This section summarizes the principal PRC laws, rules and regulations that we believe are relevant to our business and operations.

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

In the PRC, the National Medical Products Administration (the "**NMPA**") is the primary regulatory agency for pharmaceutical products and businesses and regulates almost all of the key stages of the life-cycle of pharmaceutical products. The CDE, which is a subsidiary under the NMPA, conducts the technical evaluation on each drug and biologic application to assess the safety and efficacy of each candidate.

The National Health Commission (the "**NHC**", formerly known by names of the Ministry of Health and National Health and Family Planning Commission), is the primary healthcare regulatory agency in PRC. It is responsible for overseeing the operation of medical institutions, some of which also serve as clinical trial sites.

Also, the Ministry of Commerce (the "**MOFCOM**"), and the State Administration for Market Regulation (the "**SAMR**"), are the main regulatory authorities on our PRC subsidiaries with regard to the foreign investment activities and business supervision.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO DRUGS

Introduction

The PRC Drug Administration Law (《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》) (the "**Drug Administration Law**") was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the NPC (the "**SCNPC**") on September 20, 1984 and latest amended on August 26, 2019, and took effect as of December 1, 2019. The State Council issued the Regulations for Implementation of the Drug Administration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國藥品管理法實施條例》), which was promulgated on August 4, 2002 and latest amended on January 16, 2026 and became effective on May 15, 2026, to further implement the Drug Administration Law. The NMPA also has its own set of regulations for the Drug Administration Law, and the primary one governing clinical trial applications, marketing approval, and post-approval amendment and renewal is known as the Drug Registration Regulation (《藥品註冊管理辦法》), which was latest amended by the SAMR on January 22, 2020 and effective from July 1, 2020.

Application for Drug Registration

In accordance with the Drug Registration Regulation (《藥品註冊管理辦法》), drugs registration refers to activities that a drug registration applicant files an application and other supplementary applications for clinical trials of drugs, approval for drug marketing, and re-registration, among others, under the legal procedures and according to the relevant requirements, and that the medical products administrative department examines the safety, effectiveness, and quality controllability based on the laws and regulations, and the existing scientific cognitions, to decide whether to agree with the activities applied for. A drug registration certificate shall be valid for five years. During the validity period, a holder of a drug registration certificate shall continue to ensure the safety, effectiveness and quality controllability of the marketed drug, and apply for re-registration of the drug six months prior to the expiry of the validity period.

Non-Clinical Research

The NMPA requires preclinical data to support registration applications for imported and domestic drugs. According to the Drug Registration Regulation, non-clinical safety studies shall be carried out in an institution that has passed the certification of the Good Laboratories Practice for Non-clinical Laboratory and comply with the Good Laboratory Practice for Non-Clinical Laboratory Studies of Drugs (《藥物非臨床研究質量管理規範》), which was issued by the former China Food and Drug Administration (the "**CFDA**") on August 6, 2003 and revised on July 27, 2017.

Clinical Trials Approval

To start the clinical trial, a sponsor needs to apply for clinical trial approval first. All clinical trials conducted in PRC for new drug registration purposes must be approved and conducted at pharmaceutical clinical trial institutions filed according to the Regulations on the Administration of Pharmaceutical Clinical Trial Institutions (《藥物臨床試驗機構管理規定》) promulgated by NMPA and NHC on November 29, 2019, and came into effect on December 1, 2019.

Drug Clinical Trial Registration

Upon obtaining the clinical trial approval and before commencing a clinical trial, the sponsor shall register the scheme on the clinical trial and other information on the Drug Clinical Trial Registration and Information Platform (藥物臨床試驗登記和信息公示平台) for clinical trials of drugs. During the clinical trial of drugs, the sponsor shall update registration information continuously, and register information on the outcome of the clinical trial of drugs upon completion of the clinical trial of drugs. The registration information shall be published on the platform and the sponsor shall be responsible for the veracity of such information.

Clinical Trial Process and Good Clinical Practices

Typically, pursuant to the Drug Registration Regulation, drug clinical trials in PRC shall go through four phases — phase I clinical trial, phase II clinical trial, phase III clinical trial, and phase IV clinical trial. The NMPA requires that the different phases of clinical trials in PRC shall receive ethics committee approval respectively and comply with the relevant requirements of quality management standards for clinical trial of drugs in PRC. The sponsor shall submit safety update reports on the CDE website regularly during the research and development period. The sponsor shall promptly report to the CDE regarding suspicious and unexpected serious adverse reaction and other potential serious safety risks arising in the course of the clinical trial.

