaba Group invested in [Snapdeal](#). In September 2015, Alibaba Group along with Ant Financial invested about \$680 Million in the [Indian](#) e-commerce company [Paytm](#). [61] On 11 December 2015, Alibaba buys [South China Morning Post](#) and other media assets of [SCMP Group](#) for US\$266 million. [62] On 31 December 2015, Alibaba buys 33 million shares of [Groupon](#), corresponding to 5.6 percent stake. [63] On 2 March 2016, Alibaba struck a deal with media agency Oceans Sport and Entertainment to bring Ocean's non-gambling game Match Poker to China. [64] In April 2016, Alibaba announced that it intended to acquire a controlling interest in the privately held [Lazada Group](#), the "Amazon of Southeast Asia", by paying \$500 million for new shares and buying \$500M worth of shares from existing investors. [65] On 9 June 2016, Alibaba officially unveiled the Roewe RX5, its first "internet car" in collaboration with [SAIC](#). The RX5 is available for pre-order. It is priced upwards of RMB 148,800 (US\$22,300) with deliveries will be scheduled to start in August 2016. [66] Ma believes that "in the future that 80 percent of the car's functionality won't be related to transportation. The car will become a kind of robot you communicate with on a daily basis." [67] In a speech in Bangkok in October 2016, Ma claimed that Alibaba Group has created more than 30 million jobs in China. [68] In a meeting between [Donald Trump](#) and [Jack Ma](#) at the beginning of January 2017 they

discussed the creation of one million jobs in the United States.[\[69\]](#)[\[70\]](#) In February 2017, the company has been engaging and dealing with counterfeit issues and accused agencies of filing fake counterfeit claims.[\[71\]](#) In May 2017, Alibaba broke the US\$300 billion value mark, after [Tencent](#) achieved the feat.[\[72\]](#)[\[73\]](#) At the same period, Alibaba also became one of the world's top 10 most valuable companies.[\[74\]](#) It reported sales growth forecast which topped every analyst's estimate, while at the same time surpassing [Tencent](#) to become Asia's most valuable company.[\[75\]](#)[\[76\]](#)[\[77\]](#)[\[78\]](#) In July 2017, Alibaba became the first Asian company to break the US\$400 billion value mark.[\[79\]](#)[\[80\]](#)[\[81\]](#) In August 2017, Alibaba-backed 58 Suyun will merge with Hong Kong's GoGoVan, to create an Asia-based online logistics platform. Company executives have stated that there are big plans for the merger to become a global logistics corporation.[\[82\]](#)[\[83\]](#) In September 2017, Alibaba's [Ant Financial](#) unveiled a facial recognition technology that allows a customer to pay by flashing a smile, through its [Alipay](#) services. A 3D camera located at the point-of-sale scans the customer's face to verify their identity, there's also a phone number verification option for additional security.[\[84\]](#) It also enters a partnership with [Tencent](#) on music-streaming rights sharing, the deal aims to protect licensed streaming services offering copyrighted content of the [music industry](#), encouraging more high-quality and original music, as well as developing [China's](#) fast-growing streaming market. Alibaba will gain the rights to stream music from international labels, which already have exclusive deals with [Tencent](#), in return for offering reciprocal rights to its catalogue of [Chinese](#) and [Japanese](#) music.[\[85\]](#)[\[86\]](#) Alibaba has become the official partner of [New York Fashion Week](#), the collaboration was done in association with one of [China's](#) leading fashion, lifestyle and entertainment management corporations Sunchi and aims to connect international brands with Chinese consumers as well as showcasing Chinese fashion designers to the world, as [China's](#) influence on global fashion expands rapidly.[\[87\]](#)[\[88\]](#)[\[89\]](#) Ant Financial will be forming a joint venture with Sir [Li Ka-shing's](#) [CK Hutchison Holdings](#) to bring a digital wallet service in [Hong Kong](#).[\[90\]](#) It has also entered a cooperation with [JD.com](#) to further develop [China's](#) parcel delivery efficiency, investing US\$330 million into its Chinese merchandisers and logistics partners to build more facilities for delivery purposes.[\[91\]](#) In October 2017, the company acquired [Ejoy](#) and created a gaming division to develop new games in-house to compete with Tencent.[\[92\]](#) It will also be building a robotic gas station in Hangzhou by the end of the month that will be unstaffed, relying on robotic arms to fill up gas tanks. The gas station will be having a convenience store that will be void of cashiers, and customers will be utilizing Alipay at the checkout gate.