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You should carefully consider all of the information set out in this document before making an investment in the [REDACTED], including the risks and uncertainties described below. Our business, financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks and uncertainties, and you may lose all or part of your investment. You should pay particular attention to the fact that we are incorporated in the Cayman Islands and we mainly conduct our business operations in the PRC, the legal and regulatory environment of which may differ in some respects from those in other countries. For more information concerning the PRC and certain related matters discussed below, please see “Regulatory Overview” in this document.

We believe that there are certain risks and uncertainties involved in our operations, some of which are beyond our control. We have categorised these risks and uncertainties into: (i) risks relating to our business and our industry; (ii) risks relating to doing business in the PRC; and (iii) risks relating to the [REDACTED].

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND OUR INDUSTRY

Our business and future growth are subject to the level of domestic petroleum refinery and petrochemical production activities in the PRC, which is highly dependent on the PRC government’s relevant policies and regulations.

Our business and future growth prospects depend on the levels of domestic petroleum refinery and petrochemical development in the PRC where our customers are based. According to the F&S Report, the refining capacity of China has increased from 873.4 million tonnes in 2018 to 936.0 million tonnes in 2023, representing a CAGR of approximately 1.4%. According to the Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peaking Before 2030 (《2030年前二氧化碳達峰行動計劃》) issued by the State Council, China’s petroleum refinery capacity is expected to reach over 1 billion tonne a year by 2025.

To support a sound development of the petroleum refinery and petrochemical industry, the PRC government has issued several policies and regulations and our Group benefits directly and indirectly from such policies and regulations. For example, the Announcement on Implementing the Catalogue for Guiding Industry Restructuring (2019 Version) (《產業結構調整指導目錄(2019年本)》) issued by National Development and Reform Commission in 2019, encouraged the development and application of large petrochemical equipment sets, and replace outdated petrochemical equipment with advanced petrochemical equipment. The 14th Five-Year Plan for Raw Materials Industry Development (《“十四五”原材料工業發展規劃》) issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology in December 2021 emphasised the transformation of quality, and efficiency for the petrochemical industry and promoting the development of the petrochemical industry. The Guiding Opinion for High-quality Development of the petrochemical industry during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (《“十四五”推動石化行業高質量發展的指導意見》) issued by six departments, including the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the Emergency Response Department and the National Energy Administration, supported the transformation of domestic petroleum refinery and petrochemical industry to an integrated, large-scale, clean, high value-added, and intelligent industry. Hence, the increasing refining capacity, the structural adjustment of refineries that promote the replacement of existing equipment and the rapid development of petrochemical industry have ensured the continuous demand for petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment over the past few years.

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Nonetheless, we cannot assure you that the favourable regulations and policies which we currently benefit from will be maintained, become more favourable or continue to exist at all. We cannot predict how and to what extent the government policies will affect the petroleum refinery and petrochemical industry as a whole or any sub-segments. In the event of any changes to government policies and regulations, if we cannot respond effectively and in a timely manner, our business, financial conditions, results of operations and prospect may be materially and adversely affected.

Most of our sales are contract-based and may be non-recurring. We generally have to go through competitive tendering or quotation process to secure new contracts, and we may not be able to obtain new contracts on commercially acceptable terms. Failure to continuously secure new contracts could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our customers select and engage us as a supplier to provide petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment mainly on a contract basis through tender or quotation. The average useful life of our equipment provided to customers ranges from approximately 10 years to 20 years. As such, our revenue may not be recurring in nature. Their selection process and procurement decisions are subject to internal evaluation criteria which are affected by a number of factors such as their own business needs, technological and compliance requirements, financing arrangements, business relationship with and qualifications of the suppliers, many of which are out of our control. While we have maintained long-standing business relationships with our major customers, it is uncertain whether we will be selected by our customers for their future projects after the completion of the existing projects, nor can we assure you that we will always remain on any shortlist of suppliers for our existing customers. There is no guarantee that our existing customer will continue to engage us for new contracts, and our Group generally has to go through competitive tendering or quotation process to secure new contracts. In the event that we are unable to maintain business relationships with our existing customers, our existing customers have no expansion plans, or we are unable to price our tender or quotation competitively, our business and hence our revenue and our financial performance will be adversely affected.

It is critical for our Group to secure new contracts at a level similar to or greater than our current business level on a continuous basis. The number and size of contracts we are able to obtain may fluctuate from year to year and we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to obtain new contracts on terms commercially acceptable to us or that the new contracts will be profitable at current levels, or at all. In the event that our Group is unable to maintain business relationships with our existing customers or engage with new customers, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Globally, there is an increasingly awareness and extensive regulations of greenhouse gas emissions. We may not be able to maintain our revenue growth and any delay by us in bringing new and environmentally-friendly equipment to the market could adversely affect our financial performance.

Our customers mainly operate in petroleum refinery and petrochemical industry and there is an increasingly awareness and extensive regulations of greenhouse gas emissions, which may possibly affect the demand for oil production and petrochemical products. Our customers may shift their preferences for equipment that are more environmentally friendly. If we are unable to adopt our production methods to produce environmentally friendly equipment to meet the evolving requirements of

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our customers, our customers may cease to purchase equipment from us and we may result in a loss of sales and our business, results of operations and financial conditions may be materially and adversely affected.

Further, we may not be successful in the research and development of production methods to produce environmentally friendly equipment that meet the safety and environmental standards. The development of new production methods can be time consuming and costly. We cannot assure you that any of our research and development projects will be completed within the anticipated time frame, or lead to any breakthroughs. If we are not successful in researching and developing new production methods as per our expectation, we might not be able to recover the research and development costs incurred and our results of operation and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We are subject to liquidity and credit risks resulting from delays and/or defaults in payments by our customers and recoverability of our contract assets. Our negative operating cash flow may also expose us to certain liquidity risk.

We are subject to credit risk of our customers with respect to trade and notes receivables and our liquidity is dependent on the prompt payments from our customers. Our trade and notes receivables mainly refer to outstanding amounts due from our customers for sales of our products. As at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, our net trade and notes receivables were approximately RMB160.2 million, RMB309.8 million and RMB326.9 million, respectively; while our average trade and notes receivables turnover days were approximately 198 days, 205 days and 214 days, respectively. We are also exposed to risk of not recovering our contract assets after expiry of the warranty period on time and in full. Our Group’s contract assets represents retention receivables which are certain amounts payable to us withheld by our customers as retention money. Such contract assets will be transferred to trade receivables upon the expiry of warranty period. As at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, our contract assets amounted to approximately RMB22.3 million, RMB36.2 million and RMB48.9 million, respectively. See “Financial Information — Description of Selected Items of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position — Trade and notes receivables” and “Financial Information — Description of Selected Items of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position — Contract assets and contract liabilities” in this document for further details. Please also refer to Note 6(b) to the Accountants’ Report set out in Appendix I in this document for details of our credit risk.

There is no assurance that all such trade receivables due to us will be settled on time. Accordingly, we face credit risk in collecting trade receivables due from our customers and recovering our contract assets. Our performance, liquidity and profitability will be adversely affected if significant amounts due to our Group are not settled on time. The deterioration of the credit condition of any of our major customers could also materially and adversely affect our business.

For the years ended 31 December 2021, we had net cash outflow from operating activities of approximately RMB5.0 million. For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2023, we had net cash inflow from operating activities of approximately RMB1.0 million and RMB6.4 million, respectively. The fluctuations of our operating cash flow was primarily contributed by the fluctuation of balances of inventories, trade and notes receivables and trade and notes payables. For further information, see “Financial Information — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Cash flows” in this document.

