

RISK FACTORS

An [REDACTED] in our H Shares involves significant risks. You should carefully consider all of the information in this document, including the risks and uncertainties described below, before making an [REDACTED] in our H Shares. The following is a description of what we consider to be our material risks. Any of the following risks could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In any such case, the [REDACTED] of our H Shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your [REDACTED].

These factors are contingencies that may or may not occur and we are not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. The information given is as of the Latest Practicable Date unless otherwise stated, will not be updated after the date hereof, and is subject to the cautionary statements in “Forward-looking Statements” in this document.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

We may be unable to retain existing customers, attract new customers or increase sales.

Our products are primarily offered to the downstream end customers of multiple industries, including consumer electronics, automotive components, home appliances, household chemical products, packaging, toy manufacturing and medical devices. Factors that adversely affect these industries could also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. These factors include, among others: (i) a decline in demand for, or negative perception of, or publicity about, our products in these industries, (ii) the reduction or elimination of preferential tax treatments, economic incentives and other favorable government policies on our downstream end customers, (iii) regulatory restrictions, trade disputes, industry-specific quotas, tariffs, non-tariff barriers and taxes that may have the effect of limiting exports of these industries, (iv) a downturn in general economic conditions of major countries and regions that import our products, and (v) the macroeconomic condition which affects these application sectors.

As a result, if we fail to adjust to changes in the market condition of our downstream application sectors, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects will be adversely affected.

Failure to keep up with the latest technological development or trends in our industry will materially and adversely affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

We must continuously invest in R&D to maintain our competitive edge and to meet the latest downstream market needs, technological advancement and industry standards. The automated manufacturing equipment industry, in which we operate, is characterized by rapid technological evolution. In particular, the integration of embodied AI technology into industrial robotic solutions has rendered such solutions more intelligent and flexible, enabling them to handle more complex and non-standardized production tasks, while our downstream application sectors, such as new energy, automotive manufacturing and consumer electronics, continue to impose evolving demands for manufacturing precision, efficiency and production flexibility. Keeping pace with these technological developments and industry standards requires extensive cross-sector experience, a deep understanding of customer-specific processing technologies and significant and sustained investment in research and development. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, our research and development expenses were RMB138.0 million, RMB109.2 million, RMB130.4 million and RMB30.9 million, respectively. However, our R&D activities may involve significant time, risks and uncertainties. For example, our R&D team may not be able to coordinate and manage R&D projects or the expenses associated with these activities may affect our profit margins and operating results. Moreover, our products are used in a variety of application sectors. Technological advancement and new industry standards in these downstream application sectors may affect the application requirements of our end customers and their products. Failure to develop new products or refine our technologies to match the different or additional requirements of our customers would adversely affect our business operations.

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The expansion into new product categories may expose us to new challenges and more risks.

As part of our growth strategy, we have been and will continue to develop and introduce new products, as well as explore applications of our products into various industry verticals. We may lack sufficient experience, capabilities, or market insights in certain new areas, which could hinder our ability to effectively compete or adapt to specific customer preferences, technological requirements, or supply chain dynamics. There can be no assurance that our new products, services, or business lines will be successfully launched, gain market acceptance, or achieve the intended business or financial performance. We may fail to accurately anticipate market conditions or underestimate the intensity of competition from existing or more established players in these areas. Moreover, we may also face difficulty in hiring and retaining qualified personnel with the relevant expertise or in scaling our risk management, compliance, and IT systems in time to support such growth. We may fail to comply or adapt to unfamiliar regulatory requirements or approval processes specific to new products, services, or markets. Our innovations may be imitated by competitors, limiting the commercial viability or lifecycle of our new offerings. Any unexpected development in relation to the above factors could materially and adversely affect our business prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

We face fierce competition in the automated manufacturing equipment industry.

