
REGULATORY OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN THE PRC

I. Laws and Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment and Overseas Investment by Domestic Enterprises

1. Laws and Regulations on Foreign Investment

According to the PRC Foreign Investment Law (《中華人民共和國外商投資法》) promulgated by the National People's Congress (the "NPC") on March 15, 2019 and the Implementing Rules of the PRC Foreign Investment Law (《中華人民共和國外商投資法實施條例》) promulgated by the State Council on December 26, 2019, China applies pre-establishment national treatment with a negative list approach to foreign investment. The current industry entry clearance requirements governing investment activities in the PRC conducted by foreign investors are set out in two catalogues, namely the Special Management Measures for the Entry of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (2024 version) (《外商投資准入特別管理措施(負面清單)(2024年版)》) which was promulgated by the National Development and Reform Commission (the "NDRC") and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (the "MOFCOM") on September 6, 2024 and became effective on November 1, 2024, and the Encouraged Industry Catalogue for Foreign Investment (2025 version) (《鼓勵外商投資產業目錄(2025年版)》), which was jointly promulgated by the NDRC and the MOFCOM on December 15, 2025 and came into effect on February 1, 2026. These two catalogues lay out the basic framework for foreign investment in the PRC, classifying businesses into three categories with regard to foreign investment: "encouraged", "restricted", and "prohibited". Industries not listed in the three catalogues are generally deemed as falling into a fourth category, "permitted" for foreign investment unless specifically restricted by other PRC laws and regulations. Our business does not fall within the Special Management Measures for the Entry of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (2024 version) in which foreign investment is restricted or prohibited. Pursuant to the Encouraged Industry Catalogue for Foreign Investment (2025 version), our wind power generation business falls within the scope of industries in which foreign investment is encouraged. Other business not listed in the encouraged, restricted or prohibited catalogues are generally deemed as falling into a fourth category, "permitted" for foreign investment unless specifically restricted by other PRC laws and regulations.

According to the Measures for the Reporting of Foreign Investment Information (《外商投資信息報告辦法》) promulgated by the MOFCOM and the State Administration for Market Regulation on December 30, 2019 and came into effect on January 1, 2020, foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises shall submit investment information in a timely manner, follow the principles of truthfulness, accuracy and completeness, and shall not make false or misleading reports or material omissions.

2. Laws and Regulations on Overseas Investment by Domestic Enterprises

According to the Measures for the Administration of Overseas Investment of Enterprises (《企業境外投資管理辦法》) promulgated on December 26, 2017 and came into effect on March 1, 2018, the NDRC implements classified management of the approval and filing registration system for overseas investment projects (including those in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the Taiwan Region) by a domestic enterprise (the "Investment Entity") directly or by way of obtaining overseas ownership, control, operation and management rights, and other related rights and interests by means of investing in assets, interests or providing financing or guarantees by the controlled overseas enterprise. The aforementioned approval procedure shall apply to any sensitive projects carried out by Investment Entity directly or through its controlled overseas enterprises, and the approval authority is the NDRC. The scope of filing registration management is non-sensitive projects directly carried out by Investment Entity, that is, non-sensitive projects involving Investment Entity directly investing in assets, interests or providing financing and guarantees. Among them, if the Investment Entity is a centrally managed enterprise (including centrally managed financial enterprise, the State Council and enterprise directly managed by institutions in the State Council) or the Investment Entity is a local enterprise but the investment amount out of the PRC reaches US\$300 million or more, the filing authority will be the NDRC, and if the investor is a local enterprise and the investment amount out of the PRC is below US\$300 million, the filing authority will be the development and reform department of the provincial government governing the locality where the Investment Entity is registered.

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According to the provisions of the Measures for the Administration of Overseas Investment (《境外投資管理辦法》) promulgated by the MOFCOM on September 6, 2014 and came into effect on October 6, 2014, if an enterprise legally established within the territory of the PRC owns a non-financial enterprise abroad or obtains the ownership, control, operation and management rights and other rights and interests of an existing non-financial enterprise through new establishment, M&A or other means, the MOFCOM and the provincial competent departments of commerce shall be responsible for the approval and filing registration, depending on different circumstances of overseas investment by the enterprise. In particular, if an overseas investment involves countries that have not established diplomatic relations with the PRC, countries subject to United Nations sanctions, industries involving the export of products and technologies restricted by the PRC, or industries that may affect the interests of more than one country (region), the overseas investment shall be subject to administration by approval.