[\[93\]](#) In March 2018, Alibaba deepened ties with French automobile manufacturer [Renault](#). The expanded relationship came as a result of Renault's desire to increase sales in Asian-Pacific regions, with a heightened focus on sales in China.[\[94\]](#) In May 2018, Alibaba bought entire Daraz brand from [Rocket Internet](#).[\[95\]](#) [\[96\]](#) Daraz was founded as multinational e-commerce site by Rocket Internet in 2012.[\[97\]](#) At the time of acquisition, Daraz was operating few South Asian countries including [Bangladesh](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nepal](#), [Pakistan](#), and [Sri Lanka](#). According to Rocket Internet, Daraz will continue to operate under the same brand name following the sale to Alibaba.[\[98\]](#)  
[#160;TOC#160;#160;Previous#160;Next#160;#160;#160;#160;Companies and affiliated entities](#) [#160;TOC#160;#160;Previous#160;Next#160;#160;#160;#160;E-commerce and retail service platforms](#) In 2016, Alibaba's [Taobao](#) and [Tmall](#), two of the world's largest and most popular online retail marketplaces, achieved a total transaction volume of 3 trillion yuan (US\$478.6 billion). The company aims to double the transaction volume to 6 trillion yuan by 2020. As of February 2018, Taobao reached 580 million monthly active users, while Tmall achieved 500 million monthly active users.[\[99\]](#)[\[100\]](#)[\[101\]](#) It is also rapidly expanding its e-commerce network abroad.[\[102\]](#) Alibaba has also announced that it will invest 100 billion yuan over five years to build a global logistics network, underpinning an aggressive overseas expansion, and demonstrating Alibaba's commitment to building the most efficient logistics network in [China](#) and around the

world. It is investing 5.3 billion yuan in [Cainiao Smart Logistics Network](#) to boost its stake to 51 percent from 47 percent.[\[103\]](#) The investment would value Cainiao, a joint venture of top Chinese logistics firms, at around US\$20 billion. [TOC](#)[Next](#)[Alibaba.com](#) Alibaba.com, the primary company of Alibaba, is as of 2014, the world's largest online business-to-business trading platform for small businesses.[\[104\]](#) Founded in Hangzhou in eastern China, Alibaba.com has three main services. The company's English language portal Alibaba.com handles sales between importers and exporters from more than 240 countries and regions.[\[40\]](#) The Chinese portal 1688.com was developed for domestic business-to-business trade in China. In addition, Alibaba.com offers a transaction-based retail website, AliExpress.com, which allows smaller buyers to buy small quantities of goods at wholesale prices. Alibaba.com went public at the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in 2007, and was delisted again in 2012.[\[105\]](#) In 2013, 1688.com launched a direct channel that was responsible for \$30&#160;million in daily transaction value.[\[106\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[AliExpress](#) Main article: [AliExpress](#) Launched in 2010, [AliExpress.com](#) is an online retail service made up of mostly small Chinese businesses offering products to international online buyers. It is the most visited e-commerce website in Russia.[\[107\]](#) It allows small businesses in China to sell to customers all over the world, resulting in a wide variety of products. It might be more accurate to compare AliExpress to eBay, though, as sellers are independent; it simply serves as a host for other businesses to sell to consumers.[\[108\]](#) Similar to eBay, sellers on Aliexpress can be either companies or individuals. It connects directly Chinese businesses with buyers. The main difference from Taobao is that it's aimed primarily at international buyers. Mainly in USA, Russia, Brazil or Spain.[\[109\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Taobao](#) Main articles: [Taobao](#) and [Tmall Taobao Marketplace](#), or Taobao, as of 2013 was China's largest [consumer-to-consumer](#) online shopping platform.[\[110\]](#) Founded in 2003, it offers a variety of products for retail sale. In January 2015 it was the second most visited web site in China, according to Alexa.com.[\[111\]](#) Taobao's growth was attributed to offering free registration and commission-free transactions using a free third-party payment platform.[\[112\]](#) Advertising makes up 85 percent of the company's total revenue, allowing it to break even in 2009. Taobao's 2010 profit was estimated to be 1.5&#160;billion yuan (US\$235.7&#160;million), only about 0.4 percent of their total sales figure of 400&#160;billion yuan (US\$62.9&#160;billion) that year, way below the industry average of 2 percent, according to iResearch estimates.