We operate in the automated manufacturing equipment industry which highly competitive. In 2025, within the industrial robotic solutions market in Chinese Mainland, there are over 250 active participants, and the combined revenue of the top five providers amounted to approximately RMB21.8 billion, accounting for a combined market share of 23.6%. In 2025, within the injection molding equipment market in Chinese Mainland, there are approximately 100 active participants, and the combined revenue of the top five providers amounted to RMB18.5 billion, accounting for a combined market share of 61.7%. In 2025, within the 5-axis linkage CNC machining center market in Chinese Mainland, there are approximately 50 active participants, and the combined revenue of the top five providers amounted to RMB5.2 billion, accounting for a combined market share of 42%. If we compete with players that offer competitive products at lower prices, or if we do not have or in the future fail to gain more financial resources, sophisticated technological capabilities or broader customer base than our competitors, we may not be able to respond as quickly and effectively to new opportunities, technologies, industry standards, customer demand or regulatory requirements as our competitors. We may also face competition with new entrants, who may offer more affordable and/or advanced products. Such new entrants may result in more intense industry competition and adversely impact the sales, price and profit margins of our products and our market share. If we are unable to compete successfully, or if competing successfully requires us to take costly actions in response to the actions of our competitors, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We cannot guarantee that our business initiatives and strategies will be successfully implemented or will generate sustainable revenue or profit.

The success of our growth initiatives, strategies, collaborations and operating plans depends on various factors, such as market conditions, competition, regulatory requirements, technological changes, economic conditions and customer preferences. If these factors do not develop as we expect, our growth initiatives, strategies and operating plans may not be successful in enhancing our business as anticipated. Furthermore, the execution of these plans may require significant investments of capital, resources and management time, and we may face challenges in implementing them effectively or within the expected time frame. As a result, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects may be adversely affected.

We have been and intend to continue investing in R&D activities, which may adversely affect our profitability and operating cash flow and may not generate the results we expect to achieve.

We invest in R&D activities to develop and enhance our products and technological capabilities. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, our research and

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development expenses were RMB138.0 million, RMB109.2 million, RMB130.4 million and RMB30.9 million, respectively, accounting for 3.0%, 3.8%, 5.2% and 5.7% of our total revenue for the respective periods. The industry in which we operate is subject to rapid technological innovations. We have been investing heavily in our R&D activities. However, since R&D activities are inherently uncertain, we may not obtain expected benefits or sufficient resources, including qualified R&D personnel and R&D equipment. Even if our R&D efforts delivered expected results, we may still encounter practical difficulties in commercialization. Moreover, new technologies could render our products obsolete, which could result in a decline in our revenue, profitability and market share.

If we are unable to maintain optimal capacity utilization rates of our manufacturing facilities, our profitability and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Decreases in capacity utilization rates can have a significant effect on our business. If we are unable to secure sufficient production capacity to meet customer demand during periods of market upswing, we may be unable to fulfill customer orders in a timely manner, potentially leading to a loss of sales, damage to our customer relationships, and a decline in our market share. Furthermore, any failure to meet delivery commitments for strategically important products, particularly for our key customers during new product introductions or technology transitions, could significantly harm our reputation as a reliable supplier and jeopardize our position in future high-growth programs. If current or future production capacity exceeds current or future customer demands, our facilities would be underutilized, potentially leading to significant impairment charges that would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business is subject to the risks associated with international expansion initiatives.

We have built up a broad and geographically diversified customer base in Chinese Mainland and selected overseas markets. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, our overseas revenue accounted for approximately 11.0%, 20.9%, 26.3% and 26.6% of our revenue for the year/period, respectively. Notwithstanding such growth, the majority of our revenue during the Track Record Period was generated from Chinese Mainland. Our international expansion efforts are subject to risks resulting from foreign currency fluctuations, exchange controls, changes in tariffs, trade restrictions, trade agreements, tax policies, difficulties in managing or overseeing foreign operations and agents, different liability standards, issues related to compliance with anti-corruption laws, data protection, trade compliance, and intellectual property laws in the respective overseas jurisdictions. The occurrence or consequences of any of these factors may restrict our ability to operate in the affected region or decrease the profitability of our operations in that region. Our international expansion efforts may not produce the results we expect. We may face difficulties managing and staffing international operations and the increased operating, travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with international business. In addition, we must offer customer service in various languages, adapt and localize our service offerings for specific countries and regions, appropriately price our services and work with overseas business partners and other third parties, such as local transportation service providers. Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our international operations, and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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