II. Laws and Regulations Relating to Safe Production

According to the PRC Work Safety Law (《中華人民共和國安全生產法》) promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (the “SCNPC”) on June 29, 2002, latest revised on June 10, 2021 and effective on September 1, 2021, production and operating business entities must establish the all-staff work safety responsibility system and work safety rules and regulations, and improve the working environment and conditions for workers in a planned and systematic way. Producers and business operators shall provide their employees with education and training on work safety to ensure that the employees acquire the necessary knowledge about work safety, are familiar with the relevant rules for work safety and safe operating procedures, master the safety operating skills for their posts, understand the emergency handling measures for accidents, and are aware of their rights and obligations in respect of work safety. No employee who fails to pass the examination after receiving education and training on work safety may be assigned to work. The emergency administration under the State Council and its local counterparts are responsible for supervision and control over work safety.

III. Laws and Regulations Relating to Radiation Safety

According to the Law of the PRC on Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution (《中華人民共和國放射性污染防治法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on June 28, 2003 and came into effect on October 1, 2003, an entity producing, selling or using radioisotope and ray devices shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State Council on prevention of radioactivity from the radioisotope and ray devices, apply to obtain a permit, and make registration accordingly. An entity producing, selling, using or storing radioactive sources shall set up a sound and safe security system, designate specialized personnel to be responsible for the system, ensure the implementation of the system of accountability for safety, and formulate the necessary measures for addressing emergencies in accidents.

According to the Regulation on the Security and Protection of Radioisotope and Radioactive Ray Devices (《放射性同位素與射線裝置安全和防護條例》) promulgated by the State Council on September 14, 2005, last amended on March 2, 2019 and came into effect on the same day, and the Measures for Administration of the Safety Licensing of Radioactive Isotopes and Radioactive Equipment (《放射性同位素與射線裝置安全許可管理辦法》) last amended by the former Ministry of Environmental Protection on January 4, 2021 and came into effect on the same day, any entity producing, selling or using radioisotopes or radiation-emitting devices shall obtain a radiation safety license.

IV. Laws and Regulations Relating to Environmental Protection

According to the PRC Environmental Protection Law (《中華人民共和國環境保護法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on December 26, 1989, last amended on April 24, 2014 and came into effect on January 1, 2015, any entity that discharges or will discharge pollutants in the course of operation or other activities must implement effective environmental protection measures to control and properly handle hazardous substances such as waste gas, waste water, waste residues, dust, malodorous gases, radioactive substances, noise, vibration and electromagnetic radiation generated in the course of such activities. The State implements a pollutant discharge permit management system in accordance with the PRC Environmental Protection Law.

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1. Laws and Regulations on Construction Projects

According to the PRC Environmental Impact Assessment Law (《中華人民共和國環境影響評價法》) amended by the SCNPC on December 29, 2018 and came into effect on the same day, the Regulation on the Administration of Environmental Protection of Construction Projects (《建設項目環境保護管理條例》) amended by the State Council on July 16, 2017 and came into effect on October 1, 2017, and the Interim Measures for Environmental Protection Acceptance Inspection Upon Completion of Construction Projects (《建設項目竣工環境保護驗收暫行辦法》) promulgated by the former Ministry of Environmental Protection on November 20, 2017 and came into effect on the same day, the PRC implements an environmental impact assessment system for construction projects. Prior to the commencement of a construction project, the construction entity must submit an environmental impact report, an environmental impact statement for approval, or an environmental impact registration form for record filing, as required by the competent environmental protection administrative department under the State Council. Furthermore, upon completion of a construction project for which an environmental impact report or statement has been prepared, the construction entity must conduct an acceptance inspection of the supporting environmental protection facilities in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the competent environmental protection administrative department under the State Council and prepare an acceptance report. For projects constructed or put into operation in phases, the corresponding environmental protection facilities must undergo phased acceptance inspections. The construction project may only be put into production or use after the supporting environmental protection facilities have passed the acceptance inspection. Facilities that have not undergone or failed the acceptance inspection are prohibited from being put into production or use.