[\[112\]](#) According to Zhang Yu, the director of Taobao, between 2011 and 2013 the number of stores on Taobao with annual sales under 100&#160;thousand yuan increased by 60%; the number of stores with sales between 10&#160;thousand and 1&#160;million yuan increased by 30%; and the number of stores with sales over 1&#160;million yuan increased by 33%.[\[113\]](#) Also, there are other parts of Taobao. [Tmall.com](#) was introduced in April 2008 as an online retail platform to complement the Taobao consumer-to-consumer portal and became a separate business in June 2011. As of October 2013 it was the eighth most visited web site in China,[\[114\]](#) offering global brands to an increasingly affluent Chinese consumer base. In addition, there is Juhuasuan, a group shopping website in China. It was launched by Taobao in March 2010 and became a separate business in October 2011. Juhuasuan offers "flash sales", products that are available only for a fixed time period, which can last from one or two days to a full month. To buy at the discounted price, buyers must purchase the item within that defined time. Plus, Taobao launched a service known as eTao. eTao was beta-launched by Taobao in October 2010 as a [comparison shopping website](#), and became a separate business in June 2011. It offers search results from most Chinese online shopping platforms,[\[115\]](#) including product searches, sales and coupon searches. Online shoppers can use the site to compare prices from different sellers and identify products to buy. According to the Alibaba Group web site, eTao offers products from Amazon China, [Dangdang](#), Gome, [Yihaodian](#), [Nike](#) China and Vancl, as well as Taobao and Tmall.[\[40\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Fliggy](#)

Corporate Fliggy (formerly Alitrip) is an online travel platform, which is designed as an online mall for brands such as airline companies and agencies. [\[116\]](#)[\[117\]](#) The slogan of 'Fliggy Corporate' is 'The piggy that flies' and 'Travelling is just like being a pig - we eat, sleep and have fun.' This platform was launched in late October 2016. Fliggy set the target audience as younger generation and it strives to become a one-stop service when they plan their trips, particularly in overseas travel. [\[118\]](#) On August 7, 2017, Alibaba Group and [Marriott International](#) hotel group announced a comprehensive strategic co-operation. Two companies will set up a joint venture company. Through the docking technology system and the superiority resources, Fliggy has Marriott hotel flagship store. It has the same function with Marriott Chinese website and Marriott mobile app to create the best global travel experience for consumers. [\[119\]](#) [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)Lazada Main article: [Lazada Group](#) Lazada Group is a Singaporean e-commerce company founded by Rocket Internet in 2011. Lazada operates sites in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Its sites launched in March 2012, with a business model of selling inventory to customers from its own warehouses. In 2013 it added a marketplace model that allowed third-party retailers to sell their products through Lazada's site. Lazada features a wide product offering in categories ranging from consumer electronics to household goods, toys, fashion and sports equipment. In April 2016, Alibaba Group announced that it intended to acquire a controlling interest in Lazada by paying \$500 million for new shares and buying \$500M worth of shares from existing investors. [\[120\]](#) In March 2018, Alibaba announced its plan to invest an additional \$2 billion in the company, totaling a \$4 billion investment. Alibaba also plans to appoint Alibaba co-founder [Lucy Peng](#) as Lazada's new CEO. [\[121\]](#) [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)11 Main On 11 June 2014, Alibaba launched US shopping site 11 Main. The 11 Main marketplace hosts more than 1,000 merchants in categories such as clothing, fashion accessories and jewellery as well as interior goods and arts and crafts and it plans to keep adding more, said the company. [\[122\]](#)[\[123\]](#) On 23 June 2015, Alibaba announced that it is selling 11 Main to OpenSky, an online-marketplace operator based in New York. [\[124\]](#) [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)Cloud computing and AI technology [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)Alibaba Cloud (Aliyun) Main article: [Alibaba Cloud](#) [Alibaba Cloud](#) aims to build a cloud computing service platform, including e-commerce