REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The establishment, operation and management of companies in the PRC are governed by the Company Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國公司法》), which was promulgated by the National People's Congress (the "**NPC**") on December 29, 1993, implemented on July 1, 1994 and was most recently amended on October 26, 2018. Pursuant to the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, companies are generally classified into two categories: limited liability companies and companies limited by shares. Each a limited liability company or a company limited by shares is an enterprise legal person, and liable for its debts with all its assets. The Company Law of the People's Republic of China is also applicable to foreign-invested companies, except otherwise set out in any other regulations.

In accordance with the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國外商投資法》) (the "**Foreign Investment Law**") promulgated by the NPC on March 15, 2019 and implemented on January 1, 2020 and the Implementing Rules of the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國外商投資法實施條例》) (the "**Implementing Rules of the Foreign Investment Law**") promulgated by the State Council on December 26, 2019 and implemented on January 1, 2020, the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國中外合資經營企業法》), the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國外資企業法》) and the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國中外合作經營企業法》) were abolished from January 1, 2020. The "foreign investment" refers to the investment activity directly or indirectly conducted by the foreign individuals, enterprises or other entities in the PRC, including the following circumstances: (i) a foreign investor establishes a foreign-invested enterprise within the territory of the PRC, independently or jointly with any other investor; (ii) a foreign investor acquires shares, equities, property shares or any other similar rights and interests of an enterprise within the territory of the PRC; (iii) a foreign investor makes investment to initiate a new project within the territory of the PRC, independently or jointly with any other investor; and (iv) a foreign investor makes investment in any other way stipulated by laws, administrative regulations or provisions of the State Council.

Foreign investment activities in the PRC are mainly governed by the Special Administrative Measures for Access of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (2021 Edition) (《外商投資准入特別管理措施(負面清單)(2021年版)》) (the "**Negative List**") and the Encouraged Industry Catalogue for Foreign Investment (2022) (《鼓勵外商投資產業目錄(2022年)》) (the "**Encouraged Catalogue**"), which were jointly promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce (the "**MOFCOM**") and the National Development and Reform Commission (the "**NDRC**") and amended from time to time. The Negative List and the Encouraged Catalogue divides industries into four categories in terms of foreign investment, namely, "encouraged", "restricted", "prohibited" and "permitted" (the last category of which includes all industries not listed under the "**encouraged**", "**restricted**" and "**prohibited**" categories).

According to the provisions of the Foreign Investment Law and the Implementing Rules of the Foreign Investment Law, a system of pre-entry national treatment and negative list shall be applied for the administration of foreign investment. The "pre-entry national treatment" means that the treatment given to foreign investors and their investments at market entry stage is no less favorable than that given to domestic investors and their investments, and the "negative list" means the special administrative measures for foreign investment's entry to specific fields or industries. Foreign investments beyond the negative list will be granted national treatment. Foreign investors shall not invest in the prohibited fields as specified in the negative list, and foreign investors who invest in the restricted fields shall comply with certain special requirements on shareholding and senior management personnel, etc.

Pursuant to the Information Reporting Measures for Foreign Investment (《外商投資信息報告辦法》) jointly promulgated by the MOFCOM and the State Administration for Market Regulation (the "**SAMR**") on December 30, 2019 and implemented on January 1, 2020 and if foreign investors directly or indirectly conduct investment activities in the PRC, foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises shall report investment information to competent commerce departments of the government through the enterprise registration system and the national enterprise credit information publicity system.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO FOOD SALES AND SAFETY

Licensing System for Food Production and Trading

In accordance with the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國食品安全法》) (the "**Food Safety Law**") promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (the "**SCNPC**") on February 28, 2009, most recently amended and implemented on April 29, 2021 and the Implementing Rules of the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國食品安全法實施條例》) (the "**Implementing Rules of the Food Safety Law**") promulgated by the State Council on July 20, 2009, most recently amended on October 11, 2019 and implemented on December 1, 2019, the PRC implements a licensing system for food production and trading. Entities engaging in food production, food sales and catering services shall obtain a food production license for food production and a food operation license for food sales and catering services in accordance with laws. However, a license is not required for the sale of edible agricultural products and prepackaged food. The sale of prepackaged food shall be filed with the food safety regulatory department of the people's government at or above the county level.

On August 31, 2015, the former China Food and Drug Administration promulgated the Administrative Measures for Food Operation Licensing (《食品經營許可管理辦法》), which was most recently amended and implemented on November 17, 2017. According to the Administrative Measures for Food Operation Licensing, a food operation license shall be obtained in accordance with laws to engage in food sales and catering services within the territory of the People's Republic of China. Food and drug administrative authorities shall implement classified licensing for food operations according to food operators' types and the degree of risk of their operation items. Moreover, according to the Interim Measures for the

Supervision and Administration of the Quality and Safety of Food-related Products (《食品相關產品質量安全監督管理暫行辦法》) promulgated by the SAMR on September 20, 2022 and implemented on March 1, 2023, food-related product producers or sellers shall be responsible for the quality and safety of food-related products they produce and sell, and food-related product producers shall establish and implement a responsibility system for the quality and safety of food-related products.

Food Safety Mechanism

Packaging of Prepackaged Food

Pursuant to the Food Safety Law, the Implementing Rules of the Food Safety Law and the Regulations on the Administration of Food Labeling (《食品標識管理規定》) promulgated by the former General Administration of Quality, Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine on August 27, 2007, amended and implemented on October 22, 2009, the packaging of prepackaged food shall bear labels. The labels shall state matters including the name, specifications, net content, date of production; list of ingredients or components; producer's name, address and contact information; shelf life; product standard code; storage conditions; the general name of the food additives used in the national standards; number of the food production license; and other content acquired by laws, regulations or food safety standards. Major nutrition facts and contents shall be specified on the labels of staple foods and supplementary foods exclusively for infants and other designated groups. The contents of the labels and manuals of special food such as healthcare food, special formula foods for medical purposes and infant formula shall be consistent with those filed. For the sale of special food, it shall check if the contents of the labels and manuals of food are consistent with those filed and they shall not be sold in case of inconsistencies.

Procurement Inspection System

In accordance with the provisions of the Food Safety Law, food operators shall inspect the license and ex-factory inspection conformity certificates or other conformity certificates of suppliers when purchase food. Food trading enterprises shall establish a procurement inspection system, accurately record matters including the name, specifications, quantity, date or batch number of production, shelf life and procurement date of food as well as the name, address and contact information of suppliers and maintain relevant certificates. The records and certificates shall be maintained for at least six months after the expiry of the shelf life of products. The records and certificates shall be maintained for at least two years if there is no specific shelf life. For food trading enterprises with unified delivery and operation, the headquarters of enterprises may inspect the license and food conformity certificates of suppliers and maintain the food procurement inspection records.

Self-Examination System

According to the provisions of the Food Safety Law, food producers and operators shall establish a food safety self-examination system to conduct review and appraisal on the conditions of food safety periodically. Where there are changes in the production and operation conditions and they no longer satisfy food safety requirements, food producers and operators shall immediately take rectification measures. Where there are potential risks on food safety accidents, they shall immediately cease food production and operation activities and report to the local food safety regulatory department of the people's government at the county level.

Food Recall System

Pursuant to the Food Safety Law and the Implementing Rules of the Food Safety Law, the PRC establishes a food recall system. Upon discovery of food produced not conforming to food safety standards or if there is any evidence proving that the foods produced may harm human health, food operators shall immediately cease operation, notify the relevant food producers, operators and consumers thereof, and keep records of the cessation and notification. Where food operators fail to recall or cease operation in accordance with the Food Safety Law and the Implementing Rules of the Food Safety Law, the food safety regulatory department of the people's government above the county level may order them to recall or cease operation. The Measures on the Administration of Food Recall (《食品召回管理辦法》) promulgated by the former China Food and Drug Administration on March 11, 2015 and amended and implemented by the SAMR on October 23, 2020 set out detailed provisions on the food recall system.