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We cannot assure you that we will not experience negative operating cash flow in the future. Net operating cash outflow could impair our ability to make necessary capital expenditures and constrain our operational flexibility as well as adversely affect our ability to meet our liquidity requirements. For example, if we do not have sufficient net cash flow to fund our future capital requirements or pay our trade and notes payables, we may need to secure other external financing. If adequate funds are not available from external financing, whether on satisfactory terms or at all, we may be forced to delay or curtail our development and expansion plans. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on a stable and adequate supply of quality materials and components from our suppliers during the Track Record Period. Fluctuation in prices of materials and components or unstable supply of materials and components could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our major materials and components comprise steel materials, such as steel plates and steel pipes, and components, such as electrical parts, electronic measurement instrument (電氣儀錶) and fire-resistant materials. For the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, our cost of materials and components used amounted to approximately RMB135.5 million, RMB232.8 million and RMB289.6 million, representing approximately 76.5%, 81.4% and 82.1% respectively, of our total cost of sales. During the Track Record Period, the fluctuation of our gross profit margin generally followed the fluctuation of steel price in the PRC which is the major materials of our equipment and components. According to F&S, the price index of overall steel plate in China fluctuated from 123.0 in January 2021 and reached its highest in September 2021 at 157.7. It was in downward trend during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2023 and recorded at 113.3 in December 2022 and 112.9 in December 2023. Our Group recorded an improvement of gross profit margin for both 2022 and 2023 when the steel price decreased during 2022 and 2023 as compared to the previous years. If we are unable to effectively manage the price fluctuations in our major materials and components or transfer the increased costs to our customers or adjust our procurement strategy, any significant increase in their prices would materially and adversely impact our profit margin, which in turn, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We purchased most of our materials and components from suppliers in the PRC. Supplies of materials and components are subject to a variety of factors that are beyond our control. Such factors include demand and supply dynamics, suppliers’ business performance and overall economic conditions, all of which may have an impact on the availability of the materials and components and their respective market prices. We do not have long-term contract with our suppliers, therefore, we cannot guarantee you that our suppliers will not significantly increase the price of materials and components in the future. We cannot assure you that they will continue their business relationship with us and deliver to us in a timely manner and a sufficient quantity of materials and components on commercially acceptable terms, or at all. In the event that we are unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of materials and components at a commercially reasonable price or in a timely manner from them, or at all, our production schedule, quality of products and profit margins may be materially and adversely affected.

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We may not be able to successfully develop or adopt new technologies in a timely manner. In particular, our investments in R&D may not yield any positive results as we expect, which could affect our ability to meet the changing demands of our customers and hence we may lose business opportunities to our competitors.

The industries of our customers, mainly represent the petroleum refinery and petrochemical industry, are constantly evolving and the technology required for our products utilised in such industries are ever-changing. To cater for such changes, it is important that we keep ourselves up-to-date with market trends and adapt accordingly by developing and implementing the up-to-date technologies into our products on a timely basis. During the Track Record Period, our R&D expenditure amounted to approximately RMB18.7 million, RMB25.1 million and RMB38.0 million, respectively, and all these amounts were charged to our consolidated profit or loss. We cannot assure you that we will be able to timely identify and respond to new trends in the future, nor can we assure you that we can accurately predict future industry trends and market demand. The process of developing new technologies is inherently complex and involves significant uncertainties and the R&D activities may not yield the expected outcomes. For instance, our R&D efforts may fail to translate new development plans into commercially feasible solutions and our new technologies may become obsolete due to rapid technological advancements as well as changes in customer preferences and market reception. If we fail to develop or adopt new technologies in a timely manner to meet the changing demands of our customers in the future, or if our customers or competitors have developed or adopted advanced technologies which are more effective or more commercially attractive, our revenue may be adversely affected and we may lose other business opportunities, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and future development.

In addition, the development of new technologies requires substantial amount of time, capital and other resources but may not generate revenue in line with our expectations. The use of new technologies, innovative engineering designs and production methods could also result in implementation failures, unexpected increases in costs and unstable conditions which could adversely affect the planning and profitability of our products. We cannot guarantee that our investments and efforts in R&D can achieve positive results as we expect. If we fail in our efforts in R&D, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our failure to accurately estimate or control our costs for fixed-price contract may materially and adversely affect our profitability.

Most of our Group’s revenue was derived from fixed-price contracts during the Track Record Period. Under these contracts, we usually sell our equipment at a fixed contract price and therefore if there are any cost overruns, we may be unable to recover in full or in part the additional costs incurred. In determining the value of contracts we entered into with our customers, we generally estimate the costs involved in manufacturing the equipment required by our customers, such as material costs and labour costs. Since we usually make material procurement arrangements with suppliers after we have entered into the relevant contracts with our customers, in which the price of the materials are usually set out, we generally would not be able to pass on any increase in material costs to our customers if we experience an unexpected increase in material costs during the period from signing of a sale contract to placing the relevant purchase order with our suppliers. The actual costs for production of a product may also differ from our Group’s initial estimation due to unanticipated technical problems or unforeseeable reasons encountered during the course of production of the relevant product. In the event that the costs

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of our sales contracts increase unexpectedly to the extent that our Group has to incur substantial extra costs without sufficient compensation, our financial performance and profitability may be adversely affected.

We have a concentration of customers during the Track Record Period, which may cause our business to be materially and adversely affected.

We have a concentration of customers during the Track Record Period. Our five largest customers in each year during the Track Record Period accounted for approximately 46.9%, 75.9% and 73.6% of our total revenue for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively, and our largest customer in each year during the Track Record Period accounted for approximately 20.8%, 60.5% and 35.2% of our total revenue for the respective periods. In addition, we had a concentration of credit risk as at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023 as approximately 48.5%, 78.6% and 65.6% of the gross trade receivables as at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023 were due from our five largest customers in each year during the Track Record Period, respectively. There is no assurance that these major customers will continue to enter into contracts with us at fees acceptable to our Group or they will remain as financially sound in the future. In the event that these customers encounter financial difficulties and our Group is not able to recover any amount due from these customers or diversify our customer base, our business, results of operations, profitability and liquidity may be materially and adversely affected.

If our customers delay in making payments under relevant sale contracts, it may result in potential mismatches in time between receipt of payments from our customers and payment obligations incurred by us, and may adversely affect our cash flow position and our financial condition and our ability to meet our working capital requirement.

Delays in or failures to make payment by our customers may negatively affect our cash flow position and our ability to meet our working capital requirements. In addition, we incur costs associated with a sale contract — primarily materials and components costs and labour costs — on an ongoing basis. In respect of the contracts on which we have already incurred significant costs, customers’ defaults in making payments could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and reduce our working capital that would otherwise be available for other contracts. Additionally, approximately 5 to 10% of the contract value is typically withheld by our customers as retention deposits against any possible defects in the quality of our work and will only be released after expiration of the warranty period, which typically lasts one to two years after completion of a sale contract. As a result, we may be required to bear some costs and expenditures for contracts prior to receiving sufficient payment from our customers to cover such costs and expenditures.

As a result of the foregoing, we may have substantial receivables on any particular date. As at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, our net trade and notes receivables were approximately RMB160.2 million, RMB309.8 million and RMB326.9 million, respectively, accounting for approximately 55.1%, 66.1% and 57.5% of our total current assets, respectively. For further details of our trade and notes receivables, see “Financial Information — Description of Selected Items of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position — Trade and notes receivables” in this document. Any default in payments of receivables or delays in payments owed to us may lead to a decrease in our working capital. While we may file claims against clients for uncompensated costs we have incurred pursuant to our contracts, dispute resolutions may require significant time, financial and other resources, and the outcome is often uncertain. In general, we make provisions for bad debts relating to both on-going and completed

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contracts primarily based on the period of delay in payment and other factors affecting the perceived likelihood of collection on the receivables. We cannot assure you that our customers will make payments to us in full on a timely basis or that we will be able to efficiently manage the level of bad debt arising from receipt of payments in installments.