data mining, e-commerce data processing, and data customisation. It was established in September 2009 in conjunction with the 10th anniversary of Alibaba Group. [\[40\]](#) It has R&D centres and operators in Hangzhou, Beijing, Hong Kong, Singapore, Silicon Valley [\[125\]](#) and Dubai. [\[126\]](#) In July 2014, Alibaba Cloud entered into a partnership deal with Inspur. Alibaba Cloud is the largest high-end cloud computing company in China. [\[127\]](#) In 2009, Alibaba acquired HiChina, the largest domain registration service and web hosting service company in China, and built it into Alibaba Cloud. [\[128\]](#) [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)AliGenie Main article: [AliGenie](#) [AliGenie](#) is a China-based open-platform intelligent personal assistant which was introduced at Alibaba's 2017 Computing Conference in Hangzhou. It is currently used in the [Tmall Genie](#) smart speaker. [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)AliOS Main article: [AliOS](#) AliOS (formerly *Yun OS* and *Aliyun OS*) is an operating system designed for mobile devices. It is a Linux distribution developed by Alibaba Cloud. [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)Fintech and online payment platforms [#160;TOC#160;](#)[#160;Previous#160;](#)[Next#160;](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)Alipay Main articles: [Alipay](#) and [Ant Financial](#) Launched in 2004, Alipay is a third-party online payment platform with no transaction fees. It also provides an escrow service, in which buyers can verify whether they are happy with goods they have bought before releasing money to the seller. In addition, [Ant Financial](#), another Alibaba company, has operated [Alipay](#) payments services since 2004. [\[112\]](#) Alibaba Group spun off Alipay in 2010 in a controversial move. [\[129\]](#) According to analyst research report, Alipay has the

biggest market share in China with 300 million users and control of just under half of China's online payment market in February 2014. [\[130\]](#) In 2013, Alipay launched a financial product platform called Yu'e Bao (余额宝). [\[131\]](#) In 2015, Alibaba announced that they will introduce a system that can be paid by recognizing the owner's face. [\[132\]](#) One of the critical success factors for Alibaba is its quick and reliable payment system. Alibaba offers several types of payment systems, including credit card, debit card, Alipay, Quick-pay, and online banking. These payment systems help to cope with simultaneous cash flow transactions with ease and convenience. [\[133\]](#) Alibaba's affiliate [Ant Financial](#) was ranked sixth in Fortune's *Change the World* list, recognised for the positive green environmental impact of its *Ant Forest*, the world's largest platform for tracking individuals' carbon footprints. Ant Financial and its partners have achieved considerable success in the reduction of CO2 emissions. [\[134\]](#)[\[135\]](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [Entertainment services](#) Alibaba created a new live entertainment business unit under its Digital Media and Entertainment Group which focuses on ticketing, content creation and live experiences, bringing its entertainment ticketing platform *Damai* and its content creation and technology units *MaiLive* and *Maizuo* under one roof. It aims to provide a platform for live events (e.g. [concerts](#), [plays](#), [eSports](#) and [sports](#) events), as well as supporting content partners and leveraging Alibaba's data capability for offline shows. [\[136\]](#)[\[137\]](#) It also provides an online digital distribution service [9Apps](#), which hosts the huge amount of content and applications for downloads. [\[138\]](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [AliMusic](#) AliMusic was launched in March 2015, and it is the music division of the Alibaba Group. Xiami Music and Tiantian Music are two of music steaming APP owned by AliMusic. AliMusic named [Gao Xiaosong](#) as the chairman and Song Ke as Chief Executive Officer in July 2015. [\[139\]](#) In 2017, [Tencent](#) Music has expected \$10bn IPO by signing a rights deal with Alibaba, strengthening its position within the important Chinese market. Under the terms of the deal Alibaba will gain the right to stream music from international labels such as [Sony Music](#), [Universal Music Group](#) and [YG Entertainment](#), which already have exclusive deals with Tencent, in return for offering to its catalogue from [Rock Records](#), [HIM International Music](#) and so on. [\[140\]](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [Alibaba Pictures](#) Main article: [Alibaba Pictures](#) In