2. Laws and Regulations on Atmospheric Pollution

According to the PRC Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control Law (《中華人民共和國大氣污染防治法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on September 5, 1987, last amended on October 26, 2018 and came into effect on the same day, enterprises, public institutions, and other business entities shall, according to relevant provisions and monitoring norms of the state, monitor the industrial waste gases and the toxic and hazardous atmospheric pollutants listed in the catalogue mentioned in Article 78 of the PRC Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control Law they have discharged, and preserve the original monitoring records. Enterprises and public institutions discharging industrial waste gases or the toxic or hazardous atmospheric pollutants listed in the aforementioned catalogue and other entities subject to pollutant discharging licensing administration shall obtain a pollutant discharge license.

3. Laws and Regulations on Solid Waste

According to the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes (《中華人民共和國固體廢物污染環境防治法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on October 30, 1995, which was last amended on April 29, 2020 and came into effect on September 1, 2020, any entity or individual that produces, collects, stores, transports, utilizes, or disposes solid wastes shall take measures to prevent or reduce environmental pollution caused by solid wastes, and be liable for resultant environmental pollution in accordance with the law. In addition, construction projects where solid wastes are generated or projects for storage, utilization or disposal of solid wastes shall be subject to environmental impact assessment in accordance with the law.

4. Laws and Regulations on Water Pollution

According to the PRC Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law (《中華人民共和國水污染防治法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on May 11, 1984, which was last amended on June 27, 2017 and came into effect on January 1, 2018, an enterprise or public institution or other business entity which directly or indirectly discharges industrial waste water or medical sewage to waters or waste water or sewage that may be discharged after a pollutant discharge license has been obtained as required shall obtain a pollutant discharge license.

5. Laws and Regulations on Noise Pollution

According to the Law of the PRC on Prevention and Control of Pollution From Noise (《中華人民共和國噪聲污染防治法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on December 24, 2021 and came into effect on June 5, 2022, the

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emission of noise and generation of vibration shall comply with the noise emission standards, the relevant ambient vibration control standards and the requirements of relevant laws, regulations and rules.

6. Laws and Regulations on Pollution Permit

According to the Regulation on the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Licensing (《排污許可管理條例》) promulgated by the State Council on January 24, 2021 and came into effect on March 1, 2021, enterprises, business units and other producers and operators that implement the pollutant discharge licensing management shall discharge pollutants according to the requirements of the pollutant discharge license, and shall not discharge pollutants without obtaining the pollutant discharge license. The competent environmental protection authorities impose various administrative penalties on individuals or enterprises in violation of the PRC Environmental Protection Law.

According to the Regulations on Urban Drainage and Sewage Treatment (《城鎮排水與污水處理條例》) promulgated by the State Council on October 2, 2013 and effective as of January 1, 2014, as well as the Administrative Measures for the Permit of Urban Sewage Discharge into Drainage Networks (《城鎮污水排入排水管網許可管理辦法》) promulgated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on January 22, 2015, which was revised on December 1, 2022 and came into effect on February 1, 2023, enterprises, public institutions, and individual businesses engaged in industrial, construction, catering, medical, and other activities that discharge sewage into urban drainage facilities must apply for and obtain a permit for sewage discharge into the drainage network from the urban drainage authority.

V. Laws and Regulations Relating to Fire Prevention

According to the PRC Fire Prevention Law (《中華人民共和國消防法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on April 29, 1998, last amended and implemented on April 29, 2021, the Emergency Management Authority of the State Council and its local counterparts at or above the county level shall monitor and administer the fire prevention affairs, and the fire prevention design or construction of a construction project must conform to the national fire prevention technical standards.

According to the Interim Provisions on the Administration of Fire Protection Design Review and Final Inspection of Construction Projects (《建設工程消防設計審查驗收管理暫行規定》) promulgated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on April 1, 2020, last amended on August 21, 2023 and effective on October 30, 2023, special construction projects as defined under the Interim Provisions shall conduct fire protection design review and fire protection acceptance inspection, construction projects other than such special construction projects shall file protection acceptance of the project with competent authority.

VI. Laws and Regulations Relating to Product Quality

According to the PRC Product Quality Law (《中華人民共和國產品質量法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on February 22, 1993, latest revised on December 29, 2018 and effective on the same day, producers and sellers shall establish a sound internal product quality control system, strictly implement a quality responsibility regime covering both quality standards and liabilities, and adopt corresponding examination and inspection measures. The following acts are expressly prohibited: (i) counterfeiting or unauthorized imitation of quality certification marks; (ii) falsification of product origin; (iii) forgery or unauthorized use of another manufacturer's name or address; (iv) adulteration during production or sale; and (v) fraudulent substitution of genuine products with counterfeit ones or inferior products with superior ones.