Food Storage

In accordance with the Food Safety Law and the Implementing Rules of the Food Safety Law, food operators shall store food according to requirements guaranteeing food safety, regularly inspect stored food, and dispose of food that have deteriorated or expired in a timely manner. For the storage of bulk food by food operators, they shall state matters including the name, date or batch number of production, shelf life, producer's name and contact information at the storage place. For the storage and transportation of food with particular requirements on temperature and humidity, they shall have heat preservation, cold storage or refrigerating equipment and maintain their effective operation.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO COSMETICS SALES

Pursuant to the Regulations on the Supervision and Administration of Cosmetics (《化妝品監督管理條例》) promulgated by the State Council on June 16, 2020 and implemented on January 1, 2021, cosmetics operators shall establish and implement the inspection and recording system for the purchased goods to verify the market entity registration certificates, cosmetics registration or record-filing status and the ex-factory inspection conformity certificates of the suppliers, as well as truthfully record and keep the relevant vouchers. They shall store and transport cosmetics in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations and the requirements indicated on cosmetic labels, and inspect on a regular basis and handle in a timely manner the deteriorated or expired cosmetics.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO PRODUCT LIABILITY AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

Product Quality

In accordance with the Product Quality Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國產品質量法》) (the "**Product Quality Law**") promulgated by the SCNPC on February 22, 1993, most recently amended and implemented on December 29, 2018, product sellers shall establish and implement the system of inspection and acceptance of goods procured, verifying the product quality certificates and other marks. Sellers shall take measures to maintain the quality of products for sale. Sellers shall not mix impurities or imitations into products, or pass counterfeit goods off as genuine ones, or defective products as good ones or substandard products as standard ones. Sellers shall be responsible for compensation if the personal injury or property losses are caused by defects resulting from the fault on the part of sellers. Sellers shall pay compensation if they fail to indicate neither the manufacturer nor the supplier of the defective products. In addition, the violation of the Product Quality Law by sellers may be subject to the confiscation of illegal products and relevant sellers may be subject to punishments such as fines, being ordered to suspend operation and revoking of business license and may be subject to criminal liabilities in serious cases.

According to the Product Quality Law and the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國民法典》) (the "**Civil Code**") promulgated by the NPC on May 28, 2020 and implemented on January 1, 2021, victims who suffer personal injury or property losses due to product defects may demand compensation from the producer as well as the seller. Where the responsibility for product defects lies with the producer, the seller have the right to recover such compensation from the producer if they take the responsibility and make a compensation, and vice versa.

Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests

Pursuant to the Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國消費者權益保護法》) (the "**Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law**") promulgated by the SCNPC on October 31, 1993, most recently amended on October 25, 2013 and implemented on March 15, 2014, business operators shall ensure that the goods or services they provide satisfy the requirements for personal or property safety, provide consumers with truthful and full information concerning the quality, function, usage and term of validity of the goods or services they provide and shall not make any false or misleading statements. Where business operators have discovered any defect in the goods or services they provided, which may endanger personal or property safety, they shall forthwith report to relevant administrative authorities and notify consumers, and take measures such as suspension of selling, alerts, recalls, decontamination, destruction, and suspension of manufacturing or services. Where business operators sell goods on the Internet, on television, over telephone, or by mail order, among others, consumers shall have the right to return the commodities within seven days of receipt of them without cause except for certain particular goods. In case of violation of the abovementioned provisions, business operators may be subject to civil

liabilities such as refunding purchase prices, replacing or repairing the commodities, mitigating the damages, compensation for losses and restoring the reputation. In addition, for the violation of the Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law, relevant business operators may be subject to punishments such as fines, being ordered to suspend operation and revoking of business license and may be subject to criminal liabilities in serious cases.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO ANTI-UNFAIR COMPETITION

In accordance with the Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國反不正當競爭法》) (the "**Anti-Unfair Competition Law**") promulgated by the SCNPC on September 2, 1993, most recently amended and implemented on April 23, 2019, operators shall follow the principles of willingness, equality, fairness, honesty and credibility, and abide by laws and business ethics in production and operating activities. They shall not conduct unfair competitions disrupting the competition order and infringing the legitimate rights and interests of other operators or consumers. When the legitimate rights and interests of an operator are damaged by unfair competition, the operator may file a lawsuit to the people's court. On the contrary, if operators violate the Anti-Unfair Competition Law and cause losses to others, they shall bear civil liabilities. In addition, for the violation of the Anti-Unfair Competition Law by operators, the supervision and inspection authority shall order it to cease the illegal act, confiscate the illegal goods, impose fines and even revoke the business license.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO ONLINE TRADING AND E-COMMERCE

On August 31, 2018, the SCNPC promulgated the E-Commerce Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國電子商務法》) (the "**E-Commerce Law**"), which came into effect on January 1, 2019. According to the E-Commerce Law, e-commerce refers to the operating activities for sales of goods or provision of services through the Internet and other information network; and e-commerce operators refer to the natural persons, legal persons and non-legal person organizations engaging in the operating activities for sales of goods or provision of services through the Internet and other information network, including e-commerce platform operators, intra-platform operators and e-commerce operators selling merchandise or providing services through self-built websites and other network services. An e-commerce operator should continuously display its business license information and the information of its administrative license related to its operating business, or the hyperlink symbol of the aforesaid information, in a prominent position on its homepage. An e-commerce operator shall disclose the information of goods or services in a comprehensive, accurate and timely manner, and protect consumers' right to know and right to choose. An e-commerce operator shall not use false transactions, fabricated user review etc. to conduct false or misleading business promotion, so as to defraud or mislead consumers. The E-Commerce Law also set out provisions on e-commerce contracts, settlement of disputes, the development of e-commerce and legal liabilities involved in e-commerce. An e-commerce operator shall complete the registration as a market entity and obtain relevant administrative approvals in accordance with laws.

On March 15, 2021, the SAMR promulgated the Administrative Measures for Online Trading (《網絡交易監督管理辦法》) (the "**Measures for Online Trading**") which came into effect on May 1, 2021. Pursuant to the Measures for Online Trading, any business activity of selling goods or providing services through the Internet within the PRC Mainland shall abide by the PRC laws and the provisions of the Measures for Online Trading. Operators engaged in online goods trading ("**Online trading operators**") are required to make an industrial and commercial registration in accordance with laws. The goods sold or services provided by online trading operators shall observe the requirements for the protection of personal, property safety and environmental protection, and online trading operators shall not sell goods or provide services that are prohibited by laws or regulations, damage the national interest and public inters, or violate public order and good morals.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Pursuant to the Administrative Provisions on Mobile Internet Applications Information Services (《移動互聯網應用程序信息服務管理規定》) (the "former **Administrative Provisions on Mobile Applications**") promulgated by the Cyberspace Administration of China (the "**CAC**") on June 28, 2016 and implemented on August 1, 2016, mobile Internet application refers to application software that is obtained and run on the mobile smart terminal by preloading, downloading, etc., and provides information services to users while mobile Internet application providers refer to the owners or operators of mobile Internet applications providing information services. According to the former Administrative Provisions on Mobile Applications, mobile Internet application providers shall verify a user's mobile phone number and other identity information under the principle of mandatory real name registration at the back-office end and voluntary real name display at the front-office end. Mobile Internet application providers shall not enable functions that can collect a user's geographical location information, access user's contact list, activate the camera or recorder of the user's mobile smart device or other functions irrelevant to its services, nor are they allowed to conduct bundle installations of irrelevant application programs, unless they have clearly indicated to the user and obtained the user's consent on such functions and application programs.

On June 14, 2022, the CAC promulgated the amended Administrative Provisions on Mobile Internet Applications Information Services (《移動互聯網應用程序信息服務管理規定》) (the "**Provisions**"), which came into effect on August 1, 2022. According to the Provisions, mobile Internet application refers to application software that runs on mobile smart terminal and provides information services to users. The Provisions stipulates application providers shall perform the following duties: (i) to fulfill the responsibility of information content management, to be responsible for the results of information content presentation, not to produce and disseminate illegal information, and to consciously prevent and resist malicious information; (ii) to fulfill the obligation of data security protection, to establish and improve the whole-process data security management system, to take technical measures to ensure data security and others, and strengthen risk monitoring; (iii) to provide users with information release, instant communication and other services, to verify the real identity information of the user applying for registration by checking users' mobile phone numbers, identification card numbers or unified social credit codes; and (iv) to follow the principles of legality, legitimacy, necessity and integrity in processing the users' personal information, to publicly disclose the rules, methods and scope of processing, and not to refuse the users to use basic functional services due to users' disagree to provide unnecessary personal information.

In accordance with the Interim Measures on the Administration of Pre-Installation and Distribution of Applications for Mobile Smart Terminals (《移動智能終端應用軟件預置和分發管理暫行規定》) (the "**Interim Measures**") promulgated by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (the "**MIIT**") on December 16, 2016 and implemented on July 1, 2017, the Interim Measures aims to strengthen the management of mobile applications, requiring (among others) that mobile phone manufacturers and Internet information service providers shall ensure that users can conveniently remove mobile applications and their ancillary resource files, configuration files and users' data unless they are basic functional software, namely the hardware supporting the mobile smart device and the software supporting the normal operation of the operating system.

According to the Circular on the Special Campaign of Correcting Illegal Collection and Usage of Personal Information via Apps (《關於開展App違法違規收集使用個人信息專項治理的公告》) promulgated and implemented by the CAC, the MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security (the "**MPS**") and the SAMR on January 23, 2019, (i) App operators are prohibited from collecting any personal information irrelevant to the services provided by such operator; (ii) information collection and usage policy should be presented in a simple and clear way, and such policy should be consented by the users voluntarily; and (iii) authorization from users should not be obtained by coercing users with default or bundling clauses or making consent a condition of a service. App operators violating such rules can be ordered by authorities to correct its incompliance within a given period of time, be reported in public; or even suspend its operation for rectification or revocate its business permit or business license.