Drug Marketing Authorization Application

After completing the pharmaceutical research, pharmacological and toxicological research, drug clinical trial, and other research supporting the marketing registration of a drug, determining the quality standards, completing the verification of commercial large-scale production process, and making sound preparation for the acceptance of drug registration inspection and examination, an applicant shall file an application for drug marketing authorization Where a generic drug, in vitro diagnostic reagent managed as a drug, or any other eligible circumstance assessed by an applicant to be unnecessary or impossible for conducting drug clinical trials and meeting the conditions for exempting drug clinical trials, the applicant may directly file an application for drug marketing authorization.

The CDE shall organize pharmaceutical, medical and other technical personnel to evaluate the accepted applications for drug marketing authorization as required. Where the comprehensive evaluation conclusion is adopted, the drug shall be approved for marketing, and a drug registration certificate shall be issued.

Drug Manufacturing

According to the Drug Administration Law and Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Drug Production (《藥品生產監督管理辦法》) which was promulgated by the former CFDA on December 11, 2002 and last amended by SAMR on January 22, 2020 and effective on July 1, 2020, all enterprises that manufacture drugs in PRC must apply for a Drug Manufacturing License which is issued by the drug supervision and administration department of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government where it is domiciled. The Drug Manufacturing License is valid for five years and shall be renewed six months before the expiry date. The drug marketing authorization holder who entrusts another party to produce preparations shall meet the requirements as specified in Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Drug Production (《藥品生產監督管理辦法》), sign an

entrustment agreement and a quality agreement with a qualified drug producer, and submit the relevant agreements and the application materials of the actual production site to provincial drug administrative departments where the drug marketing authorization holder is located to apply for the Drug Manufacturing License.

The Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Products (《藥品生產質量管理規範》), promulgated by the Ministry of Health of China (now the National Health Commission) in March 1988, most recently revised in January 2011, and effective from March 1, 2011, provides systematic regulations for pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises across multiple dimensions. The regulation establishes comprehensive requirements to ensure compliance with pharmaceutical quality standards throughout the product lifecycle.

Contract Manufacturing of Drugs

Pursuant to the Administrative Regulations for the Contract Manufacturing of Drugs (《藥品委託生產監督管理規定》), which was issued by the former CFDA in August 2014, a drug manufacturer in PRC that holds a drug marketing authorization but temporarily lacks manufacturing conditions due to technology upgrades or insufficient manufacturing capabilities can entrust the production of that drug to another drug manufacturer in PRC. Such contract manufacturing arrangements require approval by the provincial branch of the NMPA. The Administrative Regulations for the Contract Manufacturing of Drugs prohibit the contract manufacturing of certain special drugs, including but not limited to narcotic drugs, psychoactive drugs, pharmaceutical precursor chemicals and their compound preparations, toxic pharmaceuticals for medical treatment, biological products, multi-component biochemical drugs, traditional Chinese medicine injections, and active pharmaceutical ingredients.

Drug Distribution

According to the Drug Administration Law, the operation of drug business, including drug wholesale and drug retail, is prohibited without a Drug Distribution License. A Drug Distribution License shall state the validity period and the scope of business and be subject to review and reissuance upon expiry of the validity period.

According to the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Drug Distribution and Usage (《藥品經營和使用質量監督管理辦法》) took into effect on January 1, 2024, a Drug Distribution License is valid for five years. Each holder of the Drug Distribution License must apply for an extension of its license six months to two months prior to expiration.

The Good Supply Practice for Pharmaceutical Products (《藥品經營質量管理規範》) (the "**GSP Rules**") was last amended and came into effect on July 13, 2016. The GSP Rules set forth the basic standards in management of drug distribution and apply to enterprises engaged in drug distribution in the PRC, which require drug suppliers to implement strict controls. Under the Drug Administration Law, the GSP certification is no longer required for drug distributors, but drug suppliers are still required to comply with the GSP Rules.

Drug Advertisements

For advertisement of drugs, the advertisement contents shall be examined by the relevant authorities prior to the publishing. Pursuant to the Interim Measures for the Administration of Censorship of Advertisements on Drugs, Medical Devices, Dietary Supplements and Formula Foods for Special Medical Purposes (《藥品、醫療器械、保健食品、特殊醫學用途配方食品廣告審查管理暫行辦法》) promulgated by SAMR on December 24, 2019 and effective from March 1, 2020, advertisements for drugs shall not contain any false or misleading contents. Advertisers shall be responsible for the veracity and legitimacy of the contents of advertisements for drugs, medical devices, health food and formula food for special medical purposes.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO COSMETICS

According to the Measures for the Administration of the Registration and Recordation of Cosmetics (《化妝品註冊備案管理辦法》), which became effective on May 1, 2021, a registrant or recordation entity of cosmetics and new cosmetic ingredients shall, when applying for registration or undergoing recordation formalities, comply with the requirements of applicable laws, administrative regulations, compulsory national standards and technical specifications, be responsible for the veracity and scientificity of the materials submitted. The registrants and recordation entity of cosmetics and new cosmetic ingredients shall perform the obligations of product registration or recordation formalities in accordance with the laws and be responsible for the quality and safety of cosmetics and new cosmetic ingredients.