Any manufacturer or seller violating the PRC Product Quality Law shall be subject to (i) administrative penalties including but not limited to production/sales suspension, rectification orders, confiscation of non-compliant products, monetary fines, forfeiture of illegal gains, and in severe cases, business license revocation; and (ii) criminal prosecution where the violation constitutes a criminal offense.

VII. Laws and Regulations Relating to Import and Export of Goods

According to the PRC Foreign Trade Law (《中華人民共和國對外貿易法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on May 12, 1994, amended and implemented on December 30, 2022, since December 30, 2022, no registration of

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foreign trade operators is required. The PRC government allows the free import and export of goods and technologies, unless otherwise provided by laws and administrative regulations. Before December 30, 2022 a foreign trade operator who is engaged in the import and export of goods or technologies shall process the filing and registration with the foreign trade authority under the State Council or its entrusted agencies, unless otherwise provided by the laws, administrative regulations and requirements of the foreign trade authority under the State Council. Where a foreign trade operator fails to do so, Customs shall not handle the formalities for declaration and clearance of the goods imported or exported by the operator.

According to the PRC Customs Law (《中華人民共和國海關法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on January 22, 1987, last amended on April 29, 2021 and effective on the same day, the Customs of the People's Republic of China is the entry and exit customs supervision and administration authority of the PRC. According to the relevant laws and administrative regulations, the Customs supervises the transportation vehicles, goods, luggage, postal articles, and other articles entering and leaving the country, collects customs duties and other taxes and fees, prevents and counters smuggling, compiles customs statistics, and handles other customs operations.

According to the Regulations of PRC Customs on Administration of Recordation of Declaration Entities (《中華人民共和國海關報關單位備案管理規定》) promulgated by the General Administration of Customs on November 19, 2021 and effective as of January 1, 2022, the consignee or consignor of imported or exported goods or a customs brokers, as filed with the customs may undergo customs declaration within the customs territory of the PRC. Where a consignee or consignor of imported or exported goods or a customs brokers applies for filing, it shall obtain the qualification of market entities.

VIII. Laws and Regulations Relating to Tendering and Bidding

According to the PRC Tendering and Bidding Law (《中華人民共和國招標投標法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on August 30, 1999, amended on December 27, 2017 and effective from December 28, 2017, tenderers shall not collude with each other in setting bidding prices, nor shall they exclude other tenderers from fair competition and harm the lawful rights and interests of the tenderer and other tenderers. Tenderers shall not participate in the bidding competition by offering a price lower than the cost, nor shall they attempt to win the bid in the name of other persons or through other fraudulent means.

According to the Implementation Regulations for the PRC Tendering and Bidding Law (《中華人民共和國招標投標法實施條例》) which was promulgated by the State Council on December 20, 2011 and amended on March 1, 2017, March 19, 2018 and March 2, 2019 respectively, where the tender invitation and bidding activities of a project required by law to call for tenders violate the provisions of the PRC Tendering and Bidding Law and such regulations, and have a substantive influence on the outcome of award of tender, if it is impossible to adopt remedial measures to rectify the tender invitations, the bidding and award of tender shall be void, and the tender exercise or bid evaluation shall be organized anew pursuant to the law.

IX. Laws and Regulations Relating to Land and Construction

1. Laws and Regulations on Land Use Rights

According to the PRC Land Administration Law (《中華人民共和國土地管理法》) which was promulgated by the SCNPC on June 25, 1986 and latest amended on August 26, 2019, and the Regulations for the Implementation of the PRC Land Administration Law (《中華人民共和國土地管理法實施條例》) which was promulgated by the State Council on December 27, 1998 and latest revised on July 2, 2021, the land in the PRC is either State-owned or collectively-owned. Except for land which is legally owned by the State or has been expropriated as State-owned according to law, all of the land is collectively-owned. The State-owned land use rights may be used by third parties through grant, allocation, lease, capital contribution and other forms. Third parties who have obtained the State-owned land use rights may legally use, profit from and dispose of the State-owned land use rights within the statutory term of use and scope of planned uses.