The United States and other jurisdictions or organizations, including the European Union, the United Kingdom and Australia, have from time to time, through executive order, passing of legislation or other governmental means, implemented measures that impose economic sanctions against such countries or against targeted industry sectors, groups of companies or persons, and/or organizations within such countries, and may be subject to amendment, expansion or enhanced enforcement.

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we exported injection molding machines and auxiliary equipment manufactured in the PRC to customers located in the Relevant Countries, which are not currently subject to comprehensive economic sanctions, but certain entities and individuals within Relevant Countries are subject to

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targeted economic sanctions administered by certain relevant sanctions jurisdictions. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, our revenue generated from Relevant Countries amounted to RMB15.7 million, RMB18.6 million, RMB11.2 million and RMB2.2 million, representing 0.4%, 0.7%, 0.5% and 0.3% of our total revenue in the respective periods.

As advised by our International Sanctions Legal Advisor, our sales to Relevant Countries did not constitute any Primary Sanctioned Activity and the overall secondary sanctions risk arising from such sales is relatively low. This is because we have no transactions with any Sanctioned Countries or Sanctioned Targets in the Relevant Countries. With respect to secondary sanctions, while certain of the Relevant Countries are subject to secondary sanctions programs, our sales to Afghanistan, Belarus, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine are not subject to the same sanctions regime applicable to Russia and, accordingly, do not carry the corresponding secondary sanctions risks. With respect to Russia specifically, our secondary sanctions risk to become designated under sanctions regime applicable to Russia is relatively limited as 1) our revenue attributable to Russia was less than 1% of our total revenue for each respective year/period during the Track Record Period, 2) our PRC-manufactured injection molding machines and auxiliary equipment exported to Russia are mature commercial products that are not listed on the Russia Critical Items Determination issued pursuant to subsection 11(a)(ii) of Executive Order 14024, nor on the Common High Priority List issued by BIS on February 23, 2024, and 3) we have no physical presence in Russia, including no subsidiaries, representative offices, branches, employees, or other personnel stationed or operating in Russia.

Notwithstanding the above, given the evolving nature of international sanctions regimes, there can be no assurance that the relevant authorities would not take a different view or introduce additional regulatory measures in the future. In the event that our historical transactions were to be regarded as giving rise to secondary sanctions exposure or violations, the potential legal consequences are expected to be limited to monetary penalties. Our Directors confirm that, in light of the evolving geopolitical environment, we have no intention to further expand its business in Russia and will continue to conduct business only with long-term customers assessed to be of relatively low sanctions risk, while maintaining and enhancing its sanctions compliance measures. Besides, our Directors are of the view that we are not exposed to any sanctions risks that would materially affect its business operations or financial performance.