According to the Regulations on the Supervision and Administration of Cosmetics (《化妝品監督管理條例》), which came into effect on January 1, 2021, special cosmetics may only be manufactured or imported after registration with the drug regulatory department under the State Council. Domestic ordinary cosmetics shall be filed with the drug regulatory department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government where the filing entity is located before being placed on the market.

According to the Safety and Technical Specification for Cosmetics (Version 2015) (《化妝品安全技術規範(2015年版)》), which became effective on December 1, 2016, cosmetics produced and operated within the PRC shall meet the safety and technical requirements for cosmetics stipulated in the Specification, which include general requirements, requirements for prohibited and restricted ingredients, requirements for permitted ingredients and inspection and evaluation methods. Cosmetics shall undergo safety risk assessment to ensure that they do not cause harm to human health under normal, reasonable and foreseeable conditions. The production of cosmetics shall comply with the requirements of the specifications for the production of cosmetics. Cosmetics shall meet the relevant requirements for product quality and safety, and are allowed to leave the production base after passing the examination.

According to the Good Manufacturing Practice for Cosmetics (《化妝品生產質量管理規範》), which became effective on July 1, 2022, the registrant, the recordation entity and the entrusted manufacturer of cosmetics shall exercise good faith and self-discipline, establish a production quality management system in accordance with the requirements of the regulations, and realize the control and traceability of the whole process of cosmetic ingredient procurement, production, inspection, storage, sale and product recall, etc., to ensure the sustainable and stable production of cosmetics that meet the quality and safety requirements.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO OPERATION OF MEDICAL DEVICES

Pursuant to the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices Operation (《醫療器械經營監督管理辦法》), promulgated by the SAMR on March 10, 2022 and came into effect on May 1, 2022, an enterprise engaging in the operation of medical devices shall have business premises and storage conditions suitable for the operation scale and scope, and shall have a quality control department or personnel suitable for the medical devices it operates. An enterprise engaging in the operation of Class III medical devices shall submit an application to the municipal-level drug regulatory authorities and obtain a Medical Device Operation License. An enterprise engaged in the operation of Class II medical devices shall file with the municipal level drug regulatory authorities and provide proofing materials for satisfying the relevant conditions of engaging in the operation of medical devices, while no licensing or filing requirements are imposed on the operation of Class I medical devices.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO E-COMMERCE AND ONLINE TRANSACTION

According to the E-Commerce Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國電子商務法》), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on August 31, 2018 and came into effect on January 1, 2019, E-commerce operators shall complete the market entity registration (unless no such registration is required by laws and administrative regulations) and obtain the relevant administrative licenses for conducting those operational activities which are required by law to obtain administrative licenses.

The Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Transactions (《網絡交易監督管理辦法》), enacted by the SAMR on March 15, 2021, and amended on March 18, 2025 with the amendments effective from May 1, 2025, regulate all business activities involving sales of commodities or provision of services through the internet and other information networks as well as the supervision and administration thereof by market regulatory departments within the territory of Chinese Mainland. No online transaction business may engage in business operations without a license or permit in violation of any law, regulation or decision of the State Council. In addition, an online transaction business shall disclose commodity or service information in a comprehensive, truthful, accurate and timely manner, and protect consumers' right to know and right to choose.

On April 16, 2021, the Cyberspace Administration of China (the "**CAC**"), Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the State Taxation Administration, the SAMR, the National Radio and Television Administration jointly issued the Measures for the Administration of Live Streaming Marketing (for Trial Implementation) (《網絡直播營銷管理辦法(試行)》), which came into effect on May 25, 2021. Whoever engages in live streaming marketing activities shall abide by laws and regulations, follow public order and good morals, observe business ethics, adhere to correct orientation, and carry forward socialist core values, so as to create a sound network ecology.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PRODUCT LIABILITY

Pursuant to the Product Quality Law (《中華人民共和國產品質量法》) promulgated on February 22, 1993 and amended on July 8, 2000, August 27, 2009 and December 29, 2018 respectively by SCNPC, if a consumer incurs losses as a result of purchased product, the seller shall compensate for such losses.