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2. Laws and Regulations on Construction Permit

According to the PRC Construction Law (《中華人民共和國建築法》) which was promulgated by the SCNPC on November 1, 1997 and latest amended and implemented on April 23, 2019, and the Measures for the Administration of Construction Permits for Construction Projects (《建築工程施工許可管理辦法》) which was promulgated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on June 25, 2014 and latest amended and implemented on March 30, 2021, the construction entity shall apply for a construction permit after obtaining the construction project planning permit, and then start construction.

X. Laws and Regulations Relating to Employment and Labour Security

1. Laws and Regulations on Labour Contracts

According to the PRC Labour Law (《中華人民共和國勞動法》) which was promulgated by the SCNPC on July 5, 1994 and amended on August 27, 2009 and December 29, 2018 respectively, enterprises shall establish and improve their system of work place safety and sanitation, strictly comply with state rules and standards on workplace safety, and provide employees with training on labor safety and sanitation. Labour safety and sanitation facilities shall comply with statutory standards. Enterprises and institutions shall provide employees with a safe workplace and sanitation conditions that are in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations of labour protection.

The PRC Labour Contract Law (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法》), which was promulgated on June 29, 2007, amended on December 28, 2012 and became effective on July 1, 2013, and the Implementation Rules of the PRC Labour Contract Law (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法實施條例》) promulgated and implemented on September 18, 2008, set out specific provisions in relation to the execution, the terms and the termination of a labour contract and the rights and obligations of the employees and employers, respectively. At the time of hiring, the employers shall truthfully inform the employees of the scope of work, working conditions, working place, occupational hazards, work safety, salary, and other matters that the employees request to be informed about.

2. Laws and Regulations on Dispatched Workers

According to the Interim Provisions on Labour Dispatch (《勞務派遣暫行規定》) issued on January 24, 2014 and implemented on March 1, 2014 by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, employers may only use dispatched workers for temporary, ancillary, or substitute positions. The aforementioned temporary positions shall mean positions lasting for no more than six months; ancillary positions shall mean positions of non-major business that serve positions of major business; and substitute positions shall mean positions that can be substituted by other workers for a certain period of time during which the workers who originally held such positions are unable to work as a result of full-time study, being on leave or other reasons. According to the Interim Provisions on Labour Dispatch, the employers should strictly control the number of dispatched workers, and the number of dispatched workers shall not exceed 10% of the total amount of their employees (including the aggregate number of employees and dispatched workers).

3. Laws and Regulations on Social Insurance and Housing Provident Fund

According to the PRC Social Insurance Law (《中華人民共和國社會保險法》) last amended by the SCNPC and effective as of December 29, 2018, and the Regulation on the Administration of Housing Provident Fund (《住房公積金管理條例》) last amended by the State Council and effective as of March 24, 2019, as well as other relevant laws and regulations, employers in PRC are obligated to provide employees with welfare schemes covering basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, work-related injury insurance, and housing provident fund. In addition, any employer that fails to make contributions to the aforementioned social insurance and housing provident fund as required may be ordered to pay the outstanding contributions within a prescribed time limit. If the employer fails to comply within the specified period, a fine may be imposed. For overdue contributions, the people's court may enforce collection.

The Interpretation II of the Supreme People's Court of Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Labor Dispute Cases (《最高人民法院關於審理勞動爭議案件適用法律問題的解釋(二)》), which came into

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force on September 1, 2025, provides that where the employer and the laborer agree, or the laborer promises the employer, that there is no need to pay social insurance premiums, the people's court shall determine that such agreement or promise is invalid. Where the employer fails to pay social insurance premiums in accordance with the law, and the laborer requests to terminate the labor contract and for the employer to pay economic compensation in accordance with the Labor Contract Law, the people's court shall support such claim in accordance with the law. Where the preceding circumstances exist, and the employer, after making up the social insurance premiums in accordance with the law, requests the laborer to return the social insurance compensation already paid, the people's court shall support such claim in accordance with the law. The aforementioned Interpretation II reiterates the position that a worker's waiver of social insurance rights is invalid. Any agreement or declaration in which a worker abandons or purports to abandon social insurance rights shall be deemed invalid. Workers remain entitled to the statutory benefits and compensations stipulated in the Labor Contract Law.