In addition, prior to the Track Record Period, we conducted five export transactions with customers in Iran, involving injection molding machines and auxiliary equipment manufactured in Chinese mainland, with an aggregate transaction value of approximately US\$173,792 (the “**Iran Historical Transactions**”), which were settled in U.S. dollars through the U.S. financial system. The relevant customers were not designated on any sanctions lists. Upon identifying the Iran Historical Transactions, we ceased all new transactions with Iran from such transactions onwards, irrespective of whether any U.S. nexus was involved. The Iran Historical Transactions were completed and fully concluded (including settlement) by February 2022. Our International Sanctions Legal Advisor has advised that, although the Iran Historical Transactions were completed outside the Track Record Period, such transactions could be reviewed on a retrospective basis by the relevant U.S. sanctions authorities as a result of the involvement of the potential clearing of U.S. dollar payments. The Iran Historical Transactions may result in the imposition of a monetary penalty by the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“**OFAC**”). Having regard to the specific facts and circumstances that (i) the transactions were non-intentional and inadvertent, (ii) the transactions were completed in February 2022 and the Group has ceased all new transactions with Iran upon identifying; and (iii) the transaction were limited in number and value, pursuant to OFAC’s Enforcement Guidelines, the estimated base monetary penalty for the Iran Historical Transactions would be approximately US\$286,000, even if we were to forego the voluntary self-disclosure process (“**VSD**”, a voluntary mitigating step an entity can decide to proceed to disclose an apparent/potential violation to the competent regulatory body, and the inaction of not submitting VSD itself is not a violation of U.S. sanctions). Based on the foregoing, our International Sanctions Legal Advisor is of the view that the Iran Historical Transactions are unlikely to result in the imposition of sanctions on

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the Relevant Persons. During the Track Record Period and as of the Latest Practicable Date, we have not submitted a VSD in respect of the Iran Historical Transactions. We may, at our discretion and having regard to applicable circumstances, consider whether any such submission is appropriate at a relevant time.

We have enhanced our internal controls to ensure compliance with international sanctions. Specifically, under our internal control measures:

- we screen customers, suppliers, distributors, other counterparties and employees, including their beneficial owners, controllers and affiliates, against applicable sanctions lists before and during engagement, and prohibit any direct or indirect dealings with Sanctioned Countries or Sanctioned Targets;
- we generally include sanctions compliance undertakings in contracts, purchase orders and other transaction documents, requiring counterparties to avoid any conduct that may cause us to breach applicable sanctions laws;
- employees are required to promptly report any actual or potential sanctions compliance issues to our legal department, which will assess and determine appropriate follow-up actions; and
- we provide sanctions compliance training to relevant personnel, including but not limited to our Directors, senior management and sales personnel, to enhance their ability to identify and manage sanctions risks in daily operations.

As advised by our International Sanctions Legal Advisor, our Directors are of the view that there is no apparent or material sanctions risk, including Primary Sanctioned Activity or Secondary Sanctionable Activity, presented by our Iran Historical Transactions or our business transactions during the Track Record Period and as of the Latest Practicable Date, as (i) we have ceased and are committed to not engaging in any transactions with comprehensive sanctioned countries, and have implemented a sanctions compliance programme designed to substantially mitigate sanctions-related risks, (ii) any such monetary penalty, if imposed, would not have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations, and (iii) during the Track Record Period and as of the Latest Practicable Date, our business activities did not constitute a violation of International Sanctions or U.S. Primary Sanctions, and we did not engage in any transactions with sanctioned targets or comprehensively sanctioned countries. Nevertheless, new or enhanced sanctions requirements or restrictions may be introduced in the future, which could subject us to increased regulatory scrutiny, particularly in relation to our international business activities. If the relevant authorities were to determine that any our activities constitute a violation of applicable sanctions, our business operations and reputation could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to fully maintain quality control over our products.

The quality of our products depends on the effectiveness of our quality control and quality assurance, which in turn depends on factors such as the quality and reliability of parts and components used, the quality of our staff and relevant training programs and our ability to ensure that our employees adhere to our quality control and quality assurance protocols. However, we cannot assure you that our quality control and quality assurance procedures will be effective in consistently preventing and resolving deviations from our quality standards. Any significant failure or deterioration of our quality control and quality assurance protocols could render our products unable to perform their regular functions, cause safety concerns that may result in physical injuries to individuals, or harm our market reputation and relationship with business partners. In addition, the quality of parts, components and/or products manufactured by our suppliers that we incorporate into our products is beyond our control. We cannot assure you that the parts, components and/or products we procure from them are safe and free of defects or can meet the relevant quality standards. If we engage in legal proceedings against our suppliers, such proceedings may be time-consuming and costly regardless of the outcomes. Any of the foregoing incidents may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Disruptions and suspension of our production base can significantly impact our production volume, thus could adversely and materially impact our business and results of operations.