Pursuant to the PRC Civil Code (《中華人民共和國民法典》) promulgated by the NPC on May 28, 2020 and coming into effect on January 1, 2021, where a patient suffers damage due to defects in drugs, he may seek compensation from the drug marketing authorization holder or also from the medical institution.

The Law of the PRC on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests (《中華人民共和國消費者權益保護法》) was promulgated on October 31, 1993 and was amended on August 27, 2009 and October 25, 2013 to protect consumers' rights when they purchase or use goods and accept services. All business operators must comply with this law when they manufacture or sell goods and/or provide services to customers.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND FIRE PREVENTION

On March 12, 2026, the NPC promulgated the Code of the PRC on the Ecological Environment (《中華人民共和國生態環境法典》). The Code of the PRC on the Ecological Environment will take effect on August 15, 2026 and supersede 10 existing environmental protection laws, serving as the comprehensive and unified fundamental law governing ecological and environmental protection in the PRC.

Environment Protection

The Environmental Protection Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國環境保護法》) (the "**Environmental Protection Law**"), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on December 26, 1989, last amended on April 24, 2014 and came into effect on January 1, 2015, outlines the authorities and duties

of various environmental protection regulatory agencies. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (the "**MEE**") is authorized to issue national standards for environmental quality and emissions and to monitor the environmental protection scheme of the PRC.

Environmental Impact Appraisal

According to the Regulations on the Administration of Construction Project Environmental Protection (《建設項目環境保護管理條例》), which was promulgated by the State Council on November 29, 1998, amended on July 16, 2017 and became effective on October 1, 2017, depending on the impact of the construction project on the environment, a construction employer shall submit an environmental impact report or an environmental impact statement, or file an environmental impact registration form.

Pursuant to the Environmental Impact Assessment Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國環境影響評價法》) promulgated on October 28, 2002, came into effect on September 1, 2003 and latest amended on December 29, 2018, the State implements administration by classification on the environmental impact of construction projects according to the level of impact on the environment. The construction unit shall prepare an environmental impact report or an environmental impact statement or complete an environmental impact registration form (the "**Environmental Impact Assessment Documents**") for reporting and filing purposes. If the Environmental Impact Assessment Documents of a construction project have not been reviewed by the approving authority in accordance with the law or have not been granted approval after the review, the construction unit is prohibited from commencing construction works.

Pollutant Discharge Licensing

Pursuant to the Measures for the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits (《排污許可管理辦法》) promulgated on April 1, 2024 and effective on July 1, 2024 by the MEE, enterprises and public institutions as well as other producers and operators subject to the administration of pollutant discharge permits shall apply for pollutant discharge license. Any enterprise that fails to obtain a pollutant discharge license as required shall not discharge pollutants.

According to the Catalog of Classified Administration of Pollutant Discharge License for Stationary Pollution Sources (2019 Version) (《固定污染源排污許可分類管理名錄(2019年版)》) issued by the MEE on December 20, 2019 and effective on the same day, key management, simplified management and registration management of pollutant discharge permits are implemented according to factors such as the of pollutants generated, the amount of emissions, the degree of impact on the environment, etc., and only pollutant discharge entities that implement registration management do not need to apply for a pollutant discharge permit.

The State Council issued the Regulation on Pollutant Discharge Permit Administration (《排污許可管理條例》) on January 24, 2021 which came into effect on March 1, 2021 to further enhance the pollutant discharge administration.

Hazardous Chemicals

The Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals (《危險化學品安全管理條例》) (the "**Hazardous Chemicals Regulation**") was promulgated by the State Council on January 26, 2002, latest amended on December 7, 2013 and effective therefrom. The Hazardous Chemicals Regulation provides regulatory requirements on the safe production, storage, use, operation and transportation of hazardous chemicals. The PRC Government exerts strict control over implementing overall planning and rational layout for the production and storage of hazardous chemicals and examine safety conditions of construction projects concerning manufacturing or storing hazardous chemicals.

Regulations on Work Safety

Under relevant construction safety laws and regulations, including the Work Safety Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國安全生產法》) which was promulgated by the SCNPC on June 29 2002 and last amended on June 10 2021, production and operating business entities must establish objectives and measures for work safety and improve the working environment and conditions for workers in a planned and systematic way. A work safety protection scheme must also be set up to implement the work safety job responsibility system. In addition, production and operating business entities must arrange work safety training and provide the employees with protective equipment that meets the national standards or industrial standards.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO LAND, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國土地管理法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on June 25, 1986 and latest amended on August 26, 2019, and the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國土地管理法實施條例》) promulgated by the State Council on January 4, 1991 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.