4. Laws and Regulations on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

According to the provisions of the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases (《中華人民共和國職業病防治法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on October 27, 2001, which was subsequently amended on December 31, 2011, July 2, 2016, November 4, 2017 and December 29, 2018, the employer shall provide environments and conditions that meet the occupational health standards and health requirements of the State, take measures to ensure occupational health protection for the workers, establish and improve the responsibility system for the prevention and control of occupational diseases, reinforce the management of occupational disease prevention and control, enhance the level of occupational disease prevention and control, and assume responsibility for harms caused by occupational diseases.

XI. Laws and Regulations Relating to Intellectual Property Rights

1. Laws and Regulations on Patent

The PRC Patent Law (《中華人民共和國專利法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on March 12, 1984, most recently amended on October 17, 2020 and effective on June 1, 2021, and the Implementing Rules for the PRC Patent Law (《中華人民共和國專利法實施細則》) promulgated by the State Council on June 15, 2001, most recently amended on December 11, 2023 and effective on January 20, 2024, provide for three types of patents: "invention", "utility model" and "design". "Invention" refers to any new technical solution in relation to a product, or a process or improvement thereof; "utility model" refers to any new technical solution relating to the shape, structure, or their combination, of a product, which is suitable for practical use; "design" refers to a new design that is aesthetic and suitable for industrial application for the overall or partial shape, pattern or its combination of products, as well as the combination of color, shape and pattern. The validity period of a patent for an "invention" is 20 years, while the validity period of a patent for a "utility model" is 10 years, and that of a "design" is 15 years, from the date of application.

2. Laws and Regulations on Trademark

Registered trademarks are protected under the PRC Trademark Law (《中華人民共和國商標法》), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on August 23, 1982, most recently amended on April 23, 2019 and came into effect on November 1, 2019, and the Implementation Rules of the PRC Trademark Law (《中華人民共和國商標法實施條例》), which was last amended by the State Council on April 29, 2014 and came into effect on May 1, 2014. Where registration is sought for a trademark that is identical or similar to another trademark that has already been registered or given preliminary examination and approval for use in the same or similar category of commodities or services, the application for registration of this trademark may be rejected. Trademark registrations are effective for 10 years, which may be renewed for consecutive 10-year periods upon request by the trademark owner, unless otherwise revoked.

3. Laws and Regulations on Copyright

According to the PRC Copyright Law (《中華人民共和國著作權法》), last amended by the SCNPC on November 11, 2020 and effective as of June 1, 2021, works of Chinese citizens, legal persons, or unincorporated

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organizations — defined as intellectual achievements in the fields of literature, art, and science that are original and can be expressed in a certain form, whether published or not — are entitled to copyright protection in accordance with the law. Copyright encompasses a series of personal and property rights, including but not limited to the right of publication, the right of authorship, the right of modification, the right to protect the integrity of the work, and the right of reproduction.

According to the Measures for the Computer Software Copyright Registration (《計算機軟件著作權登記辦法》) last amended on June 18, 2004 and effective as of July 1, 2004, and the Regulations on the Protection of Computer Software (《計算機軟件保護條例》) amended by the State Council on January 30, 2013 and effective as of March 1, 2013, the National Copyright Administration is the competent governmental authority responsible for the nationwide administration of software copyright registration. The China Copyright Protection Center is designated as the software registration authority, which shall issue registration certificates to computer software copyright applicants in accordance with the Measures for the Computer Software Copyright Registration and the Regulations on the Protection of Computer Software.

4. Laws and Regulations on Domain Name

According to the Measures for the Administration of Internet Domain Names (《互聯網域名管理辦法》) promulgated by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (the “MIIT”) on August 24, 2017 and effective on November 1, 2017, the MIIT supervises and administers domain services nationwide. The principle of “first come, first served” is followed for the domain name registration service. Applicants of domain name registration shall provide the domain name registration authority with true, accurate, and complete information about the identity of the domain name holder for registration purposes, and sign a registration agreement with it. After completing the domain name registration, the applicant becomes the holder of such domain name.