Pursuant to the Notice on Deeply Carrying out Special Rectification Actions against the Infringement upon Users' Rights and Interests by Apps (《關於開展縱深推進APP侵害用戶權益專項整治行動的通知》) (the "**Notice on Deeply Carrying out Rectification Actions**") promulgated and implemented by the MIIT on July 22, 2020, it requires inspecting whether App service providers are involved certain of the following activities, including: (i) collecting or using personal information without the user's consent, collecting or using personal information beyond the necessary scope of services provided, and forcing users to receive advertisements; (ii) requesting user's permission in a compulsory and frequent manner, or frequently launching third-party applications; and (iii) deceiving and misleading users into downloading applications or providing personal information. The Notice on Deeply Carrying out Rectification Actions also sets forth that the period for the regulatory specific inspection on applications and that the MIIT will order the non-compliant entities to modify their business within five business days, or otherwise the MIIT will make public announcement, remove the applications from the App stores or impose other administrative penalties.

Pursuant to the Notice on Conducting Mobile Internet Applications Filing (《關於開展移動互聯網應用程序備案工作的通知》) (the "Notice on Mobile Application Filing") promulgated and implemented by the MIIT on July 21, 2023, App operators who engaged in Internet information services in China shall go through the filing procedures in accordance with the Anti-telecom and Online Fraud Law of the People's Republic of China and the Administrative Measures for Internet Information Services (Order No. 292 of the State Council), and those who failed to go through the filing procedures shall not engage in APP

Internet information services. The filing period of existing Apps is from September 2023 to March 2024. The Apps that have commenced business prior to the issuance of the Notice on Mobile Application Filing shall go through the filing procedures with the provincial communications administration in the place where it resides through its network access service provider and distribution platform in accordance with the requirements of the Notice on Mobile Application Filing. For those who have gone through the website filing procedures, only the relevant information on their Apps needs to be supplemented and improved, and there is no need to repeatedly fill in the true identity information of the operators. If there is no website filing information existed for an App, such App operator shall go through the filing procedures in accordance with the Notice on Mobile Application Filing.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO FIRE PREVENTION

In accordance with the Fire Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國消防法》) (the "**Fire Prevention Law**") promulgated by the SCNPC on April 29, 1998 and most recently amended and implemented on April 29, 2021, when conducting large-scale public activities, the host entity shall file an application for a safety permit with the relevant public security authority in accordance with laws, formulate fire fighting and emergency evacuation plans and organize exercises, clarify the division of fire safety and protection responsibilities and work, designate personnel to manage fire safety and protection, maintain fire fighting facilities and equipment fully equipped and in good and effective condition, and ensure that fire escapes and exits, fire escape signs, emergency lighting, and passageways for fire engines conform to technical standards and administrative provisions for fire prevention.

According to the Regulations on Security Administration of Large-Scale Mass Activities (《大型群眾性活動安全管理條例》) promulgated by the State Council on September 14, 2007 and implemented on October 1, 2007, large-scale public activities refer to the following activities that the legal persons or other organizations hold for the public with the participants expected to reach 1,000 or more: (I) sports competition; (II) culture and artistic performance like concert; (III) exhibition, commodity fair and other activities; (IV) garden party, lantern festival, temple fair, flower show, fireworks show and other activities; and (V) career fair, lottery sale with the winning number announced on the spot, etc. Where the expected number of participants of the large-scale public activity is larger than 1,000 but lower than 5,000, the safety permit shall be implemented by the local public security authority of the people's government at the county level; for the expected number of participants over 5,000, the safety permit shall be implemented by the local public security authority of the people's government of the city with districts or municipality; in case the large-scale public activity crosses provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities, the security permit shall be implemented by the public security department of the State Council. The large-scale public activity without the security permit of the public security authorities shall be banned and the organizers shall be liable to a fine of more than RMB100,000 but less than RMB300,000.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO ADVERTISEMENTS

Pursuant to the Advertisement Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國廣告法》) (the "**Advertisement Law**") promulgated by the SCNPC on October 27, 1994 and most recently amended and implemented on April 29, 2021, relevant PRC laws on advertisement require advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors to ensure that the content of the advertisements they produce or distribute are true and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations and shall not contain wordings such as "national level", "highest level" and "best". In addition, where a special government review is required for certain categories of advertisements before publishing, the advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors are obligated to confirm that such review has been duly performed and that the relevant approval has been obtained. Publishing and circulating advertisements through the Internet shall not affect the normal use of the Internet by users. An Internet advertisement shall be recognizable and shall enable consumers to identify it as an advertisement. The administrator of a public place, an operator of telecommunications business, or an Internet information service provider shall stop the sending or publishing of illegal advertisements through the public place or information transmission or release platform that it knows or should have known.

According to the Advertisement Law and the Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertisements (《互聯網廣告管理辦法》) promulgated by the SAMR on February 25, 2023 and implemented on May 1, 2023, advertising operators and advertising distributors shall establish, improve and implement the management systems regarding acceptance, registration, review and filing of the Internet advertising businesses in according with the following provisions: (i) verify and register the information of advertisers such as their truthful identity, addresses and valid contact details, set up advertisement files and check and update them on a regular basis, record and maintain relevant electronic data of advertising activities. Relevant files shall be kept for not less than three years from the date of termination of the advertisement release; (ii) verify relevant certificates, check the contents of advertisements and shall not provide design, production, agent or release services for advertisements with inconsistent content or incomplete certification documents; and (iii) set up advertisement reviewers familiar with advertising laws and regulations or establish advertisement review agencies. The identity information includes names, unified social credit codes (identification card numbers), etc. For the publication of advertisements for medical treatment, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, agricultural pesticides, veterinary drugs, healthcare food, special formula foods for medical purposes and other advertisements subject to examination as provided by laws or administrative rules and regulations, the advertisement examination authority shall, prior to the publication, examine the contents of such advertisements; in the absence of such examination, such advertisements shall not be published.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO HOUSE LEASING

Pursuant to the Law on Administration of Urban Real Estate of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國城市房地產管理法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on July 5, 1994, most recently amended on August 26, 2019 and implemented on January 1, 2020, lessors and lessees under house leasing are required to enter into a written lease contract, containing such provisions as the term of the lease, the use of the premises, rental price, liability for repair, and other rights and obligations of both parties. The lease contract shall be filed for registration with the housing administration department.

According to the Administrative Measures for Commodity House Leasing (《商品房屋租賃管理辦法》) promulgated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on December 1, 2010 and implemented on February 1, 2011, the parties to a house leasing shall go through the house leasing registration and filing process with the competent construction (real estate) departments of the municipalities directly under the central government, cities and counties where the house is located within 30 days after the commodity house leasing contract is signed. Entities in violation of the above provisions shall be ordered to remedy the non-compliance within a specified time limit by the competent construction (real estate) departments of the municipalities directly under the central government, cities and counties; if they fail to do so within such time period, they shall be subject to a fine between RMB1,000 and RMB10,000.

In accordance with the Civil Code, the lessee may sublease the leased house to a third party, subject to the consent of the lessor. Where the lessee subleases the house, the lease contract between the lessee and the lessor remains valid. The validity of the lease contract shall not be affected if it fails to go through the registration and filing process for the lease contract. If the ownership of the leased house changes during the lessee's possession in accordance with the terms of the lease contract, the validity of the lease contract shall not be affected.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO CYBER SECURITY, DATA SECURITY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION PROTECTION

Regulations in Relation to Cyber Security and Data Security

Pursuant to the Administrative Measures on Security Protection for International Connections to Computer Information Networks (《計算機信息網絡國際聯網安全保護管理辦法》) promulgated by the MPS on December 16, 1997 and amended and implemented by the State Council on January 8, 2011, no entity or individual will be permitted to make use of international connections to harm national security, disclose State secrets, infringe on the national, social or collective interests or the legal rights and interests of citizens, or engage in other illegal or criminal activities. All interconnection units, connection units, legal persons and other organization engaged in international networking through computer information networks shall go through filing procedures at the authorities designated by the local public security authorities of the people's government of the province, autonomous regions or municipality within 30 days from the official connection of networks.

According to the Decision Regarding the Protection of Internet Security (《關於維護互聯網安全的決定》) promulgated by the SCNPC on December 28, 2000 and amended and implemented on August 27, 2009, any one of the following activities conducted through the Internet, if constituting a crime, are subject to criminal punishment: (i) illegally hacking into a computer or system of strategic importance; (ii) intentionally inventing and spreading destructive programs such as computer viruses to attack computer systems and communications networks, thus damaging the computer systems and the communications networks; (iii) in violation of national regulations, discontinuing computer network or the communications service without authorization; (iv) leaking state secrets; (v) spreading false commercial information; or (vi) infringing intellectual property rights.