According to the Urban and Rural Planning Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國城鄉規劃法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on October 28, 2007 and latest amended on April 23, 2019, if the construction of buildings, structures, roads, pipelines and other projects is carried out in the planned area of a city or a town, the construction entity or individual shall apply to the competent authority of urban and rural planning of the people's government of the city or county or the people's government of the town as determined by the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government for a construction project planning permit.

According to the Construction Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國建築法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on November 1, 1997 and latest amended on April 23, 2019, prior to the commencement of construction work, the construction entity shall apply to the competent construction administrative authority of the people's government at or above the county level where the project is located for a construction permit in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State, except for small-scale projects under the quota as determined by the construction administrative authority under the State Council. A construction project shall be delivered for use only after it has passed the acceptance examination.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEASING

On December 1, 2010, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC promulgated the Administrative Measures for Commodity Housing Tenancy (《商品房屋租賃管理辦法》), which came into effect on February 1, 2011. According to these measures, the parties to a housing lease shall go to the competent construction (real estate) department of the municipality directly under the Central Government, city, or county where the leased housing is located to handle the registration and filing of the housing lease within 30 days after the conclusion of the housing lease contract.

According to the Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Specific Application of Law in the Trial of Disputes over Urban Housing Lease Contracts (2020 Amendment) (《最高人民法院關於審理城鎮房屋租賃合同糾紛案件具體應用法律若干問題的解釋(2020修正)》) promulgated by the Supreme People's Court on December 29, 2020 and effective on January 1, 2021, where the ownership of the leased housing changes during the period when the lessee possesses the housing in accordance with the lease contract, and the lessee requests the transferee of the housing to continue to perform the original lease contract, the PRC court shall support such request, except where a mortgage right has been established on the housing before renting and the change of ownership occurs due to the realization of the mortgage right by the mortgagee.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITIES

Employment

The major PRC laws and regulations that govern employment relationship are the Labor Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國勞動法》), issued by the SCNPC on July 5, 1994, effective on January 1, 1995 and revised on August 27, 2009 and December 29, 2018, the Labor Contract Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法》) (the "**Labor Contract Law**"), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on June 29, 2007 and became effective on January 1, 2008, and then amended on December 28, 2012, and the Regulation on the Implementation of the Employment Contract Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法實施條例》), which was issued by the State Council on September 18, 2008 and came into effect on the same day. According to the aforementioned laws and regulations, labor relationships between employers and employees must be executed in written form. As prescribed under the laws and regulations, employers shall ensure their employees have the right to rest and the right to receive wages no lower than the local minimum wages.

Social Securities and Housing Provident Fund

Enterprises in China are required by PRC laws and regulations to participate in certain employee benefit plans, including social insurance funds, namely a pension plan, a medical insurance plan, an unemployment insurance plan, a work-related injury insurance plan and a maternity insurance plan, and a housing provident fund, and contribute to the plans or funds in amounts equal to certain percentages of salaries, including bonuses and allowances, of the employees as specified by the local government from time to time at locations where they operate their businesses or where they are located. According to the Social Insurance Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國社會保險法》) and the Interim Regulations on Levying Social Insurance Premiums (《社會保險費徵繳暫行條例》), an employer that fails to make social insurance contributions may be ordered to rectify the non-compliance and pay the required contributions within a stipulated deadline and be subject to a late fee of up to 0.05% or 0.2% per day, as the case may be. If the employer still fails to rectify the failure to make social insurance contributions within the stipulated deadline, it may be subject to a fine ranging from one to three times the amount overdue.

Pursuant to the Interpretation II of the Supreme People's Court on Several 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 took effect on September 1, 2025, any agreement between an employer and an employee or any commitment made by an employee to the employer stating that social insurance premiums need not be paid shall be deemed invalid by the PRC court. If an employer fails to pay social insurance premiums in accordance with the law, and the employee requests to terminate the labor contract and claims economic compensation pursuant to Article 38 Paragraph 3 of the Labor Contract Law, the PRC court shall support such claims in accordance with the law. In the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, if the employer subsequently pays the social insurance premiums in accordance with the law and requests the employee to return the compensation already paid for the social insurance premiums, the PRC court shall support such requests in accordance with the law.