As of March 31, 2026, we operated a production base in Dongguan, Guangdong Province. Our production and operations are managed through a coordinated model of

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in-house manufacturing and outsourced processing. This encompasses the entire process from parts production and final assembly to quality testing, logistics, and on-site installation when required. Any delay or stoppage of production caused by adverse weather, natural disaster or other unanticipated catastrophic event, including, without limitation, power interruptions, water shortage, storms, fires, earthquakes, terrorist attacks and wars, could significantly impair our ability to produce our products and operate our business. Our machineries and equipment housed in the production base would be difficult to replace and could require substantial replacement lead-time. Catastrophic events may also destroy any inventory stored in our facilities. Any stoppage in production, even if temporary, or delay in delivery to our customers could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on a direct sales strategy to drive growth, and any failure to manage this channel effectively could adversely and materially impact our business and results of operations.

Our sales network primarily relies on direct sales channels. The effectiveness of this direct sales model depends on our ability to maintain strong relationships with key customers, continuously expand our customer base and ensure consistent execution across our sales organization. We may face challenges in managing and scaling our direct sales operations, including recruiting, training and retaining qualified sales personnel, maintaining service quality across regions and responding effectively to evolving customer needs and market dynamics. Any failure to effectively manage and coordinate our direct sales activities could reduce sales efficiency and weaken customer engagement. If we are unable to sustain the effectiveness of our direct sales channels or adapt our sales strategies in a timely manner, our sales performance, financial condition and long-term growth prospects may be adversely affected.

Increasing focus on environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) matters by regulators, customers and other stakeholders may increase our compliance risk and costs.

The applicable government and public advocacy groups have been increasingly focused on environment, social and governance (“ESG”) issues in recent years, making our business more sensitive to ESG issues and changes in governmental policies and laws and regulations associated with environmental protection and other ESG-related matters. Increased focus from [REDACTED] on ESG and similar matters may negatively affect access to capital, as [REDACTED] may decide to reallocate capital or to not commit capital as a result of their assessment of a company’s ESG practices. If we do not adapt to or comply with the evolving expectations and standards on ESG matters from [REDACTED] and the PRC government, or if we are perceived by [REDACTED] to have not responded appropriately to the growing concern for ESG issues regardless of whether there is a legal requirement to do so, we may suffer from reputational damage and our business, operation and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We face risks in connection with Third-Party Payment Arrangements by our customers.

During the Track Record Period, a small number of customers settled transactions with us through the accounts of third parties (the “Third-Party Payment Arrangements”). In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, the aggregate amount they settled under the Third-Party Payment Arrangements were less than 0.5% of our total revenue in each period, respectively. See “Business — Our Customers — Third-Party Payment.” We were subject to various risks relating to such Third-Party Payment Arrangements, such as (i) possible claims from third-party payors for return of funds as they were not contractually indebted to us and possible claims from liquidators of third-party payors and (ii) potential money laundering risks as we have limited knowledge about the source of the funds utilized by the third-party payors and their identities. In the event of any claims from third-party payors or their liquidators, or legal proceedings (whether civil or criminal or regulatory actions) instituted or brought against us to demand return of the relevant payment or for violation or non-compliance of laws and regulations, we will have to spend significant financial and managerial resources to defend against such claims, legal proceedings or regulatory actions, and we may be forced to comply with the court ruling or order and return the payment for the products that we sold and services that we provided.

Any negative publicity, whether warranted or not, could adversely affect our business.