Pursuant to the National Security Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國國家安全法》) promulgated and implemented by the SCNPC on July 1, 2015, the state shall safeguard the sovereignty, security and cyber security development interests of the state, and that the state shall establish a national security review and regulation system to review, among other things, foreign investment, particular items and key technologies, Internet and information technology products and services, construction projects and other important matter and activities that impact or are likely to impact the national security.

In accordance with the Regulations on Technological Measures for Internet Security Protection (《互聯網安全保護技術措施規定》) promulgated by the MPS on December 13, 2005 and implemented on March 1, 2006, Internet service providers and Internet utilization units shall implement the following technical measures on the protection of Internet security: (i) technical measures for preventing computer virus, network intrusion, attack and damages or other activities harming network security; (ii) redundancy backup measures for significant equipment of important databases and systems; (iii) technical measures for recording and maintaining user log-in and log-out time, calling number, account number, IP address or domain name, system maintenance logs and archives; and (iv) other technical measures implemented for Internet security protection under laws, regulations or rules. In addition, the technical measures on records maintaining implemented by Internet service providers and users in accordance with the Regulations on Technological Measures for Internet Security Protection shall have the function to maintain at least 60 days of back-up records.

According to the Administrative Measures for the Hierarchical Protection of Information Security (《信息安全等級保護管理辦法》) promulgated by the MPS, the State Secrecy Bureau, the State Cipher Code Administration and the former Information Office of the State Council on June 22, 2007, operators and utilization units of information systems shall perform the obligations and responsibilities on the hierarchical protection of information security in accordance with these measures and relevant standards. These measures divide the security protection of information systems into five grades and systems ranking Grade II or above under these measures shall go through the filing procedures for grades of the security protection of information systems with public security authorities.

Pursuant to the Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國網絡安全法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on November 7, 2016 and implemented on June 1, 2017, network operators refer to network owners, managers, and network service providers. For the construction and operation of a network or the provision of services through a network, it is a requirement to, in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations and the mandatory requirements of the PRC national standards, take technical measures and other necessary measures to ensure the secure and stable operation of the network, effectively respond to cyber security incidents, prevent illegal crimes committed on the network, and maintain the integrity, confidentiality and availability of cyber data.

In accordance with the Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國數據安全法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on June 10, 2021 and implemented on September 1, 2021, data processing activities shall be conducted in accordance with laws and regulations. Data processors shall establish and improve processes of data security management systems, organize data security education and training and adopt appropriate technical measures and other necessary measures to protect data security. Where data processing activities are carried out through the Internet and other information networks, the above-mentioned data security protection obligations shall be fulfilled on the basis of the hierarchical network security protection system. Critical data processors shall specify responsible persons and management agencies on data security to perform the responsibilities on protecting data security. In carrying out data processing activities, risk monitoring shall be strengthened, and remedial measures shall be taken immediately when data security defects, loopholes and other risks are found. In the event of a data security incident, the processors of data shall take immediate measures to deal with it, inform the user in time and report to the competent authorities in accordance with relevant provisions. In addition, the Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China established the national data security review system in the PRC, under which data processing activities that affect or may affect national security shall be reviewed.

According to the Regulations for the Security Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure (《關鍵信息基礎設施安全保護條例》) promulgated by the State Council on July 30, 2021 and implemented on September 1, 2021, critical information infrastructure refers to important network facilities and information systems of important industries and sectors such as public communications and information services, energy, transport, water conservation, finance, public services, e-government, and science and technology industry for national defense, as well as other important network facilities and information systems that may seriously endanger national security, national economy and citizen's livelihood and public interests if they are damaged or suffer from malfunctions, or if any leakage of data in relation thereto occurs. Competent authorities as well as the supervision and administration authorities of various industries and sectors are responsible for the security protection of critical information infrastructure. The protection authorities are responsible for organizing the identification of critical information infrastructure in their own industries and sectors in accordance with the identification rules, promptly notifying the operators of the identification results and reporting to the public security department of the State Council.

According to the Network Data Security Management Regulations (Draft for Comment) (《網絡數據安全管理條例(徵求意見稿)》) issued by the CAC on November 14, 2021, data processors seeking listing in Hong Kong which affect or may affect national security, or data processors who carry out other data processing activities that affect or may affect national security, shall apply for cybersecurity review in accordance with the relevant regulations of the PRC. In addition, data processors who process more than one million personal information shall also comply with the requirements of the regulation for important data processors. Moreover, data processors who process important data or seek listing overseas shall conduct a data security assessment by themselves or through engaging a data security service agency once a year, and submit the data security assessment report of the previous year to the municipal cyberspace administration authorities of city with districts before January 31 of each year. However, as of the Latest Practicable Date, the Network Data Security Management Regulations (Draft for Comment) had not been formally promulgated and come into effect.

According to the Cybersecurity Review Measures (《網絡安全審查辦法》), which was jointly promulgated by the CAC and other departments on April 13, 2020 and amended on December 28, 2021 and came into effect on February 15, 2022, the purchase of network products and services by a critical information infrastructure operator or the data processing activities of a network platform operator that affect or may affect national security will be subject to cybersecurity review. Network platform operators possessing personal information of over one million users shall apply to the Cybersecurity Review Office for cybersecurity review when seeking for listing in a foreign country. In addition, for network products and services and data processing activities which a member unit of the cybersecurity review work mechanism believes affect or may affect national security, the Cybersecurity Review Office shall have the right to initiate a review in accordance with the Cybersecurity Review Measures upon the approval by the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission in accordance with relevant procedures.

According to the Provisions on the Administration of Algorithmic Recommendation for Internet Information Services (《互聯網信息服務算法推薦管理規定》), which was promulgated jointly by the CAC, the MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security and the SAMR on December 31, 2021 and came into effect on March 1, 2022, the relevant authorities manage algorithm recommendation service providers based on category and grade, and algorithm recommendation service providers should perform primary responsibilities for algorithm, establish and improve the algorithm management system, and inform users of the algorithmic recommendation services in a conspicuous manner, and inform users of the basic principles, purposes and main operating mechanisms of the algorithmic recommendation services in an appropriate way, so as to ensure that users can easily turn off the algorithmic recommendation services. Where an algorithmic recommendation service provider sells goods or provides services to consumers, it shall protect the right of consumers to fair trade, and shall not carry out illegal acts such as unreasonable differential treatment according to the characteristics of consumers such as preferences and trading habits. Algorithmic recommendation service providers with public opinion attributes or social mobilizing ability shall carry out security assessment in accordance with the relevant regulations of the PRC, and shall perform filing procedures through the internet information service algorithm filing system within ten working days from the service provision commencement date.

According to the Provisions on the Administration of Deep Synthesis for Internet-based Information Services (《互聯網信息服務深度合成管理規定》), which was jointly promulgated by the CAC, the MIIT and the Ministry of Public Security on November 25, 2022 and came into effect on January 10, 2023, deep synthesis technology refers to the use of technologies in relation to deep learning and virtual reality to produce texts, images, audio, video, virtual scenarios and others. Deep synthesis service providers, technical supporters and users shall fulfill corresponding obligations and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions, including establishing and improving the algorithm management system, taking measures to protect data security and personal information, conducting content review, performing security assessment, and completing filing procedures for algorithms.

In addition, the Interim Measures for the Administration for Generative Artificial Intelligence Services (《生成式人工智能服務管理暫行辦法》), which was promulgated by the CAC together with other relevant authorities on July 10, 2023 and came into effect on August 15, 2023, specifies the compliance requirements for generative artificial intelligence service providers. Individuals or organizations that provide generative artificial intelligence services such as texts, images, audio, video and other content shall bear the responsibility of network information content producers to fulfill the obligations in relation to network information security, and shall bear the responsibility of personal information processors to protect personal information. Where generative artificial intelligence service provider with public opinion attributes or social mobilizing ability shall carry out security assessment in accordance with the relevant regulations of the PRC, and shall perform the procedures for algorithm filing, alteration and deregistration in accordance with the Provisions on the Administration of Algorithmic Recommendation for Internet Information Services.

Pursuant to the Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-border Data Transfer (《數據出境安全評估辦法》) promulgated by the CAC on July 7, 2022 and implemented on September 1, 2022 and to prevent risks on the security of cross-border data transfer, data processors shall apply to the national cyberspace administration for security assessment of data cross-border transfer in one of the following circumstances: (i) where a data processor transfers important data across the border; (ii) where an operator of critical information infrastructure and a personal information processor that processes personal information of more than 1 million individuals transfer personal information across the border; (iii) where a data processor that has transferred personal information of more than 100,000 individuals or sensitive personal information of more than 10,000 individuals cumulatively as of January 1, of the previous year transfers personal information across the border; or (iv) other circumstances under which security assessment of cross-border data transfer is required as prescribed by the CAC.