In addition, we face the risk that our customers may be unable to perform their contractual obligations to us due to failure to obtain sufficient funding for their project development, general financial difficulties or other reasons. In the event that there is instability in the credit markets, the availability of credit may be limited and it may be relatively difficult or expensive to obtain financing. This situation could negatively impact our customers’ ability to fund their projects and purchase our products. Accordingly, if our customers are unable to obtain financing in a timely manner or at a reasonable cost, relevant projects may be adversely affected, and our financial performance and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

If we fail to fulfil our obligations under our contracts with customers, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Our contract liabilities represent advance payments received from our customers for sales of our products before delivery of goods. As at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, our contract liabilities amounted to approximately RMB17.7 million, RMB89.3 million and RMB76.0 million, respectively. Our contract liabilities will subsequently be recognised as revenue when the relevant products are delivered to customers. For details, please see “Financial Information — Description of Selected Items of Consolidated Statements of Financial Position — Contract assets and contract liabilities” in this document.

If we fail to fulfil our obligations under our contracts with customers, we may not be able to convert such contract liabilities into revenue, and our customers may also require us to refund the payments we have received, which may adversely affect our cash flow and liquidity condition and our ability to meet our working capital requirements. In addition, if we fail to fulfil our obligations under our contracts with customers, our relationship with such customers may worsen, which may also affect our reputation and results of operations in the future.

Any material disruption to our production facilities may materially and adversely affect our business.

We owned two production facilities located in Luoyang city, Henan Province, the PRC. During the Track Record Period, we conducted most of the manufacturing works of our petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment at our own production facilities. On 1 June 2023, we have leased a new production facility in Taizhou city, Jiangsu province, the PRC. Details of our production facilities are disclosed in “Business — Production Facilities” in this document. Smooth and consistent daily operations of our production facilities are crucial to our business. While regular repair and maintenance programmes for our production facilities are scheduled by our production department to ensure that our production facilities are in good conditions, there is no assurance that we are able to discover all the faults and defects whenever they exist or occur so as to execute repair works or take appropriate measures before any harm is caused to our production plants, staff or production. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that there will be no sudden malfunctions or halts of our production facilities during our daily operations due to any natural disasters, power shortage or malicious human acts. A prolonged disruption in the operations of our production facilities may adversely affect our business operations,

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financial condition and operating results. Our operations are vulnerable to interruptions by war, riot, fire, earthquake and other force majeure events beyond our control. Any material disruption at our production facilities, even for a short duration, could result in decrease in production capacity for a sustained period and delays in deliveries of our products, which could adversely affect our business operations.

We may not be able to efficiently manage our inventory risks.

Our inventory mainly comprises materials and components, work-in-progress, and finished products. Our scale and business model require us to manage a large volume of inventory effectively. As at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, our inventory amounted to approximately RMB45.3 million, RMB53.1 million and RMB66.7 million, respectively, representing approximately 15.6%, 11.3% and 11.7% of our current assets, respectively. Our average inventory turnover days were approximately 80 days, 63 days and 62 days, respectively for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023. There is also occasions that our customers requested our Group to delay the scheduled delivery of our products under the sales contracts because their sites were not ready for on-site installation of our products. If more customers requested for extension of the scheduled delivery of products, we may be subject to a heightened risk of inventory obsolescence, a decline in inventory values and inventory write-down or write-off. In addition, high inventory levels may also require us to commit substantial capital resources. Any of the above may materially and adversely affect our operations and financial conditions.

Our business and operations require capital resources on an ongoing basis. Any failure to obtain sufficient funding may adversely affect our business, financial performance, growth prospects and expansion plans.

We require capital resources to fund our business and to purchase necessary machines and equipment. Further growth of our operating scale and expansion into new geographic markets may also call for increased capital expenditures, further increasing our capital requirements.

To the extent that our capital requirements exceed our financial resources, we will be required to seek additional debt or equity financing or to defer planned expenditures. We have historically financed our working capital requirements and capital expenditures primarily with cash generated from our operations and through external financing, including bank and other borrowings. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future and the cost of such financing are subject to a variety of uncertainties, including but not limited to:

- the overall condition of financial markets;
- potential changes in monetary policies with respect to bank interest rates and lending policy;
- our ability to obtain the PRC government approvals required to obtain domestic or international financing; and the performance of our operations.

Any adverse change in our cash flows generated from our operations may weaken our financial condition and adversely affect our ability to obtain external financing in a timely fashion or on terms acceptable to us. If we are unable to obtain sufficient financing on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

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Our business plans and strategies to enhance our production capacity may not be successful and/or effectively implement and such plans may result in significant increase in our costs and other operating expenses.

We intend to construct a new production facility to expand our production capacity and to capture the business opportunities arising from the growing demand of petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment in the coming years. For details, please see “Business — Business Strategies — Increase our production capacity and capabilities to expand our scale of operations” in this document. We may incur significant costs including, construction cost, purchase costs of machinery and equipment, installation cost and other operating costs for the new production facility. Our construction cost and purchase costs of new machinery and equipment is likely to increase our depreciation expenses. Our Directors estimate that the additional depreciation upon the completion of the new production facility is approximately RMB3.0 million per year. Any substantial increase in our capital expenditure may increase our depreciation expenses and other operating expenses, reduce our profitability and have a material and adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We cannot assure you that our expansion plan will be completed as scheduled, or at all. We are required to obtain various approvals, permits, licence and certificates throughout multiple stages of our new construction. Generally, such approvals, permits, licence or certificates are only issued or renewed after certain conditions have been satisfied. If we are unable to obtain above documents for any reason, or if we encounter unforeseen difficulties in the course of the construction, the construction may be significantly delayed and we may not be able to complete the new production facility. Any failure or delay in implementing any parts of our plan may result in a lack of production capacity to support our growth, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our plan to expand our production capacity is also subject to the following risks: (i) our actual production volume may vary depending on the demand for our products, subject to factors that are beyond our control such as market trend and customers’ preferences. The demand for our products and revenue to be generated may not increase in line with our increase in production capacity; and (ii) we expect to incur additional direct labour costs, capital expenditure and depreciation costs in connection with the expansion plan. We cannot assure you that our future growth will correspond to our expansion of production capacity. If we fail to implement our expansion plans and business strategies successfully, our business performance, financial conditions and future prospects and growth could be materially and adversely affected.

PRC markets for petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment industry are highly competitive and subject to technological innovation, and we may be unable to compete effectively in relevant markets

We face competition from both domestic and international petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment manufacturers. Our ability to compete successfully depends heavily on our manufacturing capability, customer resources, full range of professional qualifications and innovation. Some of our competitors may have certain advantages over us, including greater financial resources, more advanced technologies, greater economies of scale, broader brand name recognition and better relationships in the market. Increasing competition may result in price and gross profit margin reduction, and loss of our market share, any of which could adversely affect our business and profitability. In addition, our competitors may in some cases be effective in causing our current and potential customers to favour their equipment or prevent or reduce sales of ours. The occurrence of any of these circumstances may

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hinder our growth and our ability to compete and reduce our market share. We may not grow as fast as we used to, or we expected to, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. For information about the competition landscape and our major competitors, see “Industry Overview” in this document.

Besides, the major threat of the industry we operate is insufficient technological innovation and lack of research capabilities. In such event, we cannot assure you that we will be able to develop and offer new forms of equipment and high-performance equipment to accommodate our target customers’ requirements in a timely manner, or at all, that would allow us to maintain or strengthen our leadership position in our industry.

We could be adversely affected as a result of any sales we made to certain countries that are, or become subject to sanctions administered by the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Australia or other relevant sanctions authorities.

Certain countries or organisations, including the U.S., the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Australia, have, through executive orders, legislation or other governmental means, implemented measures that impose economic sanctions against Sanctioned Countries or against targeted industry sectors, groups of companies or persons, and/or organisations.