According to the Regulations on Management of Housing Fund (《住房公積金管理條例》), an enterprise that fails to make housing fund contributions may be ordered to rectify the non-compliance and pay the required contributions within a stipulated deadline; otherwise, an application may be made to a local court for compulsory enforcement.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES

Patents

Pursuant to the Patent Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國專利法》), which was issued by the SCNPC on March 12, 1984, and latest revised on October 17, 2020 and came into effect on June 1, 2021. Invention patent refers to new technical solutions for a product, method or its improvement. Utility model patent refers to new technical solutions for the shape, structure or the combination of both shape and

structure of a product, which is applicable for practical use. Design patent refers to new designs of the shape, pattern or the combination of shape and pattern, or the combination of the color, shape and pattern of a product with aesthetic feeling and industrial application value. Invention patent, utility model and design patent shall be valid respectively for 20 years, 10 years and 15 years commencing from the date of application.

Trademarks

Trademarks are protected by the Trademark Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國商標法》) which was issued by the SCNPC on August 23, 1982, came into effect on March 1, 1983 with last but one amended on April 23, 2019, and became effective on November 1, 2019, whilst the latest amended on June 6, 2026 and will become effective on January 1, 2027, and the PRC Trademark Law Implementing Regulations (《中華人民共和國商標法實施條例》), which was issued by the State Council on August 3, 2002, came into effect on September 15, 2002, amended on April 29, 2014 and came into effect on May 1, 2014. The trademark bureaus under the SAMR are responsible for trademark registration and authorizing registered trademarks for a validity period of 10 years. Trademarks may be renewable every ten years where a registered trademark needs to be used after the expiration of its validity period. Trademark registrants may license, authorize others to use their registered trademark by signing up a trademark license contract. The trademark license agreements shall be submitted to the trademark office for recording.

Copyright

Pursuant to the Copyright Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國著作權法》), promulgated by the SCNPC on September 7, 1990 and implemented on June 1, 1991, and last revised on November 11, 2020 and came into effect on June 1, 2021, Chinese citizens, legal persons or other organizations shall, whether published or not, enjoy copyright in their works, which include, among others, works of literature, art, natural science, social science, engineering technology and computer software created in writing or oral or other forms.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

On January 29, 1996, the State Council promulgated the Regulation of the PRC on Foreign Exchange Administration (《中華人民共和國外匯管理條例》) which became effective on April 1, 1996 and was amended on January 14, 1997 and August 5, 2008. Domestic entities and domestic individuals making overseas direct investments or engaging in issuance and trading of overseas securities and derivatives shall process registration formalities pursuant to the provisions of the foreign exchange control department of the State Council.

According to the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Regulating Policies on the Control over Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts (《國家外匯管理局關於改革和規範資本項目結匯管理政策的通知》) which issued by the SAFE on June 9, 2016 and became effective on the same day, as partially amended by the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Deepening Reform and Facilitating Cross-border Trade and Investment (《國家外匯管理局關於進一步深化改革促進跨境貿易投資便利化的通知》) issued and implemented on December 4, 2023, the foreign exchange receipts under capital accounts of domestic institutions are subject to discretionary settlement policies. That the foreign exchange receipts under capital accounts (including foreign exchange capital, foreign debts, and repatriated funds raised through overseas listing) subject to discretionary settlement as expressly prescribed in the relevant policies may be settled with banks according to the actual need of domestic institutions for business operations has been clearly implemented in relevant policies.

Pursuant to the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Facilitating Cross-border Trade and Investment (《國家外匯管理局關於進一步促進跨境貿易投資便利化的通知》), which was implemented by the SAFE on October 23, 2019 and most recently amended on December 4, 2023, the relevant policies have expressly facilitated the payment and use of equity transfer proceeds under domestic reinvestment of foreign-invested enterprises and funds raised through overseas listings, and adjusted the capital account liquidation account to a capital account settlement account. The domestic equity transferor (including institutions and individuals) receiving equity transfer consideration funds paid in foreign currency by domestic entities may directly have such funds, as well as foreign exchange funds raised by domestic enterprises through overseas listings, remitted into the capital account settlement account, and the funds in the capital account settlement account may be voluntarily settled and used.