Since we operate in a highly competitive market, reputation maintenance directly affects our ability to maintain our market position. Any loss of trust in our products could

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harm the value of our reputation, which could reduce our revenue and profitability. The successful maintenance of our reputation depends on our ability to provide high-quality and competitive products, customers' satisfaction with our products and after-sale services, our ability to maintain and strengthen business relationship with our customers and the increase in brand awareness through marketing activities. In addition, any negative publicity about us, our Directors, employees, brand, products, whether warranted or not, may adversely affect our reputation and business. If our reputation is damaged, we may face challenges in maintaining our current business relationships with our customers and in entering new markets, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We may be exposed to risks relating to fluctuations of raw material costs.

We may be subject to fluctuations in the prices of raw materials due to factors beyond our control, such as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, changes in the geopolitical environment and economic conditions, natural disasters or changes in the supply and demand for raw materials, transportation and other necessary supplies or services. We cannot assure you that the price of our raw materials will not increase significantly in the future. If that occurs, we may not be able to offset price increases by raising the prices of our products, in which case our profit margin will decrease. On the other hand, if the prices of our products increase significantly, we may lose our competitive advantage in the market. This in turn could result in loss of sales and customers. In either case, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to obtain or maintain adequate intellectual property rights protection for our products, or the scope of such intellectual property rights protection may not be sufficiently broad.

Our ability to maintain a competitive edge in the automated manufacturing equipment industry depends significantly on our intellectual property portfolio, including patents, trademarks, copyrights, proprietary technologies, know-how, domain names and other intellectual property rights. Our intellectual property may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or misappropriated by others. We cannot assure you that our patent applications will be granted, or that any registered rights will offer adequate protection or remain enforceable in all jurisdictions. We may encounter infringement or misappropriation of our intellectual property by third parties, including competitors copying our designs, technologies, or software without authorization. Brand imitation and counterfeiting may also damage our reputation, particularly as our products gain recognition in the market. Enforcement actions can be time-consuming, costly and uncertain in outcome. In some cases, our legal actions may not result in a favorable judgment, and we could even risk losing rights if our patents or trademarks are challenged and found to be invalid or unenforceable. We cannot assure you that the agreements between third parties and us will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach in time or at all, or that our proprietary technology, know-how or other intellectual property will not otherwise become known to third parties. If we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, our brand, competitive position, business operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims or other intellectual property disputes, which could be costly, time-consuming, and may disrupt our business.

Our competitors, many of whom have large patent portfolios, may claim that our products or manufacturing processes infringe upon their intellectual property rights. Defending against such claims, regardless of their merit, can be expensive, time-consuming, and divert management's attention from our core business operations. If we are unsuccessful in defending against these claims, we could be required to pay substantial damages, enter into royalty or licensing agreements on unfavorable terms, or cease the sale of and redesign the infringing products. Similarly, we may find it necessary to initiate litigation to enforce our own patent rights or protect our trade secrets from infringement or misappropriation by third parties. Such enforcement actions are inherently uncertain and can be costly. Furthermore, any claims we assert against a perceived infringer could provoke them to file counterclaims

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against us, alleging that we infringe their intellectual property rights or that our own patents are invalid or unenforceable. An adverse outcome in any intellectual property litigation could result in our patents being invalidated, held unenforceable, or interpreted narrowly, thereby diminishing the scope of our proprietary protection. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may not be able to protect our trade secrets.

We rely on trade secrets, including unpatented know-how, technology and other proprietary information, to protect our products and thus maintain our competitive position. However, we cannot guarantee you that an employee or a third party will not intentionally or inadvertently make an unauthorized use or disclose our proprietary confidential information. If a competitor gains access to and makes use of such information, our competitive position will be compromised. In addition, to the extent that our employees or business partners use intellectual property owned by others in their work for us, disputes may arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions. Furthermore, enforcing a claim that a third party illegally obtained and is using any of our trade secrets is expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. If we fail in prosecuting or defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights.

We depend on the continued services and contributions of our senior management and other key employees, including senior R&D personnel and skilled engineers.