In accordance with the Administrative Provisions on the Account Information of Internet Users (《互聯網用戶賬號信息管理規定》) promulgated by the CAC on June 27, 2022 and implemented on August 1, 2022, it requires that internet information service providers shall formulate and make public the rules for the management of accounts of Internet users and platform conventions and enter into service agreements with Internet users to specify relevant rights and obligations in the registration, use and management of account information. They shall have in place professionals and technical capacity appropriate to the scale of services, and

establish, improve and strictly implement the authentication of real identity information, verification of account information, security of information content, ecological governance, emergency responses, protection of personal information and other management systems. Internet information service providers shall establish convenient entrances for complaints and reports at prominent places, make public means for complaints and reports, improve mechanisms for acceptance, identification, handling and feedbacks, specify the handling procedures and feedback time and handle public complaints and reports in a timely manner.

Regulations in Relation to Personal Information Protection

Pursuant to the Several Provisions on Regulation of the Order of Internet Information Service Market (《規範互聯網信息服務市場秩序若干規定》) promulgated by the MIIT on December 29, 2011 and implemented on March 15, 2012, without the consent of users, Internet information service providers shall not collect information relevant to the users that can lead to the recognition of the identity of the users independently or in combination with other information, nor shall they provide personal information of users to others, unless otherwise provided by laws and administrative regulations. Meanwhile, Internet information service providers shall properly keep the personal information of users; if the preserved personal information of users is divulged or may possibly be divulged, Internet information service providers shall immediately take remedial measures; where such incident causes or may cause serious consequences, they shall immediately report the same to the telecommunications administration authorities that grant them with the Internet information service license or filing and cooperate in the investigation and disposal carried out by relevant departments.

According to the Decision on Strengthening Network Information Protection (《關於加強網絡信息保護的決定》) promulgated by the SCNPC and implemented on December 28, 2012 and the Provisions on Protection of Personal Information of Telecommunication and Internet Users (《電信和互聯網用戶個人信息保護規定》) promulgated by the MIIT on July 16, 2013 and implemented on September 1, 2013, Internet information service providers shall set rules for the collecting and use of the personal information of users and shall not collect or use of the personal information of users without users' consent. In addition, Internet information service providers shall strictly keep the personal information of users confidential and shall not disclose, change, damage, sell or provide to others in violation of laws.

Pursuant to the Ninth Amendment to the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國刑法修正案(九)》) promulgated by the SCNPC on August 29, 2015 and implemented on November 1, 2015, those who sell or disclose any citizen's personal information to others in violation of relevant national provisions in a severe situation shall be subject to criminal penalty. Those who sell or provide any citizen's personal information obtained during the course of performing duties or providing services to others in violation of relevant national provisions shall be punished seriously. Meanwhile, pursuant to the Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Infringement of Citizens' Personal Information (《最高人民法院、最高人民檢察院關於辦理侵犯公民個人信息刑事案件適用法律若干問題的解釋》) issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on May 8, 2017 and implemented on June 1,

2017, the following activities may constitute the crime of infringing upon a citizen's personal information: (i) providing a citizen's personal information to specified persons or releasing a citizen's personal information online or through other methods; (ii) providing legitimately collected information relating to a citizen to others without such citizen's consent (unless the information is processed, not traceable to a specific person and not recoverable); (iii) collecting a citizen's personal information by purchasing, accepting or exchanging such information in violation of relevant national provisions; or (iv) collecting a citizen's personal information during the course of performing duties or providing services. In addition, pursuant to the Ninth Amendment to the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, any Internet service provider that fails to fulfill the obligations related to information and cyber security administration in accordance with laws and refuses to rectify upon orders, shall be subject to criminal penalty for the result of (i) any dissemination of illegal information on a large scale; (ii) any severe effect due to the leakage of the client's information; (iii) any serious loss of criminal evidence; or (iv) other severe situations.

According to the Civil Code promulgated by the NPC on May 28, 2020 and implemented on January 1, 2021, the personal information of a natural person shall be protected by laws. Any organization or individual that need to obtain personal information of others shall obtain such information legally and ensure the safety of such information, and shall not illegally collect, use, process or transmit personal information of others, or illegally purchase or sell, provide or make public personal information of others.

Pursuant to the Provisions on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Civil Cases Involving the Use of Face Recognition Technologies to Process Personal Information (《關於審理使用人臉識別技術處理個人信息相關民事案件適用法律若干問題的規定》) promulgated by the Supreme People's Court on July 27, 2021 and implemented on August 1, 2021, for the processing of the facial information of a natural person, the individual's consent of such natural person or his/her guardian must be obtained. Any violation of individual's consent, or forcing or de facto forcing of a natural person to consent to the processing of facial information constitutes an infringement of the personal rights and interests of natural persons. In addition, when the information processor enters into a contract with a natural person using boilerplate terms that would require such natural person to grant the processor an indefinite right to process his/her human facial information, or that such terms are irrevocable or would permit the information processor to assign the right to process such facial information and if the natural person requests confirmation that the boilerplate terms are invalid, the people's court shall support the claim in accordance with laws.

According to the Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國個人信息保護法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on August 20, 2021 and implemented on November 1, 2021, personal information refers to any kind of information related to an identified or identifiable individual as electronically or otherwise recorded but excluding the anonymized information. The processing of personal information includes the collection, storage, use, processing, transmission, provision, disclosure and deletion of personal information. The Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China sets out explicit requirements on the liabilities and obligations of personal information processors in processing personal information. A personal information processor may process

the personal information of this individual only under any one of the following circumstances: (i) where consent is obtained from the relevant individual; (ii) where it is necessary for the execution or performance of a contract to which the individual is a party, or where it is necessary for carrying out human resource management pursuant to employment rules legally adopted or a collective contract legally concluded; (iii) where it is necessary for performing a statutory responsibility or statutory obligation; (iv) where it is necessary in response to a public health emergency, or for protecting the life, health or property safety of a natural person in the case of an emergency; (v) where the personal information is processed within a reasonable scope to carry out any news reporting, supervision by public opinions or any other activity for public interest purposes; (vi) where the personal information, which has already been disclosed by an individual or otherwise legally disclosed, is processed within a reasonable scope; and (vii) any other circumstance as provided by laws or administrative regulations. In addition, personal information processors shall themselves, on the basis of the purposes of the processing of personal information, processing methods, categories of personal information, the impacts on individuals, and potential security risks, among others, take the following measures to ensure that personal information processing activities comply with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations, and prevent unauthorized access to as well as the leakage, tampering or loss of personal information: (i) developing internal management systems and operating procedures; (ii) implementing categorized management of personal information; (iii) taking appropriate security technical measures such as encryption and de-identification; (iv) reasonably determining the operating permission for personal information processing and regularly conducting safety education and training on practitioners; (v) developing and organizing the implementation of emergency plans for personal information security incidents; and (vi) taking other measures as prescribed by laws and administrative regulations.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Patent

In accordance with the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國專利法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on March 12, 1984, most recently amended on October 17, 2020 and implemented on June 1, 2021 and the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國專利法實施細則》) promulgated by the State Council on December 21, 1992, most recently amended on January 9, 2010 and implemented on February 1, 2010, there are three types of patents in the PRC, namely invention patents, utility model patents and design patents. The protection period is 20 years for an invention patent, ten years for a utility model patent, and 15 years for a design patent, commencing from their respective application dates. Any individual or entity that utilizes a patent or conducts any other activities in infringement of a patent without prior authorization of the patent holder shall pay compensation to the patent holder and is subject to disciplines, confiscation or fines imposed by relevant administrative authorities and, if constituting a crime, shall be held criminally liable in accordance with laws.

Trademark

Pursuant to the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國商標法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on August 23, 1982, most recently amended on April 23, 2019 and implemented on November 1, 2019 and the Regulation for the Implementation of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國商標法實施條例》) promulgated by the State Council on August 3, 2002, amended on April 29, 2014 and implemented on May 1, 2014, the registration of trademarks shall be handled at the Trademark Office of China National Intellectual Property Administration under the State Administration for Market Regulation. The validity of registered trademarks granted by the Trademark Office is ten years and may be renewed upon the request the registrants of trademarks with a validity of ten years for each renewal. The Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China has adopted a "first-to-file" principle with respect to trademark registration. Where trademark for which a registration application has been made is identical or similar to another trademark which has already been registered or been subject to a preliminary examination and approval for use on the same kind of or similar commodities or services, the application for registration of such trademark may be rejected by the Trademark Office. Any person applying for the registration of a trademark shall not prejudice the existing right of others obtained by priority, nor shall any person register in advance a trademark that has already been used by another person and has already gained sufficient degree of reputation.