On December 26, 2025, the PBOC and the SAFE jointly issued the Notice on Issues Concerning the Administration of Funds of Domestic Enterprises Listed Overseas (the "Notice"), which came into effect on April 1, 2026. The Notice: (i) unifies RMB and foreign-currency fund management, allowing overseas listing proceeds and domestic shareholders' post-listing share-disposal proceeds to be repatriated in RMB or foreign currency, and requiring RMB-denominated domestic dividend payments under the H-share "Full Circulation" program; (ii) facilitates domestic use of proceeds and exchange-rate risk management by permitting freely convertible repatriated funds and autonomous hedging arrangements within the PRC; (iii) streamlines administration by authorizing banks to handle registration procedures and extending relevant filing time limits; and (iv) strengthens fund supervision by requiring, in principle, the repatriation of proceeds and uncompleted transaction funds, while allowing qualified enterprises to retain funds overseas under prescribed conditions.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO TAXATION

Enterprise Income Tax

The Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》) (the "**EIT Law**"), promulgated by the NPC (全國人民代表大會) on March 16, 2007, which came into effect on January 1, 2008 and was amended on February 24, 2017 and December 29, 2018, as well as Regulation on the Implementation of the EIT Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例》) (the "**EIT Implementation Rules**"), promulgated by the State Council on December 6, 2007, which came into force on January 1, 2008 and were amended on April 23, 2019 and December 6, 2024, are the principal law and regulation governing enterprise income tax in the PRC. A uniform income tax rate of 25% applies to all resident enterprises and non-resident enterprises that have set up institutions or sites in the PRC to the extent that such incomes are derived from their set-up institutions or sites in the PRC, or such incomes are obtained outside the PRC but have an actual connection with the set-up institutions or sites in the PRC. Preferential enterprise income tax is granted to industries and projects that are supported and encouraged by the country. For high and new technology enterprises that need the support of the country are entitled to enjoy the reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15%.

Value-Added Tax

Pursuant to the Value-added Tax Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國增值稅法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on December 25, 2024 and effective as of January 1, 2026, entities and individuals that sell goods, services, intangible assets or real estate within the territory of the PRC, as well as import goods, shall be taxpayers of VAT and shall pay VAT in accordance with the provisions thereof. Where a taxpayer conducts one taxable transaction involving two or more VAT rates or levy rates, the VAT rate or levy rate applicable to the principal business of such taxable transaction shall apply.

Taxation on Dividends

Pursuant to the EIT Law and the EIT Implementing Rules, if a non-resident enterprise has not set up an organization or establishment in the PRC or has set up an organization or establishment but the income derived has no actual connection with such organization or establishment, it will be subject to a withholding tax on its PRC-sourced income at a rate of 10%. According to the Arrangement between Chinese Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion on Income (《內地和香港特別行政區關於對所得避免雙重徵税和防止偷漏税的安排》) (the "**Arrangement**") issued by State Taxation Administration on August 21, 2006 and effective from December 8, 2006, dividends repatriated from a PRC entity to its Hong Kong shareholder owning more than 25% of the capital would be entitled to a reduced withholding tax rate of 5% subject to certain conditions.

The State Administration of Taxation, issued the Administrative Measures on Entitlement of Non-residents to Treatment under Treaties (《非居民納税人享受協定待遇管理辦法》) was issued by State Taxation Administration on October 14, 2019 and effective on January 1, 2020, which applies to non-resident taxpayers who have tax liability in China and claim treaty benefits. Non-resident taxpayers enjoying tax treaty benefits shall adopt the method of "self-assessment, claims by declaration and retention of the relevant materials for future inspection". Non-resident taxpayers who make their own declaration shall make self-assessment regarding whether they are entitled to tax treaty benefits and submit the relevant reports, statements and materials as required, and simultaneously collect and retain the relevant materials for future inspection. Also, tax authorities at any level shall, through strengthening follow-up administration for non-resident taxpayers' entitlement to tax treaty benefits, implement tax treaties accurately and prevent risks of indiscriminate application of tax treaties, tax evasion and tax avoidance.

Pursuant to the Arrangement, the PRC Government may levy taxes on the dividends paid by a PRC-resident enterprise to Hong Kong residents (including resident individuals and resident entities) in an amount not exceeding 10% of the total dividends payable by the PRC-resident enterprise unless a Hong Kong resident directly holds 25% or more of the equity interest in a PRC-resident enterprise, then such tax shall not exceed 5% of the total dividends payable by the PRC-resident enterprise. The Fifth Protocol of the Arrangement between Chinese Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (《<內地和香港特別行政區關於對所得避免雙重徵税和防止偷漏税的安排>第五議定書》), which effective on December 6, 2019, adds a criteria for the qualification of entitlement to enjoy treaty benefits.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Company Law of the PRC

Pursuant to the PRC Company Law (《中華人民共和國公司法》) promulgated by the SCNPC on December 29, 1993, which was amended on December 25, 1999, August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005, December 28, 2013, October 26, 2018, and December 29, 2023 respectively and the latest amendment came into effect on July 1, 2024, the Company Law shall apply to all companies established in the PRC. The Company Law, which regulates the establishment, corporate structure and management of companies, also applies to foreign-invested companies.