Prior to our Track Record Period, we had revenue generated from sales within China of products to Chinese customers that were subsequently used by/resold to Sanction Persons in Iran, a Sanctioned Country (the “**Indirect Iran Sales**”). During the Track Record Period, we directly and indirectly sold our products to four customers located in Russia. The revenue generated from our sales to these relevant customers in Russia was approximately RMB6.8 million, RMB0.2 million and RMB63.4 million, representing approximately 2.8%, 0.06% and 11.7% of our total revenue for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

As advised by our International Sanctions Legal Adviser, our Indirect Iran Sales and our direct and indirect sales of products to our customers in Russia did include certain transactions that might potentially qualify as Secondary Sanctioned Activity under U.S. law, and the risks that our Company might become subject to secondary sanctions under U.S. law as a result of our sales mentioned above are determined to be low and may be further mitigated by additional remedial measures. As such, in the event that any of our business activities are found to be in violation of any of the International Sanctions Laws by any competent authorities we are subject to, our business and financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Further, if we fail to prevent the occurrence of any business activities which are subject to the International Sanctions, our business operation, financial condition and results of operation may be materially and adversely affected.

We have undertaken to the Stock Exchange that (i) we will not conduct any sales directly or indirectly, to Iran and Russia or to any individuals, entities or countries who are subject to International Sanctions or located in Sanctioned Countries; (ii) we will not use the [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED], as well as any other funds raised through the [REDACTED], to finance or facilitate, directly or indirectly, activities or business with, or for the benefit of, any Sanctioned Countries or any other government, individual or entity sanctioned by the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom or Australia, including, without limitation, any government, individual or entity that is the subject of any OFAC-administered sanctions; and (iii) we will not use the net [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED] to pay any damages for terminating or transferring any contract that violates International Sanctions. In addition, we have undertaken not to enter into any future business that would

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cause us, the Stock Exchange, HKSCC, HKSCC Nominees or our Shareholders and investors to violate or become a target of sanctions laws by the U.S., the European Union, the United Kingdom or Australia. We will also disclose on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and our Company if we believe that the transactions our Group entered into in Sanctioned Countries or with Sanctioned Persons would expose our Group or our Shareholders and investors to risks of being sanctioned, and in our annual reports or interim reports our efforts on monitoring our business exposure to sanctions risk, the status of future business, if any, in Sanctioned Countries and with Sanctioned Persons and our business intention relating to Sanctioned Countries and with Sanctioned Persons. If we were in breach of such undertakings to the Stock Exchange, we would be subject to the risk of possible [REDACTED] of our [REDACTED] on the Stock Exchange.

For information about our internal control measures implemented in respect of such sanctioned-related risks, please see “Business — Business Activities in Countries/Regions with International Sanctions Exposure” in this document.

Our operations are subject to inherent operational and safety risks and occupational hazards, which could cause us to incur substantial costs and subject us to administrative penalties and compensation claims.

Due to the nature of our business, we engage or may engage in certain inherently hazardous activities, including operations at height, use of heavy machinery and working with flammable and explosive materials. While we are committed to ensure our business operations is in compliance with requisite safety requirements and standards and have established a department dedicated to safety monitoring, we cannot assure you that we are free from risks surrounding these activities, such as geological catastrophes, toxic gas and liquid leakages, equipment failure, industrial accidents, fire and explosions. These hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, damage to or destruction of property and equipment. In January 2024, there was one fatal accident at one of our PRC production facilities and, we were found partially liable for such accident by the relevant government authority. We were fined a penalty in the amount of RMB390,000 and we had also made compensation of RMB1.7 million. For details of the fatal accident, please see “Business — Health, Safety and Environmental Protection — Health and safety — Fatal accident happened in January 2024”. We have implemented enhanced internal control and workplace safety measures after this fatal accident. However, we cannot guarantee that material workplace accidents will not occur in the future despite our safety policies and measures. Even if such accidents were not caused by our fault or negligence, such accidents may still cause us to incur substantial costs, damage to our reputation and loss of future business, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

We may be subject to litigations, claims or other disputes for our operations.

We may from time to time encounter disputes arising from contracts with customers, suppliers or other third parties, which may involve claims against them or us. Claims against us by our customers may involve substandard products, which may result in us incurring liquidated damages under the terms of our contracts with our customers. On the other hand, claims may arise after disputes with suppliers due to any delay of payment to suppliers. We may also be liable for injuries sustained by our staff during their course of work. Should any claims against us fall outside the scope and/or limit of our insurance coverage, our financial condition may be adversely affected. Claims involving us could result in time-consuming and costly litigations, arbitration, administrative proceedings or other legal procedures. Expenses we incur in legal proceedings or arising from claims brought by or against us

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could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and business prospects. Moreover, legal proceedings resulting in unfavourable judgment or findings may harm our reputation and damage our prospects of securing future contracts, thereby materially and adversely affecting our results of operations and business prospects.

Our business depends substantially on our ability to attract and retain experienced professionals.

The success of our operations depends on our ability to attract and retain experienced professionals, including executive officers and professionals such as engineers, R&D personnel and senior technical workers with the requisite experience, knowledge and expertise to successfully carry out our business. Additionally, certain rules and regulations relating to the specialised certifications we hold in respect of our business require us to retain a specified number of qualified professionals on our full-time staff. Competition for qualified personnel is intense in the engineering market. We face the risk of losing our employees to competitors who are able to offer more competitive compensation packages, and we may be unable to find replacements in a timely manner. We may also need to make significant expenditures to train employees in order to enhance their relevant experience and specialised skills. In addition, we may need to improve our remuneration packages and our human resources management to improve employee retention.

We have entered into confidentiality agreements and non-competition agreements with our key employees to prevent information leakage of our proprietary technologies and trade secrets resulting from any loss of key employees. However, we cannot assure that there will be no violations of the terms of the confidentiality agreements and non-competition agreements.

The diversity of our business both in terms of scale and geographic location creates significant pressure on our human resources. Our future operating results will depend on our management’s ability to maintain effective control over such a large and diversified enterprise. If we are unable to recruit personnel with the necessary skills, the attention of our management could be diverted. If we cannot recruit and retain the employees necessary for executing our contracts or performing necessary business activities, our business operation may be adversely affected.

Our business operation management system, particularly with respect to quality control procedures, may not be able to prevent all incidences of negligence or mistake.

Our management system, which covers matters including production scheduling, product quality, costs, health, safety and environmental protection, is essential to the effective management, progress, quality, safety and profit margins of our contracts. In particular, the quality of our products is critical to the success of our business. Accordingly, we must maintain an effective quality control system for our business operations. Effective quality control depends on various factors, including the mechanism of our quality control system, management of an individual contract, provision of sufficient training to our employees and our ability to ensure that employees adhere to our quality control policies and guidelines. Any negligence or mistake in quality control could result in defects in our products or delays in our production, which in turn may subject us to contractual and other claims. Any such claims, regardless of outcome, could cause us to incur significant costs, harm our business reputation and result in significant disruption to our operations.

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Any failure to adequately protect our intellectual property rights or any infringement claims brought by third parties against us may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely primarily on patents and proprietary technologies to protect our technologies, which include engineering and construction technologies for our products. These patents and proprietary technologies have played a significant role in improving our production efficiency and completing large-scale and complex projects. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we possessed (including co-owned) 219 registered patents which comprised of 163 utility patents, 53 invention patents and three design patents in the PRC, as well as four international patents. For details of our co-owned patents, please refer to the section headed “Business — Intellectual Property — Co-owned patents” in this document. We may not be able to promptly detect infringement and take effective steps to enforce our intellectual property rights, which may be costly. In the event that the steps we have taken do not adequately safeguard our intellectual property rights, we could suffer losses due to the provision or the sale of competing services or products by others which exploit our intellectual property rights.

In addition, there can be no assurance that our intellectual property rights will not be challenged, misappropriated or circumvented by third parties, or that our competitors will not independently develop alternative technologies that are equivalent to or more advanced than our technologies. Moreover, we may not be successful in obtaining patent authorisations or registrations or protecting the patents, which could have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also be subject to claims on infringement of patents, trademarks or other intellectual property rights of others. Defending or otherwise dealing with any infringement claims, whether with or without merit, could be time-consuming, costly, detrimental to our brand and trademarks, reduce our sales and require us to enter into licensing agreements that may not be favourable or acceptable to us.