XII. Laws and Regulations Relating to Tax

1. Laws and Regulations on Enterprise Income Tax

According to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on March 16, 2007, most recently amended on December 29, 2018 and effective on the same day, and the Implementation Regulations for the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例》) promulgated by the State Council on December 6, 2007, most recently amended on December 6, 2024 and effective on January 20, 2025, enterprises are divided into resident enterprises and non-resident enterprises. Resident enterprises are enterprises that are set up in the PRC in accordance with the law, or that are set up in accordance with the law of a foreign country (region) whose actual administrative institution is in the PRC. Non-resident enterprises are enterprises that are set up in accordance with the law of a foreign country (region) and whose actual administrative institution is not in the PRC, but which have institutions or establishments in the PRC, or have no such institutions or establishments but have income generated from inside China. Resident enterprises are subject to a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on their worldwide income. The enterprise income tax rate is reduced to 20% for qualified small and micro-sized enterprises. Enterprises that are recognised as high-tech enterprises in accordance with the Administrative Measures on Accreditation of High-tech Enterprises (《高新技術企業認定管理辦法》) are entitled to enjoy the preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15%.

2. Laws and Regulations on Value-Added Tax

According to the PRC Value-Added Tax Law (《中華人民共和國增值稅法》), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on December 25, 2024 and effective on January 1, 2026, all entities and individuals engaged in sale of goods or provision of processing, repair and maintenance services or importation of goods in Chinese mainland are subject to the Value-Added Tax (the “VAT”). Unless otherwise specified, the VAT rate is generally 13% in respect of the sale or importation of goods by taxpayers.

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XIII. Laws and Regulations Relating to Cybersecurity and Data Security

On November 7, 2016, the SCNPC promulgated the PRC Cybersecurity Law (《中華人民共和國網絡安全法》) which was amended on October 28, 2025 and became effective on January 1, 2026 and applies to the construction, operation, maintenance and use of networks as well as the supervision and administration of cybersecurity in the PRC. According to the PRC Cybersecurity Law, network operators shall comply with laws and regulations and fulfill the obligations to safeguard the security of the network when conducting business and providing services. Those who provide services through networks shall take technical measures and other necessary measures in accordance with the mandatory requirements of laws, regulations and national standards to safeguard the safe and stable operation of the networks, respond to network security incidents effectively, prevent illegal and criminal activities, and maintain the integrity, confidentiality and availability of network data, and network operators shall not collect the personal information irrelevant to the services provided, or collect or use the personal information in violation of the provisions of laws or agreements between both parties.

On June 10, 2021, the SCNPC promulgated the PRC Data Security Law (《中華人民共和國數據安全法》) which became effective on September 1, 2021. The PRC Data Security Law mainly sets forth specific provisions regarding the establishment of basic systems for data security management, including hierarchical data classification management system, risk assessment system, monitoring and early warning system, and emergency response system. In addition, the PRC Data Security Law clarifies the data security protection obligations of organizations and individuals carrying out data activities and implements data security protection responsibilities.

On December 28, 2021, the Cyberspace Administration of China (the “CAC”) and other twelve PRC regulatory authorities jointly revised and promulgated the Measures for Cybersecurity Review (《網絡安全審查辦法》) which became effective on February 15, 2022. The Measures for Cybersecurity Review provides that, among others, (i) critical information infrastructure operators that purchase network products and services or network platform operators that engage in data processing activities that affect or may affect national security shall be subject to the cybersecurity review by the Cybersecurity Review Office, the department which is responsible for the implementation of cybersecurity review under the CAC; (ii) network platform operators with personal information data of more than one million users that seek for listing in a foreign country are obliged to apply for a cybersecurity review by the Cybersecurity Review Office; and (iii) the relevant regulatory authorities may initiate cybersecurity review if such regulatory authorities determine that the enterprise’s network products or services, or data processing activities affect or may affect national security.

On September 24, 2024, the State Council published the Network Data Security Management Regulation (《網絡數據安全管理條例》) which became effective on January 1, 2025, stipulate that the network data handlers shall be subject to national security review if their network data handling activities affect or may affect national security, and it provides no further explanation or interpretation as to how to determine what constitutes “affecting national security”. In addition, the Network Data Security Regulations requires network data handlers handling personal information involving over 10 million individuals to comply with certain regulations on important data handlers, including, among others, specifying the person in charge of network data security and the management organization for network data security, and conducting security background review of the person in charge of network data security and personnel in key positions and strengthen the training for the relevant personnel when controlling important data of specific type and scale specified by the relevant competent authority.