Foreign Investment

Investment activities in the PRC by foreign investors are principally governed by The Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment (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 MOFCOM and the NDRC on September 6, 2024 and took effect on November 1, 2024, sets out special administrative measures in respect of the access of foreign investments in a centralized manner, and the Catalog of Industries for

Encouraging Foreign Investment (2025 version) (《鼓勵外商投資產業目錄(2025年版)》), which was promulgated by the MOFCOM and the NDRC, on December 15, 2025 and took effect on February 1, 2026, sets out the encouraged industries for foreign investment.

Foreign-Invested Enterprises

According to the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國外商投資法》) (the "**Foreign Investment Law**"), promulgated by the NPC on March 15, 2019 and came into effect as of January 1, 2020, The Foreign Investment Law establishes the basic framework for the foreign investment access, promotion, protection and administration in view of investment protection and fair competition.

REGULATIONS RELATED TO CYBERSECURITY AND DATA PROTECTION

In November 2016, the SCNPC promulgated the Cyber Security Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國網絡安全法》) (the "Cyber Security Law"), which took effect since June 1, 2017 and was last amended on October 28, 2025, and became effective on January 1, 2026. The Cyber Security Law requires that when constructing and operating a network, or providing services through a network, technical measures and other necessary measures shall be taken in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the compulsory requirements set forth in national standards to ensure the secure and stable operation of the network, to effectively cope with cyber security events, to prevent criminal activities committed on the network, and to protect the integrity, confidentiality and availability of network data.

The Measures for Cybersecurity Review (《網絡安全審查辦法》) was issued by thirteen government departments including the CAC on December 28, 2021, and became effective on February 15, 2022. According to the Measures for Cybersecurity Review, (i) a critical information infrastructure operator (關鍵信息基礎設施運營者), shall pre-assess the national security risks that may arise after the products and services are put into use, and if such products and services will or may affect national security, the operator shall apply for cyber security review with the cyber security review office; (ii) an operator who possesses personal information (網絡平台運營者) of more than 1 million users shall apply for cyber security review before listing of the operator's securities in a foreign country; and (iii) the relevant governmental authorities may initiate cyber security review if such governmental authorities consider an operator's cyber products or services, data processing or potential listing of its securities in a foreign country affect or may affect national security.

On June 10, 2021, the SCNPC promulgated the Data Security Law of PRC (《中華人民共和國數據安全法》) (the "**Data Security Law**"), which became effective on September 1, 2021. The 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.

The Personal Information Protection Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國個人信息保護法》), which was promulgated by the SCNPC on August 20, 2021 and implemented on November 1, 2021, emphasizes the obligations and responsibilities of processors for the protection of personal information and requires higher levels of protection measures for the processing of sensitive personal information.

On September 24, 2024, the State Council issued the Regulations on Network Data Security Management (《網絡數據安全管理條例》), which came into effect on January 1, 2025. The Regulations on Network Data Security Management aim to implement the general requirements for data security management set forth in the Cyber security Law, the Data Security Law, and the Personal Information Protection Law. The regulations reiterate the general provisions on data processing activities, personal information protection rules, important data security protection, cross-border network data security management, and the obligations of online platform service providers.

REGULATIONS RELATED TO OVERSEAS LISTING

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released several regulations regarding the management of filings for overseas offerings and listings by domestic companies, including the Interim Measures for the Administration of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Enterprises (《境內企業境外發行證券和上市管理試行辦法》) (the "**Overseas Listing Trial Measures**") together with 5 supporting guidelines (together with the Overseas Listing Trial Measures, collectively referred to as the "**Overseas Listing Regulations**"). Under Overseas Listing Regulations, PRC domestic companies that seek to offer and list securities in overseas markets, either by direct or indirect means, are required to file the required documents with the CSRC within three working days after their application for overseas listing is submitted.

On February 24, 2023, the CSRC and three other relevant government authorities jointly promulgated the Provisions on Strengthening the Confidentiality and Archives Administration concerning the Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Enterprises (《關於加強境內企業境外發行證券和上市相關保密和檔案管理工作的規定》) (the "**Provision on Confidentiality**"), which became effective on March 31, 2023. Pursuant to the Provision on Confidentiality, where a domestic enterprise provides or publicly discloses any document or material that involving state secrets and working secrets of state agencies to the relevant securities companies, securities service institutions, overseas regulatory authorities and other entities and individuals, it shall report to the competent department with the examination and approval authority for approval in accordance with the law, and submit to the secrecy administration department of the same level for filing.