Moreover, some of our patents and patent applications are, and may in the future be, co-owned with third parties. If we are unable to obtain an exclusive licence to any such third-party co-owners’ interest in such patents or patent applications, such co-owners may be able to licence their rights to other third parties, including our competitors, and our competitors could market competing products and technology. In addition, we may need the cooperation of any such co-owners of our patents in order to enforce such patents against third parties, and such cooperation may not be provided to us. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial conditions, results of operations and prospects.

We use intellectual property in our operations that may be owned by others and we also develop (independently or with other parties) intellectual property from such intellectual property for use in our operations and licensing to our clients. There can be no assurance that our use or licensing of any of such intellectual property, or of new intellectual property developed from such intellectual property, will not be challenged or that we would be able to successfully defend ourselves if challenged. If any such challenge by third parties is successful, we may not be able to use or licence such intellectual property, which may have a material and adverse effect on our operations if such intellectual property involved is critical to our business.

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The discontinuation of the preferential tax treatment for High Technology Enterprises or government grants currently available to us in the PRC or other unfavourable changes in tax law or government grant policy could result in additional tax obligations and expenses.

Our subsidiaries, Luoyang Ruichang and Shanghai Ruiqier hold the certificate of High Technology Enterprises and are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% on their taxable income during Track Record Period and as at the Latest Practicable Date. The qualification of Luoyang Ruichang and Shanghai Ruiqier as High Technology Enterprises is currently valid from November 2023 to November 2026 and from December 2021 to December 2024, respectively. We intend to apply for renewal of such qualification thereafter but there is no assurance that our application will succeed. The High Technology Enterprises qualification is re-assessed by the relevant authorities every three years, and standard of the assessment may be changed. In the event that this preferential tax treatment is discontinued, these subsidiaries will become subject to a 25% standard enterprise income tax rate, which would increase our income tax expenses and could materially reduce our net income and profitability. Our business and financial performance could also be adversely affected by unfavourable changes in or interpretation of existing, or promulgation of new tax laws or regulations applicable to our business and any unfavourable changes in tax law could result in additional tax obligations and expenses.

In addition, we received government grants in the amount of approximately RMB4.2 million, RMB0.7 million and RMB1.1 million for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively, as encouragement for research and development and employment stabilisation. Although we expect to continuously benefit from government grants, the local government authorities have the sole discretion to determine the timing, amount and criteria of such financial incentives. We generally do not have the ability to influence local government authorities in making these decisions. We cannot assure you that we will continue to receive such government grants or that the amount of any such government grants will not be reduced in the future. Even if we continue to be eligible to receive such government grants, we cannot guarantee that any conditions attached to the grants will be as favourable to us as they have historically been. Reduction or discontinuation of these government grants could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all potential risks or losses associated with our business and operations.

We maintain insurance coverage in amounts that we believe are consistent with our risk of loss and the customary practice in the industry, and in determining such amounts we base on the level of our operational risks, we have entered into insurance policies to cover certain risks associated with our business. See “Business — Insurance” in this document. However, we cannot guarantee that our current levels of insurance are sufficient to cover all potential risks and losses. In addition, our insurers review our policies each year. We cannot guarantee that we can renew our insurance on similar acceptable terms each year in the future, or at all. If we suffer from severe unexpected losses or losses that far exceed the policy limits, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

We do not purchase any third-party liability insurance to cover claims with respect to personal injury or property or environmental damage claims arising from accidents on their properties or relating to errors and omissions in the operation of our business and have not maintained any insurance policy against losses arising from environmental regulatory requirements, business interruption, industrial

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accidents and demonstrations and protests by, or other activities of, our employees or third parties; nor do they carry any key-man life insurance on their key employees. Our Directors consider that, the purchasing of these types of insurance is not compulsory under the relevant PRC laws and regulations, and voluntarily purchasing such insurance would incur additional costs for our business operations, which could reduce our competitiveness in the PRC. However, risks relating to our operations arising from one of the aforementioned uninsured occurrences or otherwise could expose us to material losses and thereby have a material and adverse impact on our business.

Failure to obtain or renew licences, certificates and permits required in the manufacturing of our petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We possess the necessary licences, certificates and permits that are material to the manufacturing of petroleum refinery and petrochemical equipment for the operation of our business. As our products are applied in various countries, to conform with the relevant industry standards, we are also required to obtain various industrial licences/certificates issued by relevant accrediting institutions in the PRC, including the Production Licence of Special Equipment of the PRC (Design of pressure pipeline) (特種設備生產許可證(壓力管道設計)), Production Licence of Special Equipment of the PRC (Manufacture of pressure piping components) (特種設備生產許可證(壓力管道元件製造)), Production Licence of Special Equipment of the PRC (Manufacture of pressure piping) (特種設備生產許可證(壓力容器製造)), Production Licence for Special Equipment of the PRC (Installation, repairment and modification of special pressure equipment) (特種設備生產許可證(承壓類特種設備安裝、修理、改造)), Certificate of Conformity of Explosion-Proof (防爆合格證) and Certificate of Authorisation (ASME-U) (authorised by ASME). See “Regulatory Overview” in this document for more details. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain our licences, certificates and permits or renew such licences, certificates or permits upon their expiration. In addition, the eligibility criteria for these licences, certificates, and permits may change from time to time and additional licences, certificates and permits may be required and higher compliance standards may have to be observed. In the event of the introduction of any new laws and regulations or changes in the interpretation of any existing laws and regulations that increase compliance costs for us or prohibit or make it more expensive for us to continue with the operation of any part of our business, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We are exposed to fair value changes for financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss and through other comprehensive income; and valuation uncertainty due to the use of unobservable inputs that require judgement and assumptions which are inherently uncertain.

During the Track Record Period, we had acquired financial assets at fair value through profit and loss which mainly represented bank commercial products; and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which represented investment in an unlisted equity. We may, from time to time, invest in such similar products in the future. As at 31 December 2021, our financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounted to approximately RMB7.0 million. As at 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023, our financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to approximately RMB17.0 million, RMB14.7 million and RMB14.4 million, respectively and we recognised negative fair value changes on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of approximately RMB2.3 million and RMB0.3 million, respectively for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2023.

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Since the values of our financial assets depend on the investment performance of the underlying financial instruments, our investments are subject to all of the risks associated with those underlying financial instruments, including the possibility of a default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of such products. Any potential realised or unrealised losses in our investments in the future resulting from the changes in the value of the financial instruments we invested in may adversely affect our business, our results of operations and our financial condition. Moreover, we cannot assure you that we will not incur any such fair value losses in the future. Any change in market conditions could lead to volatility in the fair values of our financial assets, which could further impact our financial condition and results of operations and may also impact our ability to dispose of these financial instruments at favourable prices.

We are subject to environmental, safety and health laws and regulations which are applicable to our business and the compliance costs for, or the penalties or fines incurred as a result of our failure to comply with such laws and regulations, may materially and adversely affect our business operation and financial position.

Our production generates waste water, solid waste, noise, dust, air pollutants, sewage and other industrial waste. Globally, there is extensive regulations of greenhouse gas emission. As a result, our operations are subject to various national and local environmental laws and regulations as well as governmental oversight in the PRC. The environmental laws and regulations impose stringent standards on our handling and disposal of solid waste, emission of water and emulsified waste, and airborne and greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, our operations may be subject to further oversight and supervision by local governments in the PRC. Any violation of these laws and regulations may result in warning, payment of damages, fines, restriction or suspension of production or an order to halt production, which in turn have a material and adverse effect on our business operations, result of operations and financial condition.