March 2014, Alibaba agreed to acquire a controlling stake in ChinaVision Media Group for \$804 million. The two firms announced they would establish a strategic committee for potential future opportunities in online entertainment and other media areas. [\[141\]](#) The company was renamed [Alibaba Pictures Group](#). [\[142\]](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [Youku Tudou](#) Main article: [Youku Tudou](#) In April 2014, Alibaba and Yunfeng Capital, a private equity company controlled by Alibaba's founder, Jack Ma, agreed to acquire a combined 18.5 percent stake in [Youku Tudou](#), which broadcasts a series of popular television programs and other videos over the Internet. [\[143\]](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [Others](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [Aliwangwang](#) In 2004, the company released its own instant messaging software service Aliwangwang for interactions between customer and online sellers. By 2014 Aliwangwang user has reached 50 million, making it the second largest instant messaging tool in China. [\[144\]](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [AliHealth](#) AliHealth was launched in 2014 when Alibaba and Yunfeng Capital, a private equity firm, bought a 54% stake in Citic 21CN. It is listed in the Hong Kong Stock as [SEHK:0241](#). It positions itself as a pharmaceutical e-commerce business and medical services. In April 2015, the group also reached an agreement to transfer its online B2C pharmacy, Tmall Medical (yao.Tmall.com), to AliHealth. The integration provides consumers a wide range of pharmaceutical and health products available in China. [\[145\]](#) [TOC](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [AliSports](#) Alibaba's sports division, AliSports, based in Shanghai, was established in 2015 after a consolidation of some of the parent company's existing

business units.[\[146\]](#) The new company's operations encompass television and digital sports rights, event operation, venue commercialization, copyright, media, business development, gaming, and ticketing.[\[146\]](#) Alisports secured exclusive title sponsorship of the [FIFA Club World Cup](#) from 2015 to 2022.[\[147\]](#) The company announced a Champion of Champions [rugby sevens](#) tournament in 2017, to be played in Shanghai for the highest prize money ever offered in the sport.[\[148\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[AutoNavi](#) [AutoNavi](#) is a Chinese map supplier. It was acquired by Alibaba in 2014.[\[149\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Yahoo! China](#) Yahoo! China was launched on September 24, 1999.[\[150\]](#) In October 2005, Alibaba Group formed a strategic partnership with [Yahoo!](#) and acquired China Yahoo! ([www.yahoo.com.cn](#)), a Chinese portal that focuses on Internet services like news, email, and search. In April 2013, Alibaba Group announced that, as part of the agreement to buy back the Yahoo! Mail stake, technological support for China Yahoo! Mail service would be suspended and the China Yahoo! Mail account migration would begin. Several options were offered to users to make the transition as smooth as possible, and China Yahoo! users had four months to migrate their accounts to the Aliyun mail service, the Yahoo! Mail service in the United States, or to another third-party e-mail provider of the user's choice.[\[151\]](#) Yahoo! China closed its mail service on 19 August 2013. E-mails sent to Yahoo! China accounts could be forwarded to an Alimail box until 31 December 2014. Users were also allowed to transfer e-mail accounts to yahoo.com or any other e-mail service. It is estimated there are no more than a million users with Yahoo! Mail for China and chances are they also own other e-mail accounts.[\[152\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Laiwang](#) In October 2013, the company's chairman Jack Ma announced that the company would no longer use [Tencent's](#) messaging application [WeChat](#), and would henceforth promote its own messaging application and service, Laiwang.[\[153\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[South China Morning Post](#) Main article: [South China Morning Post](#) In December 2015, Alibaba agreed to a deal to acquire the *South China Morning Post* and other media assets belonging to the group for a consideration of \$266 million. Although Alibaba promised editorial independence, vice-chairman [Joseph Tsai](#) said that Alibaba believes that "the world needs a plurality of views when it comes to China coverage. China's rise as an economic power and its importance to world stability is too important for there to be a singular thesis."