XIV. Laws and Regulations Relating to Overseas Securities Offering and Listings

1. Laws and Regulations on Overseas Securities Offering and Listings

On February 17, 2023, China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “CSRC”) released several regulations regarding the management of filings for overseas offerings and listings by domestic companies, including the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (《境內企業境外發行證券和上市管理試行辦法》) (the “Trial Measures”) together with 5 supporting guidelines (together with the Trial Measures, collectively referred to as the “New Regulations on Filing”), which was implemented on March 31, 2023. Under New Regulations on Filing, an enterprise within the PRC that directly or indirectly issues securities overseas or lists and deals in its securities overseas shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations and relevant national rules on foreign investment, state-owned assets management, industrial

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supervision, overseas investment, cyber security, and data security etc., and shall not disturb the domestic market order or do harm to national interests, social public interests, and the legitimate rights and interests of domestic investors.

An issuer seeking an overseas initial public offering or listing shall, within 3 working days after submitting the issuance and listing application documents overseas, file a registration with the CSRC and submit the filing report, legal opinions, and other relevant documents, ensuring a true, accurate, and complete description of shareholder information. Once the filing documents are complete and comply with the stipulated requirements, the CSRC will, within 20 working days of receiving such documents, conclude the review procedure and publish the filing results on its official website. If the filing documents are incomplete or do not conform to the stipulated requirements, the CSRC will, within 5 working days of receiving the filing documents, request supplementary materials. The issuer shall provide the additional documents within 30 working days. During the review of the filing documents, the issuer may encounter circumstances that are prohibited under the regulations governing overseas offerings and listings. In such cases, the CSRC may seek opinions from the relevant competent authorities of the State Council.

On February 24, 2023, the CSRC and other three relevant government authorities jointly published the Provisions on Strengthening Confidentiality and Archives Administration of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (《關於加強境內企業境外發行證券和上市相關保密和檔案管理工作的規定》) (the “Archives Rules”), which became effective from March 31, 2023. The Archives Rules requires that, in relation to the overseas listing activities of domestic enterprises, such domestic enterprises, as well as securities companies and securities service institutions providing relevant securities services, are required to strictly comply with the relevant requirements on confidentiality and archives management, establish a sound confidentiality and archives system, and take necessary measures to implement their confidentiality and archives management responsibilities. Under the Archives Rules, the “domestic enterprises” refer to the domestic joint stock limited companies listing overseas directly and the domestic operation entities of a non-PRC company listing overseas. According to the Archives Rules, during the course of an overseas offering and listing, if a domestic enterprise needs to publicly disclose or provide to securities companies, accounting firms or other securities service providers and overseas regulators, any materials that contain relevant state secrets, government work secrets or that have a sensitive impact (i.e. be detrimental to national security or the public interest if divulged), the domestic enterprise should complete the relevant approval/filing and other regulatory procedures.

2. Laws and Regulations on Foreign Exchange Management

According to the provisions of the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration of Overseas Listing (《國家外匯管理局關於境外上市外匯管理有關問題的通知》) issued and implemented on December 26, 2014, where a joint stock limited company incorporated in the PRC issues shares overseas and is publicly listed and outstanding on overseas exchanges upon the approval by the CSRC, it shall, within 15 business days after the date of the end of its overseas listing issuance, register the overseas listing with the Administration of Foreign Exchange at the place of its establishment, and present its certificate of overseas listing to open a “special account for overseas listing of domestic company” at a local bank to handle the exchange, remittance and transfer of funds for the business concerned. The proceeds raised by the domestic companies through overseas listing may be remitted to the domestic account or deposited in an overseas account, provided that the use of the proceeds shall be consistent with the content of the document and other public disclosure documents.

Meantime, where a domestic shareholder of a domestic company intends to decrease his/her overseas listed shares in accordance with relevant regulations following the overseas listing of the domestic company, such domestic shareholder shall register with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (the “SAFE”) branch in the place of domicile of the shareholder within 20 working days after the decrease of shares to obtain the business registration certificate; where a domestic shareholder of the domestic company intends to increase his/ her overseas listed shares in accordance with relevant regulations, the shareholder shall, after obtaining the approval, filing, or no-objection letter from the relevant regulatory authorities regarding the increase in shareholdings (except where such documents are not required under applicable regulations), register with the SAFE branch in the place of domicile of the shareholder within 20 working days before the increase of shares to obtain the business registration certificate.