In addition, future changes in the scope, application and interpretation of the environmental laws and regulations as well as governmental oversight in the PRC may limit or restrict our production capacity and we may be required to incur additional capital expenditures to, among others, install, replace, upgrade or supplement our equipment relating to greenhouse gas emission or pollution control and the use, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials, or make operational changes to limit any adverse impact, whether actual or potential, on the environment in order to comply with new environmental protection laws and regulations. If such cost becomes prohibitively expensive, we may be forced to modify, curtail or cease certain aspects of our business operations. As environmental laws and regulations as well as governmental oversight in the PRC become more stringent or heightened over time, we cannot assure you that we will be in compliance with these laws and regulations at all times. If our insurance coverage cannot adequately cover such losses or liabilities, we would be financially responsible for such losses or liabilities, which could result in a material and adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Moreover, our equipment is generally applied in petroleum refinery and petrochemical industry, which are subject to extensive environmental and safety laws and regulations governing the emission, discharge, release and disposal of hazardous material, and the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste material. There can be no assurance that more stringent laws, regulations or policies applicable to our customers will not be implemented. If we are

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unable to adapt timely to offer products that comply with the more stringent standards, we may lose contracts and other business opportunities to our competitors, which in turn may affect our business and results of operations.

We may be subject to additional social insurance fund and housing provident fund contributions and late payments or fines imposed by relevant regulatory authorities.

Under the relevant PRC laws and regulations, we are required to make social insurance fund and housing provident fund contributions for our employees. During the Track Record Period, we did not make full social insurance fund and housing provident fund contributions for some of our employees. We estimate that the aggregate amount of social insurance payments and housing provident fund contributions that we did not pay for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023 was approximately RMB3.3 million, RMB3.2 million and RMB5.1 million. As advised by our PRC Legal Advisers, in respect of outstanding social insurance contributions, the relevant PRC authorities may demand that we pay the outstanding social insurance funds within a stipulated deadline and a late payment fee equal to 0.05% of the outstanding amount for each day of delay. If we fail to make such payments, we may be liable to a fine of one to three times of the overdue amount. In respect of the outstanding housing provident fund contributions, we may be required by the relevant PRC authorities to pay the outstanding amount to the housing provident funds within a prescribed time frame. If we fail to pay housing provident fund contributions within the prescribed deadlines, an application may be made to the relevant people’s court for compulsory. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we had not received any notification from the relevant authorities demanding payment of the outstanding social insurance funds and housing provident funds. However, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to any order in the future to rectify such non-compliance, nor can we assure you that there are no, or will not be any, employee complaints regarding payment of the social insurance funds and housing provident funds under the relevant laws and regulations implemented at the national, provincial or local level. We may also incur additional expenses to comply with the relevant laws and regulations implemented by the national, provincial or local authorities.

We may be subject to administrative penalties as we have not registered all of our leased agreements with competent construction or real estate administration authorities.

Pursuant to applicable PRC laws and regulations, lease agreements must be registered with competent construction or real estate administration authorities. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we have two lease agreements that have not completed lease registration, either as the lessor or lessee. Under PRC laws and regulations, the parties concerned with these properties lease may be subject to administrative fines for failing to register the lease agreement within a prescribed period as required by the competent authorities. Our PRC Legal Advisers advised that we may be ordered to rectify our failures to register and, if we fail to do so within a prescribed period, a penalty of between RMB1,000 and RMB10,000 per agreement may be imposed on us as a result. The estimated total amount of penalty for our failure to file our lease agreements is RMB2,000 to RMB20,000. In the event that our leases are deemed by the relevant authorities to be invalid, we intend to find alternative locations nearby and relocate relevant offices. We may incur additional relocation costs and cannot assure you that we will be able to find alternative locations in a timely or effective manner.

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The outbreak of COVID-19 and the uncertainty of the global economic conditions could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Since the end of December 2019, the outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus named COVID-19 has materially and adversely affected the global economy. In response, countries and regions across the world have imposed widespread lockdowns, closure of work places and travel restrictions. The adverse global economic conditions may negatively impact our clients’ ability to raise funds for projects and their willingness to invest in new projects. This may cause our customers to reduce their capital expenditures, change the types of products purchased or seek more favourable pricing and other terms in their contracts with us. There are no comparable recent events that provide guidance as to the effect the COVID-19 outbreak as global pandemic may have, and as a result, the ultimate impact of the pandemic is highly uncertain and subject to change. We do not yet know the full extent of the impacts will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and unpredictable, such as the duration of the outbreak. Hence, our customers may be unable to predict the timing, impact or duration of any economic slowdown or subsequent economic recovery globally and in the regions in which they operate. Moreover, our customers or other counterparties may face financial constraints, or even the risk of bankruptcy, resulting in an increasing likelihood of default or delinquent payment by our customers or other counterparties, which could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Any severe or prolonged slowdown in the global or Chinese economy may materially and adversely affect our business, overseas expansions, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business operations may be affected by an occurrence of a widespread public health problem, acts of war, natural disasters or other factors beyond our control.

Our business may be interrupted for reasons beyond our control, which may include widespread health problems, acts of war or natural disasters such as bad weather conditions, flooding, typhoons, tsunamis, snowstorms, landslides, earthquakes and fires, as well as labour strikes or social turmoil. We operate our business principally in the PRC. Our operations and business could be adversely affected by the above factors that are beyond our control.

The countries where we have operations may encounter epidemics, which may cause different degrees of damage to the national and local economies and result in material disruptions to our operations. The occurrence of natural disasters, unanticipated catastrophic events or a recurrence of an epidemic and other adverse public health developments in the countries where we have operations could severely disrupt our business operations, and in turn materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, if our employees were to engage in a strike or other work stoppage, we could experience a significant disruption of operations and/or higher ongoing labour costs, which may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

RISKS RELATING TO DOING BUSINESS IN THE PRC

Currently, the majority of our assets are located in the PRC and our revenue is substantially generated from the PRC. Hence, our business operations and prospects are to a large extent affected by the economic, political, social and legal developments in the PRC.

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Changes in the PRC’s political and social conditions or government policies could materially and adversely affect our business prospects, financial conditions and result of operations.

Our revenue is substantially derived from our operations in China during the Track Record Period and in a foreseeable future. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations are largely influenced by the economic, political and social conditions of the PRC. The Chinese government plays a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may have a negative effect on us.

We face foreign exchange risk, and fluctuations in exchange rates could have a material and adverse effect on our business and investors’ investment.

The Renminbi has fluctuated against Hong Kong dollars and the U.S. dollars at times significantly and unpredictably. The fluctuation of Renminbi against Hong Kong dollars, U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by, among other things, changes in global political and the PRC government’s currency policies. It is difficult to predict how market forces may impact Renminbi and foreign currencies going forward. During Track Record Period, even though substantially all of our revenue and expenses were denominated in Renminbi, fluctuation in exchange rates may nevertheless in the future adversely affect the value of our net costs and earnings. In particular, the [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED] will be in Hong Kong dollars. We cannot assume you that Renminbi will not appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against Hong Kong dollars and U.S. dollars in the future. Any unfavourable movement in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against Hong Kong dollar may adversely affect the value of our [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED]. In addition, any unfavourable fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Renminbi and offer currencies may also lead to an increase in our costs, which would affect our business, results of operations and financial conditions.

The PRC government’s control over foreign currency exchange and requirements for governmental approval may affect our results of operation and financial position.

As our operations are primarily conducted in the PRC and substantially most of our revenue is denominated in RMB, fluctuations in the RMB exchange rate against other currencies did not have a material impact on our results of operations during the Track Record Period. However, as we shall expand our business into international markets, our overseas income and expenditures may increase, and exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange may also increase.

Pursuant to existing foreign exchange regulations in the PRC, we are allowed to carry out current account foreign exchange transactions in the PRC (including dividend payouts) without submitting the certifying documents of such transactions to SAFE for approval in advance as long as they are processed by banks designated for foreign exchange trading. However, foreign exchange transactions for capital account purposes, including direct overseas investment and various international loan, may require and prior approval or registration with SAFE.

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If there are changes in the policies regarding the payment of dividends in foreign currencies to shareholders or other changes in foreign exchange policies resulting in insufficient foreign exchange, our payment of dividends in foreign currencies may be affected. If we fail to obtain approval from the SAFE to convert Renminbi into any foreign exchange for foreign exchange transactions, our capital expenditure plans, and even our business, financial condition and results of operations, may be adversely affected.

Regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may expose us to fines or sanctions imposed by the PRC Government, including restrictions on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends or distribute profit to us and our ability to increase our investment in our PRC subsidiaries.

The SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents’ Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles (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), or the Circular 37 on 14 July 2014. Pursuant to Circular 37, PRC residents, including PRC institutions and individuals, must register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct or indirect offshore investments in an overseas special purpose vehicle, or SPV, directly established or indirectly controlled by PRC residents for the purposes of offshore investment and financing with their legally owned assets or interests in domestic enterprises, or their legally owned offshore assets or interests or any inbound investment through SPVs.

Such PRC residents are also required to amend their registrations with SAFE when there is change to the required information of the registered SPV, such as changes to its PRC resident individual shareholder, name, operation period or other basic information, or the PRC individual resident’s increase or decrease in its capital contribution in the SPV, or any share transfer or exchange, merger or division of the SPV. In accordance with Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Simplifying and Improving the Direct Investment-related Foreign Exchange Administration Policies (關於進一步簡化和改進直接投資外匯管理政策的通知), or the Circular 13, the foreign exchange registration aforesaid has been directly reviewed and handled by banks since 1 June 2015, and SAFE and its branches perform indirect regulation over such foreign exchange registration through local banks.

As advised by our PRC Legal Advisers, each of our Controlling Shareholders, namely Mr. Lu Bo and Ms. Lu Xiaojing and each of our Pre-[REDACTED] Investors, namely Mr. Tang Yingsheng and Mr. Li Yijun has completed the respective registrations under SAFE Circular 37 as of the Latest Practicable Date. We may not at all times be fully aware or informed of the identities of all of our Shareholders who are PRC residents, and we may not always be able to compel our Shareholders to comply with the requirements of Circular 37 in a timely manner or at all. Any future failure by any of our Shareholders who is a PRC resident, or controlled by a PRC resident, to comply with relevant requirements under this regulation could subject these Shareholders to fines or legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to make distributions or pay dividends or affect our ownership structure, which could adversely affect our business and prospects. There is also no assurance that the PRC Government will not have a different interpretation of the requirements of Circular 37 in the future.

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We may be treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purpose under the EIT Law, which could results in unfavourable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders.

Our Company are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, but substantially all of our operations are in China. Under the EIT Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise incorporated in a foreign country or region may be classified as either a “non-resident enterprise” or a “resident enterprise”. If an enterprise incorporated in a foreign country or region has its “de facto management bodies” located within China, such enterprise will be considered a PRC tax resident enterprise and will normally be subject to the enterprise income tax of 25% on its worldwide income. The relevant implementation rules define “de facto management bodies” as those which exercise substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, properties and other aspects of an enterprise. In April 2009, the SAT issued the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore-Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, which sets forth certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a Chinese-controlled offshore- incorporated enterprise is located in mainland China. However, it only applies to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises and not those controlled by PRC individuals. Substantially all of the members of our management are currently located in China and we expect them to continue to be located in China. As of now, the PRC tax authorities have not made any determination on whether we shall be deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes. If we are deemed to be a PRC tax resident enterprise, we will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 25% on our worldwide income, and be obligated to withhold PRC income tax on the gross amount of dividends we pay to our Shareholders who are non-PRC tax residents. The withholding income tax rate is 10%, unless otherwise provided under applicable double taxation treaties between China and the government of the relevant foreign tax jurisdiction where a Shareholder resides. In addition, if we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes under the EIT Law, gains on sales or other transfers of the [REDACTED] by an investor may also be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC tax.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.

Our business and operations are conducted primarily in the PRC and are governed by PRC laws, regulations and rules. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes and various administrative regulations and policy decrees. Depending on the government agency or how an application or case is presented to such agency, we may receive less favourable interpretations of laws and regulations than our competitors, or we may receive interpretations that are inconsistent with our interpretations. These uncertainties may impede our ability to enforce the contracts we have entered into with our clients, suppliers and other business partners, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. We cannot predict the effect of future developments in the PRC legal system, including the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, the pre-emption of local regulations by national laws, or the overturn of local government decisions. These uncertainties may limit legal remedial measures available to us. In addition, any litigations may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention and have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

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We are a holding company that substantially relies on dividend payments from our subsidiaries for funding, and our corporate structure may limit our ability to receive dividends from, and transfer funds to, our PRC subsidiaries, which could restrict our ability to act in response to changing market conditions and reallocate funds from one affiliated PRC entity to another in a timely manner.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and operate our business through our subsidiaries in China. Therefore, the availability of funds to us to pay dividends to our shareholders and to service our indebtedness depends upon dividends received from these subsidiaries. PRC laws require that dividends be paid only out of the net profit calculated according to PRC accounting principles, which differ in certain aspects from generally accepted accounting principles in other jurisdictions, including HKFRS. PRC laws also require foreign-invested enterprises, such as some of our subsidiaries in China, to set aside part of their net profits as statutory reserves. These statutory reserves are not available for distribution as cash dividends. In addition, restrictive covenants in bank credit facilities, convertible bond instruments or other agreements that we or our subsidiaries are currently subject to or may enter into in the future may also restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to make contributions to us and our ability to receive distributions. Therefore, these restrictions on availability and usage of our major source of funding may impact our ability to pay dividends to our Shareholders and to service our indebtedness.

Any transfer of funds from our Company to our PRC subsidiaries, either as a shareholder loan or as an increase in registered capital, is subject to registration or approval of PRC governmental authorities, including relevant administration of foreign exchange or relevant examining and approval authority. Therefore, it is difficult to change our plans with respect to use of funds or capital expenditure plans once the relevant funds have been remitted from our Company to our PRC subsidiaries. These limitations on free flow of funds between us and our PRC subsidiaries could restrict our ability to act in response to changing market conditions and reallocate funds from one PRC subsidiary to another in a timely manner.

Any decline in or restrictions on the ability of our operating subsidiaries to pay dividends to us could adversely affect our cash flow, earnings and ability to pay dividends.

We conduct a substantial portion of our operations through our operating subsidiaries in the PRC. Most of our assets are held by, and most of our earnings and cash flows are attributable to, our operating subsidiaries in the PRC. If the earnings from our operating subsidiaries were to decline, our earnings and cash flow could be adversely affected. The ability of our operating subsidiaries to pay dividends depends on business considerations and regulatory restrictions, including the cash flow and articles of association of these companies, shareholders’ agreements they are parties to and applicable PRC laws and regulations. In particular, under PRC law, our operating subsidiaries may only pay dividends after they have made up for any accumulated losses and 10% of their net profit has been set aside as a statutory reserve fund, unless the amount set aside for the reserve fund accounts for 50% or more of their registered capital. In addition, distributions by our operating subsidiaries to us other than dividends may be subject to governmental approval, approval by other shareholders and taxation. These restrictions could reduce the amount of distributions that we receive from our operating subsidiaries, which could restrict our ability to fund our operations, generate revenue and pay dividends. There can be no assurance that our operating subsidiaries will generate sufficient earnings and cash flows to pay dividends or otherwise distribute sufficient funds to enable us to pay dividends.

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It may be difficult to effect service of legal process upon, or to enforce any foreign judgments or being original actions in the PRC based on foreign laws against, us, our Directors, and our senior management.

Substantially all of our operations and assets are located in the PRC. In addition, almost all of our Directors and executive officers reside in the PRC, and their personal assets may also be in the PRC. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for investors to effect service of process from outside the PRC upon us or our Directors and executive officers.

Moreover, China does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments awarded by courts in the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and most other western countries. Furthermore, an original action may be brought in China against us or our Directors or executive officers only if the actions are not required to be arbitrated by PRC law and upon satisfaction of the conditions for institution of a cause of action pursuant to the PRC Civil Procedure Law 《(中華人民共和國民事訴訟法)》. As a result of the conditions set forth in the PRC Civil Procedure Law and the discretion of the PRC courts to determine whether the conditions are satisfied and whether to accept the action for adjudication, there remains uncertainty on whether investors will be able to bring an original action in China in this fashion.