Our continued success depends and will continue to depend on our efforts and abilities to retain the key members of our management team. The loss of services of any of these individuals, or the ineffective management of any leadership transitions, could significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our development and strategic objectives. In addition, our success depends on our ability to attract and retain a large number of other qualified employees, especially senior R&D personnel and skilled engineers. To compete for talent, we may need to offer higher compensation, better training, more attractive career opportunities and other benefits to our employees, which may be costly. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract, assimilate, develop or retain the qualified personnel necessary to support our future growth. In addition, our ability to train and integrate new employees into our operations may not meet the demands of our growing business. Any of the above issues related to our workforce may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth.

We recorded a net loss in 2024, and there is uncertainty regarding our ability to achieve or maintain profitability in the future.

Our results of operations have fluctuated during the Track Record Period. We recorded a net profit of RMB106.0 million in 2023, a net loss of RMB239.0 million in 2024, a net profit of RMB73.1 million in 2025, and a net profit of RMB42.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2026, respectively. The net loss recorded in 2024 was primarily due to the gross loss recorded by our intelligent energy and environmental projects business line in 2024, as customers in the photovoltaic and lithium battery industries experienced operating challenges which prolonged project acceptance cycles and adversely impacted project settlement processes. For details, see “Financial Information — Results of Operation.”

We may incur net losses in future periods as we continue to invest in R&D and expand our business operations in a competitive market. Our costs and expenses may increase as we grow our business and operations. In addition, we expect to incur additional costs and expenses as a result of being a public company. If we are unable to effectively manage our expenses, maintain our gross profit margin or achieve sufficient revenue growth, we may face challenges in achieving or maintaining profitability, and there can be no assurance that we will not incur net losses again in the future.

We are subject to credit risk arising from delays in payment or defaults by our customers.

As of December 31, 2023, 2024, 2025 and March 31, 2026, our trade and bills receivables amounted to RMB2,346.2 million, RMB1,439.8 million, RMB1,190.0 million, and RMB1,208.5 million, respectively. As of the same dates, our contract assets amounted to

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RMB597.5 million, RMB672.6 million, RMB616.1 million and RMB455.7 million, respectively. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, our average trade receivables turnover days were 180 days, 240 days, 192 days and 202 days, respectively. Contract assets primarily arise from transactions where revenue is recognized prior to the establishment of an unconditional right to receive consideration, typically due to requirements for final customer acceptance or completion of specified services. As a result, such contract assets are commonly associated with projects or transactions involving longer delivery, installation, commissioning or acceptance cycles, and are subject to credit and collection risks that are similar to, and in certain cases higher than, those associated with trade receivables. If we are unable to collect our trade receivables or contract assets in a timely manner, or at all, our cash flow, liquidity position, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our historical results may not be indicative of our future performance, and we may continue to experience fluctuations in profitability.

Our historical results of operations may not be indicative of our future business performance, financial condition or results of operations. We incurred losses in 2024. In particular, our intelligent energy and environmental projects business line experienced a decline in revenue contribution from 59.0% in 2023 to 5.6% in the three months ended March 31, 2026, and recorded gross losses with negative gross margins in 2024. Our future results of operations may be adversely affected by factors such as intensified market competition, fluctuations in customer demand, rising costs, execution risks associated with new product development and commercialization, and uncertainties in macroeconomic and industry conditions. In addition, as we continue to pursue growth opportunities and implement our business strategies, we may incur additional operating expenses before generating corresponding revenue, which could further impact our short-term financial performance. Any failure to effectively manage our operations, control costs or successfully execute our growth strategies could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Intelligent Energy and Environmental Projects business is subject to settlement and cost risks inherent in its project-based nature, which may materially and adversely affect our profitability.