Copyright

In accordance with the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國著作權法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on September 7, 1990, most recently amended on November 11, 2020 and implemented on June 1, 2021, copyright includes personal rights such as the right of publication and that of attribution as well as property rights such as the right of production and that of distribution. Arbitrarily reproducing, distributing, performing, projecting, broadcasting or compiling a work or communicating the same to the public via an information network without permission from the owner of the copyright therein, unless otherwise provided in the Copyright Law, shall constitute infringements of copyrights. The infringer shall undertake to cease the infringement, eliminate the effects, offer an apology and compensate for losses as well as other civil liabilities.

According to the Regulations on Computer Software Protection (《計算機軟件保護條例》) promulgated by the State Council on June 4, 1991, most recently amended on January 30, 2013 and implemented on March 1, 2013, computer software shall be developed independently by developers and fixed in certain tangible objects. Chinese citizens, legal persons, or other organizations are entitled to the copyright in software developed thereby, under these regulations, whether published or not. Software copyright owners may register with software registration organizations recognized by the copyright administration department under the State Council. The registration certificate issued by the software registration organization is the preliminary proof of the registered items. According to the Measures for the Registration of Computer Software Copyright (《計算機軟件著作權登記辦法》) promulgated

by the National Copyright Administration on February 20, 2002, the National Copyright Administration shall be the competent authority of the nationwide administration of software copyright registration and the Copyright Protection Centre of China is designated as the software registration authority.

Domain Name

In accordance with the Administrative Measures for Internet Domain Names (《互聯網域名管理辦法》) promulgated by the MIIT on August 24, 2017 and implemented on November 1, 2017, the MIIT is responsible for supervision and administration of domain name services in the PRC. Provincial communications administration departments shall conduct supervision and administration of the domain name services within their respective administrative regions. Domain name registration services shall, in principle, be subject to the principle of "first apply, first register". A domain name registrar shall, in the process of providing domain name registration services, ask the applicant for which the registration is made to provide authentic, accurate and complete identity information on the holder of the domain name and other domain name registration related information.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Labor Contract

Pursuant to the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國勞動法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on July 5, 1994, most recently amended on December 29, 2018 and implemented on the same day, an employer shall develop and improve its rules and regulations to safeguard the rights of its workers. An employer shall develop and improve its labor safety and health system, stringently implement national protocols and standards on labor safety and health, conduct labor safety and health education for workers, guard against labor accidents and reduce occupational hazards.

The Labor Contract Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法》) (the "**Labor Contract Law**"), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on June 29, 2007, most recently amended on December 28, 2012 and implemented on July 1, 2013 and the Implementation Regulations on Labor Contract Law (《勞動合同法實施條例》), which was promulgated and implemented by the State Council on September 18, 2008, regulate both parties to a labor contract, namely the employer and the employee, and contain specific provisions involving the terms of the labor contract. In accordance with the Labor Contract Law and the Implementation Regulations on Labor Contract Law, a labor contract must be made in writing. An employer and an employee may enter into a fixed-term labor contract, an unfixed term labor contract, or a labor contract that concludes upon the completion of certain work assignments, after reaching an agreement upon due negotiations. An employer may legally terminate a labor contract and dismiss its employees after reaching an agreement upon due negotiations with the employee or by fulfilling the statutory conditions.

In addition, the Labor Contract Law also imposes requirements on the use of employees of temp agencies, who are known in China as "dispatched workers". Dispatched workers are entitled to equal pay with full-time employees for equal work. Employers are only allowed to use dispatched workers for temporary, auxiliary or substitutive positions.

According to the Interim Provisions on Labor Dispatching (《劳務派遣暫行規定》) promulgated by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the PRC on January 24, 2014 and implemented on March 1, 2014, the number of dispatched workers to not exceed 10% of the total number of employees.

Social Insurance

Pursuant to the Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國社會保險法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on October 28, 2010 and amended and implemented on December 29, 2018, enterprises and institutions in the PRC shall provide employees with welfare. The programs cover pension insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance and other welfare plans. The employer shall apply to the local social insurance agency for social insurance registration within 30 days from the date of its formation and shall apply to the social insurance agency for social insurance registration for their employees within 30 days from the date of employment. Any employer who violates the regulations above shall be ordered to make correction within a prescribed time limit; if the employer fails to rectify within the time limit, the employer and its directly liable person will be fined. The employer shall apply to the social insurance agency for social insurance registration for their employees within 30 days from the date of employment. Any employer who violates the regulations above shall be ordered to make correction within a prescribed time limit; if the employer fails to rectify within the time limit, the employer and its directly liable person will be fined. Further, an employer that fails to make social insurance contributions in sufficient amount may be ordered to contribute or supplement by the social insurance agency within a stipulated deadline and be subject to a late fee of 0.05% per day. If the employer still fails to make social insurance contributions within the stipulated deadline, it may be subject to a fine ranging from one to three times the amount overdue. Meanwhile, the Interim Regulation on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums (《社會保險費徵繳暫行條例》) promulgated by the State Council on January 22, 1999 and amended and implemented on March 24, 2019 prescribes the details concerning the social insurance.

Apart from the general provisions about social insurance, specific provisions on various types of insurance are set out in the Decision of the State Council on the Establishment of a Unified Program for Basic Old-aged Pension Insurance (《國務院關於建立統一的企業職工基本養老保險制度的決定》) promulgated and implemented by the State Council on July 16, 1997, the Decision of the State Council on the Establishment of the Medical Insurance Program for Urban Workers (《國務院關於建立城鎮職工基本醫療保險制度的決定》) promulgated and implemented by the State Council on December 14, 1998, the Regulation on Work-Related Injury Insurance (《工傷保險條例》) promulgated by the State Council on April 27, 2003, amended on December 20, 2010 and implemented on January 1, 2011, the Regulations on

Unemployment Insurance (《失業保險條例》) promulgated and implemented by the State Council on January 22, 1999 and the Trial Measures on Employee Maternity Insurance of Enterprises (《企業職工生育保險試行辦法》) promulgated and implemented by the former Ministry of Labour on December 14, 1994 and implemented on January 1, 1995.

Housing Provident Fund

Pursuant to the Regulations on Management of Housing Fund (《住房公積金管理條例》) promulgated by the State Council on April 3, 1999, most recently amended and implemented on March 24, 2019, any newly established entity shall make deposit registration at the housing provident fund management center within 30 days as of its establishment. After that, the entity shall open a housing provident fund account for its employees in an entrusted bank. Within 30 days as of the date of employment, the entity shall make deposit registration at the housing provident fund management center and seal up the employee's housing provident fund account within 30 days from termination of the employment relationship. Any entity that fails to make deposit registration of the housing provident fund or fails to open a housing provident fund account for its employees shall be ordered to complete the relevant procedures within a prescribed time limit. Any entity failing to complete the relevant procedure within the time limit will be fined RMB10,000 to RMB50,000. Any entity fails to make payment of housing provident fund within the time limit or has shortfall in payment of housing provident fund will be ordered to make the payment or make up the shortfall within the prescribed time limit. Otherwise, the housing provident management center is entitled to apply for compulsory enforcement with the people's court.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE

General Foreign Exchange Administration

In accordance with the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations of the PRC (《中華人民共和國外匯管理條例》) promulgated by the State Council on January 29, 1996, most recently amended and implemented on August 5, 2008 as well as various regulations issued by the SAFE and other relevant government authorities of the PRC, RMB is freely convertible for current account items, such as trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions and dividend payment but is not freely convertible for capital account items, such as direct investment, loan or investment in securities outside China unless prior approval of the SAFE or its local branch is obtained.

According to the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment Through Special Purpose Vehicles (《國家外匯管理局關於境內居民通過特殊目的公司境外投融資及返程投資外匯管理有關問題的通知》) (the "**Circular 37**") promulgated and implemented by the SAFE on July 4, 2014, it regulates foreign exchange matters in relation to the use of special purpose vehicles by PRC residents or entities to seek offshore investment and financing or conduct round trip investment in the PRC. Under Circular 37, a "special purpose vehicle" refers to an offshore entity

established or controlled, directly or indirectly, by PRC residents or entities for the purpose of seeking offshore financing or making offshore investment, using legitimate onshore or offshore assets or interests, while "round trip investment" refers to direct investment in China by PRC residents or entities through special purpose vehicles, namely, establishing foreign invested enterprises to obtain ownership, control rights and management rights. Circular 37 provides that, before making a contribution into a special purpose vehicle, PRC residents or entities are required to complete foreign exchange registration with SAFE or its local branch. On February 13, 2015, the SAFE promulgated the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Simplifying and Improving the Administration of the Foreign Exchange Concerning Direct Investment (《國家外匯管理局關於進一步簡化和改進直接投資外匯管理政策的通知》), which was implemented on June 1, 2015. This notice further amended the Circular 37 by requiring PRC residents or entities to register with qualified banks rather than the SAFE or its local branch in connection with their establishment of an offshore entity established for the purpose of overseas investment or financing.