RISKS RELATING TO THE [REDACTED]

There has been no prior [REDACTED] for our Shares. The [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] following the [REDACTED] may be volatile.

Prior to the [REDACTED], there was no [REDACTED] for our Shares. The initial [REDACTED] to the public for our [REDACTED] was the result of negotiations between us, the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (for themselves and on behalf of the [REDACTED]), and the [REDACTED] may differ significantly from the market price for our [REDACTED] following the [REDACTED]. We have applied to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in our [REDACTED] on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. However, the [REDACTED] does not guarantee that an active liquid [REDACTED] for our [REDACTED] will develop. In addition, the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] may be volatile. Factors such as variations in our revenue, earnings and cash flows or any other developments of our Company may affect the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at which the [REDACTED] will be traded.

As the [REDACTED] per [REDACTED] is higher than the consolidated net tangible asset of our Group attributable to owners of our Company per [REDACTED], purchasers of our [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] will experience immediate dilution.

The [REDACTED] of our [REDACTED] is higher than the consolidated net tangible asset of our Group attributable to owners of our Company per Share immediately prior to the [REDACTED]. Therefore, all investors and purchasers of our [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] will experience an immediate dilution in [REDACTED] adjusted consolidated net tangible assets and existing holders of our Shares will receive an increase in adjusted consolidated net tangible assets per Share of their Shares. If we issue additional Shares or equity-linked securities in the future, investors and purchasers of Shares may experience further dilution of their interest.

RISK FACTORS

Future sales or perceived sales of substantial amounts of our securities in the [REDACTED], could materially and adversely affect the prevailing market price of our [REDACTED].

The market price of our [REDACTED] could decline as a result of future sales of substantial amounts of our [REDACTED] or other securities relating to our [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] or the issuance of new [REDACTED] or other securities, or the perception that such sales or issuances may occur. Future sales, or perceived sales, of substantial amounts of our securities, including any future offerings, could also materially and adversely affect our ability to raise capital in the future at a time and at a price which we deem appropriate. In addition, our shareholders may experience dilution in their holdings to the extent we issue additional securities in future offerings. A certain amount of our [REDACTED] currently outstanding will be subject to contractual and/or legal restrictions on resale for a period of time after completion of the [REDACTED]. See “[REDACTED]” After these restrictions lapse or if they are waived or breached, future sales, or perceived sales, of substantial amounts of our [REDACTED], or the possibility of such sales, by us could negatively impact the market price of our [REDACTED] and our ability to raise equity capital in the future.

Future disposal or perceived disposal of a substantial number of [REDACTED] of our existing Shareholders in the [REDACTED] could materially and adversely affect the prevailing market price of our [REDACTED].

Disposal of substantial amounts of our [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] after the completion of the [REDACTED], or the perception of such disposal could adversely affect the market price of our [REDACTED] and materially impair our future ability to raise capital through [REDACTED] of our [REDACTED]. There is no assurance that our major Shareholders would not dispose of their shareholdings. Any significant disposal of our Shares by any of the major Shareholders could materially affect the prevailing market price of our [REDACTED]. In addition, these disposals may make it more difficult for us to issue new Shares in the future at a time and price we deem appropriate, thereby limiting our ability to raise further capital. We cannot predict the effect of any significant future disposal on the market price of our [REDACTED].

There can be no assurance if and when we will pay dividends in the future.

Our Directors may declare dividends after taking into account, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows, capital adequacy ratios, operating and capital expenditure requirement contractual restrictions, our Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Cayman Companies Act, applicable laws and regulations and other factors that our Directors deem relevant and will be subject to approval of our Shareholders. See “Financial Information — Dividends” in this document for further details. Our future payments of dividends will be at the absolute discretion of our Board and subject to Shareholders’ approval. We cannot assure you when or whether we will pay dividends in the future.

RISK FACTORS

Our [REDACTED] may be subject to cancellation or disciplinary proceedings if there is a breach by us of the Listing Rules or any undertakings which may have been given in favour of the Stock Exchange.

Upon the [REDACTED], we will be required to comply with applicable laws and regulations in Hong Kong (including the Listing Rules) and any other undertakings which have been given in favour of the Stock Exchange from time to time. If the Listing Committee finds that there has been a breach by us of, or any circumstance which causes us to breach, the Listing Rules or such other undertakings which may have been given in favour of the Stock Exchange from time to time, the Listing Committee may instigate cancellation or disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the Listing Rules.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

We are a Cayman Islands company and our corporate affairs are governed by, among other things, our Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act and common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of Shareholders to take action against our Directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our Directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, which has persuasive, but not binding, authority on a court in the Cayman Islands. The laws of the Cayman Islands relating to the protection of the interests of minority shareholders differ in some respects from those in other jurisdictions. Such differences may mean that the remedies available to the minority shareholders may be different from those they would have under the laws of other jurisdictions.

Investors should not rely on any information contained in press articles or other media regarding us and the [REDACTED].

Prior to the publication of this document, there has been press and media coverage regarding our Company and the [REDACTED]. Such press and media coverage may include references to certain events or information that do not appear in this document, including certain operating and financial information and projections, valuations and other information. We have not authorised the disclosure of any such information in the press or media and do not accept responsibility for any such press or media coverage or the accuracy or completeness of any such information. We make no representation as to the appropriateness, accuracy, completeness or reliability of any such information or publication. To the extent such statements are inconsistent with, or conflict with, the information contained in this document, we disclaim responsibility for them.

Accordingly, prospective investors should not rely on any such information and should only rely on information included in this document in making any decision as to whether to purchase our [REDACTED].

RISK FACTORS

Certain statistics contained in this document are derived from a third party report and publicly available official sources.

Statistical and other information relating to the PRC and our industry contained in the sections headed “Business” and “Industry Overview” in this document have been compiled partly from various publicly available PRC official government publications as well as industry reports we commissioned from independent industry consultants. We believe that the sources of such information are appropriate sources for such information and have taken reasonable care in extracting and reproducing such information. We have no reason to believe that such information is false or misleading or that any fact has been omitted that would render such information false or misleading. However, we cannot guarantee the quality or reliability of such source materials. Moreover, statistics derived from multiple sources may not be prepared on a comparable basis. The information and statistics from official government sources have not been independently verified by our Company, the Sole Sponsor, [REDACTED], any of our or their respective directors, officers or representatives or any other person involved in the [REDACTED]. We make no representation as to the accuracy of the information contained in such sources, which may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside the PRC. Accordingly, the industry information and statistics contained herein may not be accurate and should not be unduly relied upon for your investment in our Company or otherwise.

Forward-looking information contained in this document may not be accurate, reliable, or fair.

this document contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to us and the subsidiaries comprising our Group that are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management. When used in this document, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “going forward”, “future”, “prospective”, “intend,” “may,” “ought to,” “plan,” “project,” “seek,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions, as they relate to our Company or our management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of our Company’s management with respect to future events, operations, liquidity and capital resources, some of which may not materialise or may change. These statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including the other risk factors as described in this document. You are strongly cautioned that reliance on any forward-looking statements involves known or unknown risks and uncertainties. The risks and uncertainties facing our Company which could affect the accuracy of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our business prospects;
- our future debt levels and capital needs;
- future developments, trends and conditions in the industries and markets in which we operate;
- our strategy, plans, objectives and goals;
- general economic conditions;
- changes to regulatory and operating conditions in the industries and markets in which we operate;

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- our ability to reduce costs;
- our dividend policy;
- projects under construction or planning;
- our capital expenditure plans;
- the amount and nature of, and potential for, future development of our business;
- capital market developments;
- the actions and developments of our competitors; and certain statements in the section headed “Financial Information” in this document with respect to trends in prices, volumes, operations, margins, overall market trends, risk management and exchange rates.

Subject to the requirements of the Listing Rules, we do not intend to publicly update or otherwise revise the forward-looking statements in this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. As a result of these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this document might not occur in the way we expect, or at all. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. All forward-looking statements in this document are qualified by reference to this cautionary statement.