[\[154\]](#) The acquisition attracted media concerns over what this would mean for the newspaper's coverage.[\[155\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[UCWeb](#) Main article: [UCWeb](#) UCWeb is a Chinese leading provider of mobile internet software technology and services. Since its inception in 2004, UCWeb's mission has been to provide better mobile internet experience to billions of users around the world. Its international product portfolio includes a mobile browsing service (UC Browser), app and game distribution platforms (9Apps and 9Game), a mobile traffic platform (UC Union) and [UC News](#) that primarily caters to all types of news in the India market (as an aggregator) among others.[\[156\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Ali Venture Capital](#) Hangzhou Ali Venture Capital ([Chinese](#): 阿里创投) was a company 80% owned by [Jack Ma](#) and another manager of Alibaba. For regulatory purpose, Alibaba Group did not own the company directly, but by [pleading](#). It was considered as a subsidiary and/or consolidated entity of Alibaba Group.[\[157\]](#) Ali Venture Capital was a shareholder of [Beijing Enlight Media](#)[\[158\]](#) as well as the A share of [China Unicom](#).[\[159\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Corporate governance](#) Jack Ma was Alibaba Group's chief executive officer for its first 10 years, but stepped down as CEO on 10 May 2013, becoming executive chairman.[\[160\]](#)[\[161\]](#) [Jonathan Lu](#) became the company's new CEO.[\[162\]](#) On 10 May 2015 [Daniel Zhang](#) replaced Lu as CEO.[\[163\]](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Controversies](#) [TOC](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)[Gold Supplier membership](#) Alibaba.com offers a paid Gold

Supplier membership to try to ensure that each seller is genuine; sellers' Gold Supplier status and the number of years it has been held are displayed.[\[164\]](#) The supplier verification types and checks are listed on Alibaba.com's website, with more stringent checks for sellers outside China.[\[165\]](#) While the majority of suppliers are reported to be genuine,[\[citation needed\]](#) there have been many cases of sellers, some with Gold Supplier status, seeking to defraud unsuspecting buyers.[\[166\]](#) In February 2011, controversy ensued when Alibaba's corporate office admitted that it had granted the mark of integrity of its "China Gold Supplier" program to more than 2,000 dealers that had subsequently defrauded buyers; the firm's share price dropped "abruptly" after the announcement.[\[167\]](#) A statement from the firm reported that Yan Limin, the general manager of Alibaba.com at the time, had been dismissed in March for "misconduct"; Phil Muncaster of UK's *The Register* additionally reported that "a further 28 employees had been involved in dodgy dealings".[\[168\]](#) As the *Economist* noted, the company's response has conflicting components: Alibaba's promulgated view that its corrective actions indicate its commitment to quality and integrity (where it contrasts itself with other scandal-associated Chinese business sectors), *versus* a damage control view suggesting that the subscription-driven, third-party verified "China Gold Supplier" program was endangered by diminished trust in its endorsement system, removing the incentive for global buyers to choose Alibaba as their business-to-business service, thus more broadly endangering Alibaba through impact on its brand and capabilities (the latter via the "defenestration of senior people").[\[167\]](#) The scandal is said to have placed the head of Alibaba Group, Jack Ma "who is described as having been furious over the scandal" in a position to personally fight to win back trust.[\[169\]](#) [#160;TOC](#)[#160;](#)[#160;Previous](#)[#160;](#)[Next](#)[#160;](#)[#160;](#)[Uranium sales](#) In May 2012, a US law enforcement agent posing as an American broker representing persons in [Iran](#) posted an advertisement on Alibaba.com seeking to purchase uranium. In August 2013, Patrick Campbell of [Sierra Leone](#) was arrested at New York's [John F. Kennedy International Airport](#). Samples of raw uranium ore were allegedly found concealed in the soles of his shoes. Campbell was accused of seeking to arrange the export of 1,000 tonnes of [yellowcake](#) from Sierra Leone to the Iranian port of [Bandar Abbas](#), packed in drums and disguised as the mineral [chromite](#).[\[170\]](#) It was later determined that the samples contained an insignificant amount of uranium, and Campbell was acquitted at trial.[\[171\]](#)

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