Pursuant to the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Improving and Adjusting the Administration Policy of Foreign Exchange for Direct Investment (《國家外匯管理局關於進一步改進和調整直接投資外匯管理政策的通知》) (the "**Circular 59**") promulgated by SAFE on November 19, 2012, came into effect on December 17, 2012 and further amended on May 4, 2015, approval is not required for the opening of an account entry in foreign exchange accounts for direct investment. The Circular 59 also simplifies the capital verification and confirmation formalities for foreign-invested enterprises and the foreign capital and foreign exchange registration formalities required for foreign investors to acquire the equity of the Chinese party, and further improves the administration on exchange settlement of the foreign exchange capital of foreign-invested enterprises.

The Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming the Mode of Management of Settlement of Foreign Exchange Capital of Foreign-Funded Enterprises (《國家外匯管理局關於改革外商投資企業外匯資本金結匯管理方式的通知》) (the "**Circular 19**"), which was promulgated by SAFE on March 30, 2015 and implemented on June 1, 2015, partially abolished on December 30, 2019 and partially amended by the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on the Reform and Standardization of the Management Policy of the Settlement of Capital Projects (《國家外匯管理局關於改革和規範資本項目結匯管理政策的通知》) promulgated by SAFE on June 9, 2016, replaced the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Issues Relating to the Improvement of Business Operations with Respect to the Administration of Foreign Exchange Capital Payment and Settlement of Foreign-invested Enterprises (《國家外匯管理局綜合司關於完善外商投資企業外匯資本金支付結匯管理有關業務操作問題的通知》) (the "**Circular 142**"). The Circular 19 stipulates that the settlement of foreign-funded enterprises shall be subject to settlement policies and revokes certain foreign exchange restrictions under the Circular 142. Meanwhile, the Circular 19 reiterates that the use of capital by foreign-invested enterprises shall follow the principles of authenticity and self-use within the business scope of enterprises.

According to the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Standardizing the Foreign Exchange Settlement Management Policy of Capital Account (《關於改革和規範資本項目結匯管理政策的通知》) (the "**Circular 16**") promulgated by the SAFE on June 9, 2016 and implemented on the same day, enterprises registered in the PRC may also covert their foreign currency and debts into RMB on a self-discretionary basis. The Circular 16 sets out unified provisions on the standards for the conversion of foreign exchange under capital account items (including but not limited to foreign currency capital and foreign debts). In addition, the Circular 16 reiterates that enterprises shall not directly or indirectly use the RMB capitals from the conversion of foreign exchange capitals for purposes out of their business scopes or investment in securities or other investment and wealth management other than principal-guaranteed products of domestic banks. Besides, RMB capitals from the conversion of foreign exchange capitals shall not be used in advancing loans to non-affiliated enterprises beyond their business scopes. Except investment in real estate enterprises, RMB capitals from the conversion of foreign exchange capitals shall not be used in constructing or purchasing real estate other than for self-use.

Pursuant to the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Promoting Cross-border Trade and Investment Facilitation (《國家外匯管理局關於進一步促進跨境貿易投資便利化的通知》) promulgated by the SAFE on October 23, 2019 and implemented on the same day and on the basis of investment foreign-invested enterprises, it permits non-investment foreign-invested enterprises violating the Special Administrative Measures for Access of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (《外商投資准入特別管理措施(負面清單)》) (the "**Negative List**") and with investment projects in China on true and compliance basis to use capital funds for domestic equity investment in accordance with the laws.

According to the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Optimizing Foreign Exchange Management Service in Support of Foreign Business Development (《國家外匯管理局關於優化外匯管理支持涉外業務發展的通知》) promulgated by the SAFE on April 10, 2020 and implemented on June 1, 2020, on the premise of ensuring the authentic and compliant use of funds and complying with the existing regulations on the use of capital income, eligible enterprises are allowed to use capital income such as capital funds, foreign debts and proceeds from overseas listing for domestic payments without providing materials to the bank in advance for authenticity verification on a case-by-case basis. The concerned banks shall follow the principle of prudent development to control the relevant business risks and conduct post inspection on the use of funds under capital accounts handled in accordance with relevant requirements.

Equity Incentive Plan

In accordance with the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Issues concerning the Administration of Foreign Exchange Used for Domestic Individuals' Participation in Equity Incentive Plans of Companies Listed Overseas (《國家外匯管理局關於境內個人參與境外上市公司股權激勵計劃外匯管理有關問題的通知》) promulgated by the SAFE on February 15, 2012 and implemented on the same day, PRC residents who are granted shares or stock options by companies listed on overseas stock exchanges according to the stock

incentive plans are required to (i) register with SAFE or its local branches; (ii) appoint a qualified PRC agent, which could be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas publicly-listed company or another qualified institution selected by such PRC subsidiary, to conduct SAFE registration and other procedures with respect to the stock incentive plans on behalf of these participants; and (iii) appoint an overseas institution to handle matters related to the exercise of options, the trading of shares or interests and fund transfers.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

Pursuant to the Measures for the Administration of Overseas Investment of Enterprises (《企業境外投資管理辦法》) promulgated by the NDRC of the PRC on December 26, 2017 and implemented on March 1, 2018, the state implements confirmation and recordation management procedures for overseas investment projects based on different conditions. Sensitive projects conducted by investors directly or through overseas enterprises controlled by them shall be subject to confirmation management. Non-sensitive projects directly conducted by investors, namely, non-sensitive projects involving investors' direct contribution of assets or rights and interests or provision of financing or security, shall be subject to recordation management. The provincial development and reform authority at the place where the investor is registered, if the investor is a local enterprise and the amount of Chinese investment is less than USD0.3 billion, shall be the authority in charge of filing.

According to the Administrative Measures of Overseas Investment (《境外投資管理辦法》) promulgated by the MOFCOM on September 6, 2014 and implemented on October 6, 2014, overseas investments refer to possessing of non-financial enterprises abroad or acquisition of the ownership of, control over, business management right of, or other rights and interests of existing overseas non-financial enterprises by enterprises established in PRC through newly establishment or mergers and acquisitions or other methods. Other than the overseas investments involving sensitive countries, regions or sensitive industries which are subject to approval, all other overseas investments are subject to filing administration.

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO TAXATION

Enterprise Income Tax

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國企業所得税法》) (the "**Enterprise Income Tax Law**") promulgated by the SCNPC on March 16, 2007, most recently amended and implemented on December 29, 2018 and the Implementation Rules of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國企業所得税法實施條例》) (the "**Implementation Rules of the Enterprise Income Tax Law**") promulgated by the State Council on December 6, 2007, amended and implemented on April 23, 2019 and unless otherwise provided, the income tax rate of 25% applies to all enterprises within the territory of the PRC. These enterprises are classified as either resident companies or non-resident companies. Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, enterprises established under the laws of foreign countries or regions and whose "de facto management bodies" are located within the PRC are considered "resident enterprises" and thus will generally be subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on their global income.

Also, the Implementation Rules of the Enterprise Income Tax Law defines the term "de facto management bodies" as "bodies that substantially carry out comprehensive management and control on the business operation, employees, accounts and assets of enterprises". The Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore-Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies (《關於境外註冊中資控股企業依據實際管理機構標準認定為居民企業有關問題的通知》), which was promulgated by the SAT on April 22, 2009, most recently amended and implemented on December 29, 2017, provided standards and procedures to determine if the "de facto management bodies" of enterprises are registered within the territory of the PRC and controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups within the territory of the PRC.

According to the Enterprise Income Tax Law, certain high-tech enterprises are entitled to a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15%. The Administrative Measures for the Determination of High and New Technology Enterprise (《高新技術企業認定管理辦法》), which was promulgated by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance and the SAT on April 14, 2008 and amended on January 29, 2016, provides that, a company that is to be certified as a High-tech Enterprise shall meet certain criteria under relevant laws and regulations. Once an enterprise obtains the high-tech enterprise qualification, it may apply for the tax reduction or exemption with the competent tax authorities.

Value-Added Tax

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Value-Added Tax (《中華人民共和國增值稅暫行條例》) promulgated by the State Council on December 13, 1993, most recently amended and implemented on November 19, 2017 and the Implementation Rules for the Implementation of the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Value-Added Tax (《中華人民共和國增值稅暫行條例實施細則》) promulgated by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "**MOF**") on December 25, 1993, most recently amended on October 28, 2011 and implemented on November 1, 2011, all taxpayers selling goods or providing processing, repairing or replacement services, sales of services, intangible assets and immovable assets and importing goods in the PRC shall pay a value-added tax (VAT).

On March 20, 2019, the MOF, the SAT and the General Administration of Customs jointly issued the Announcement on Policies for Deepening the VAT Reform (《關於深化增值稅改革有關政策的公告》) (the "**Announcement 39**"), to further slash value-added tax rates. According to the Announcement 39, (1) for general VAT payers' sales activities or imports that are subject to VAT at an existing applicable rate of 16% or 10%, the applicable VAT rate is adjusted to 13% or 9% respectively; (2) for the agricultural products purchased by taxpayers to which an existing 10% deduction rate is applicable, the deduction rate is adjusted to 9%; (3) for the agricultural products purchased by taxpayers for production or commissioned processing, which are subject to VAT at 13%, the input VAT will be calculated at a 10% deduction rate; (4) for the exportation of goods or labor services that are subject to VAT at 16%, with the applicable export refund at the same rate, the export refund rate is adjusted to 13%;

and (5) for the exportation of goods or cross-border taxable activities that are subject to VAT at 10%, with the export refund at the same rate, the export refund rate is adjusted to 9%. The Announcement 39 came into effect on April 1, 2019 and shall prevail in case of any conflict with existing provisions.

Dividend Withholding Tax

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, if a non-resident enterprise has not set up an organization or establishment in the PRC, or has set up an organization or establishment but the income derived has no actual connection with such organization or establishment, it will be subject to a withholding tax on its PRC-sourced income at a rate of 10%. According to the Arrangement between Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion on Income (《內地和香港特別行政區關於對所得避免雙重徵税和防止偷漏税的安排》) promulgated by the SAT and the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on August 21, 2006, the withholding tax rate in respect to the payment of dividends by a PRC enterprise to a Hong Kong enterprise is reduced to 5% from a standard rate of 10% if the Hong Kong enterprise directly holds at least 25% of the PRC enterprise and meets certain conditions, including (i) the Hong Kong enterprise must directly own the required percentage of equity interests and voting rights in the PRC resident enterprise; and (ii) the Hong Kong enterprise must have directly owned such required percentage in the PRC resident enterprise throughout the 12 months prior to receiving the dividends.

In accordance with the Circular of the State Taxation Administration on Relevant Issues relating to the Implementation of Dividend Clauses in Tax Treaty (《國家税務總局關於執行税收協定股息條款有關問題的通知》) issued by the SAT on February 20, 2009, all of the following requirements should be satisfied where a tax resident of the counterparty to the tax treaty needs to be entitled to such tax treatment specified in the tax treaty for the dividends paid to it by a Chinese resident company: (i) such a tax resident who obtains dividends should be a company as provided in the tax treaty; (ii) the equity interests and voting shares of the Chinese resident company directly owned by such a tax resident reach a specified percentage; (iii) the capital ratio of the Chinese resident company directly owned by such a tax resident reach the percentage specified in the tax treaty at any time within 12 months prior to acquiring the dividends.

According to the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Taxpayer to Enjoy Treatments under Tax Treaties (《非居民納税人享受税收協定待遇管理辦法》) ("**SAT Circular 60**") promulgated by the SAT on August 27, 2015 and implemented on November 1, 2015, it requires that non-resident enterprises which satisfy the criteria for entitlement to tax treaty benefits may, at the time of tax declaration or withholding declaration through a withholding agent, enjoy the tax treaty benefits, and be subject to ongoing administration by the tax authorities. In the case where the non-resident enterprises do not apply to the withholding agent to claim the tax treaty benefits, or the materials and the information stated in the relevant reports and statements provided to the withholding agent do not satisfy the criteria for entitlement to tax treaty benefits, the withholding agent should withhold tax in accordance with the provisions of the PRC tax laws. On October 14, 2019, the SAT issued the

Announcement of State Taxation Administration on Promulgation of the Administrative Measures on Non-resident Taxpayers Enjoying Treaty Benefits (《國家税務總局關於發佈<非居民納税人享受協議待遇管理辦法>的公告》) (the "**SAT Circular 35**"), which was implemented on January 1, 2020. The SAT Circular 35 further simplified the procedures for enjoying treaty benefits and replaced the SAT Circular 60. Pursuant to the SAT Circular 35, no approvals from the tax authorities are required for a non-resident taxpayer to enjoy treaty benefits, where a non-resident taxpayer self-assesses and concludes that it satisfies the criteria for claiming treaty benefits, it may enjoy treaty benefits at the time of tax declaration or at the time of withholding through the withholding agent, but it shall gather and retain the relevant materials as required for future inspection, and accept follow-up administration by the tax authorities. There are also other conditions for enjoying the reduced withholding tax rate according to other relevant tax rules and regulations.

According to the Circular of the State Taxation Administration on Several Issues regarding the "Beneficial Owner" in Tax Treaties (《國家税務總局關於税收協定中"受益所有人"有關問題的公告》) ("**Circular 9**") promulgated by the SAT on February 3, 2018 and implemented on April 1, 2018, when determining the applicant's status of the "beneficial owner" regarding tax treatments in connection with dividends, interests or royalties in the tax treaties, several factors, including without limitation, whether the applicant is obligated to pay more than 50% of its income in twelve months to residents in third country or region, whether the business operated by the applicant constitutes the actual business activities, and whether the counterparty country or region to the tax treaties does not levy any tax or grant tax exemption on relevant incomes or levy tax at an extremely low rate, will be taken into account, and it will be analyzed according to the actual circumstances of the specific cases. This circular further provides that applicants who intend to prove his or her status of the "beneficial owner" shall submit the relevant documents to the relevant tax bureau according to the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Taxpayers to Enjoy Treatments under Tax Treaties (《非居民納税人享受税收協議待遇管理辦法》).

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO OVERSEAS LISTING AND M&AS

Pursuant to the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors (《關於外國投資者併購境內企業的規定》) promulgated by six ministries and commission including the MOFCOM, the SAFE and the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the "**CSRC**") on August 8, 2006, amended and implemented on June 22, 2009, a foreign investor is required to obtain necessary approvals when it (i) acquires the equity of a domestic enterprise so as to convert the domestic enterprise into a foreign-invested enterprise; (ii) subscribes for the increased capital of a domestic enterprise so as to convert the domestic enterprise into a foreign-invested enterprise; (iii) establishes a foreign-invested enterprise to purchase the assets of a domestic enterprise and operate those assets through the enterprise; or (iv) purchases the assets of a domestic enterprise, and invests such assets to establish a foreign-invested enterprise. Meanwhile, overseas special purpose vehicles directly or indirectly controlled by PRC companies or individuals for listing shall obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the acquisition of shares or equity interests of PRC companies for the exchange of the listing and trading of special purpose vehicles of overseas companies.

According to the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (《境內企業境外發行證券和上市管理試行辦法》) five supporting guidelines promulgated by the CSRC on February 17, 2023 and implemented on March 31, 2023, (1) domestic enterprises directly or indirectly seeking overseas offering and listing of securities shall perform the filing procedures with the CSRC and submit relevant information. Domestic enterprises failing to perform the filing procedures or concealing significant facts or counterfeiting significant contents in filing materials will be subject to rectification, warning, fines and other administrative punishments while their controlling shareholders, de facto controllers, supervisors directly in charge and other directly responsible persons may also be subject to warning, fines and other administrative punishments; (2) A domestic company is deemed to be indirectly listed overseas if the issuer meets the following conditions: (i) any of the total assets, net assets, operating revenue or total profit of the domestic company for the last accounting year account for more than 50% of the relevant data in the issuer's audited combined financial statements for the same period; and (ii) the major processes of operating activities are conducted within the PRC or the major premises of business operations are located within the PRC, or the majority of senior management responsible for business operations and management are Chinese citizens or their frequent residences are located within the PRC; and (3) when domestic enterprises indirectly seek overseas offering and listing, the issuer shall designate a major domestic operating entity as the responsible person to be responsible for performing all filing procedures with the CSRC. The issuer shall file with the CSRC within three working days after submitting relevant application documents when applying for overseas offering and listing.

Pursuant to the Provisions on Strengthening the Confidentiality and File Management Work Related to the Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Enterprises (《關於加強境內企業境外發行證券和上市相關保密和檔案管理工作的規定》) (the "**Provisions on Confidentiality**") promulgated by the CSRC on February 24, 2023 and implemented on March 31, 2023, enterprises within the PRC shall undertake the responsibilities of confidentiality and archives management in the process of offering and listing. According to the Provisions on Confidentiality, domestic companies limited by shares seeking direct overseas offering and listing and domestic operating entities of subjects of indirect overseas offering and listing shall apply for approval to the competent review authorities in accordance with laws and file with the administrative departments on confidentiality at the same level when they provide or disclose confidential documents and materials with state secrets or work secrets of authorities or documents and data which may cause adverse effects on national security or public interests after providing or disclosing to relevant securities companies, securities service institutions, overseas regulatory authorities and other units and individuals. When domestic enterprises provide accounting archives or photocopies of accounting archives to relevant securities companies, securities service institutions, overseas regulatory authorities and other units and individuals, they shall perform corresponding procedures in accordance with relevant national provisions. The working papers of securities companies and securities service institutions from the provision of corresponding services for overseas offering and listing of domestic enterprises shall be deposited within the PRC.