A majority of revenue from our Intelligent Energy and Environmental Projects is recognized over time based on a project’s estimated total revenue, which depends substantially on the final settlement amount agreed with the customer. See “Business — Our Products and Solutions — Intelligent Energy and Environmental Projects” for details. As the final settlement amount of a project is typically determined only after physical completion, an extended acceptance period and a prolonged settlement process, during which the certification of quantities, pricing and variation orders is subject to the customer’s and, in certain cases, third parties’ review and approval, the estimated total revenue is inherently uncertain and the settlement cycle may be further prolonged. Where the final settlement amount is lower than the estimated total revenue previously adopted, we are required to revise the estimated total revenue downward, resulting in a reduction in revenue previously recognized while the related project costs have already been incurred, which may give rise to a gross loss of a project. We recorded a gross loss for this business line in 2024, primarily as certain of our downstream customers in the lithium battery and photovoltaic industries, faced with industry overcapacity, intensified competition and financial constraints, imposed deductions during settlement and declined to certify certain variation orders and additional works.

In addition, for projects which have been completed but not yet finally settled, we may incur additional costs, such as rectification and after-sales costs, and our actual project costs may exceed our original estimates, which may further reduce our profitability. Where collection from customers is slower than expected, we may also be exposed to increased provision for expected credit loss on the related trade receivables, bill receivables and contract assets. We cannot assure you that we will accurately estimate the total revenue and costs of our Intelligent Energy and Environmental Projects, that our customers or relevant third parties

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will not impose deductions during settlement, or that we will not record gross losses for this business line again in the future, any of which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be exposed to liquidity risks as a result of a long cash conversion cycle.

We recorded a relatively long cash conversion cycle during the Track Record Period, which may cause delays in the conversion of our revenue into cash flows. Our cash conversion cycle, which is a metric used to measure how efficiently we manage our working capital by tracking the number of days it takes to convert our investments in inventory and other resources into cash flows from sales, was 99 days, 97 days, 57 days and 94 days in 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, respectively. The cash conversion cycle is calculated by adding inventory turnover days and trade receivables turnover days, then subtracting trade payables turnover days. Our cash conversion cycle may not improve in the future if, among other things, we are unable to maintain our current working capital management policies, our customers extend their payment cycles, or we increase the proportion of project-based business with longer cash conversion cycles.

We cannot assure you that our measures to manage our cash flows will be effective or that our cash conversion cycle can be maintained at its current level or further improved in the future. A long cash conversion cycle may increase our reliance on working capital and/or external financing to support our business and results of operations in the future. If we are unable to manage our working capital efficiently or to secure adequate financing on acceptable terms, our liquidity position may be negatively impacted, which could in turn materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be subject to inventory obsolescence, shortage or excess risks.

As of December 31, 2023, 2024, 2025 and March 31, 2026, we had inventories and other contract costs of RMB699.2 million, RMB630.1 million, RMB918.2 million and RMB935.8 million, respectively. Failure to adequately manage inventory risks may lead to inventory obsolescence, decline in inventory value or inventory write-offs. In 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, our average inventory turnover days were 90 days, 98 days, 155 days and 230 days, respectively. Any fluctuation and extension of inventory turnover may adversely affect our cash flow and liquidity. In addition, our products may become outdated due to fast-changing trends and constant technological advancements, and any change in customer demand for our products or the occurrences of catastrophic events may have an adverse impact on our product sales and business prospects. Any mismanagement of inventory could lead to increased write-downs directly impacting our profitability, tied-up capital in slow-moving inventory reducing our liquidity, and higher storage and handling costs pressuring our margins, which may adversely and materially affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to fulfill our contract liabilities could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition.

Our contract liabilities were RMB490.1 million, RMB325.4 million, RMB556.3 million and RMB509.5 million as of December 31, 2023, 2024, 2025 and March 31, 2026, respectively. There is no assurance that we will be able to fulfill our obligations in respect of contract liabilities as the fulfillment of our performance obligations is subject to various factors, including the market demand and the stability of supply and price of raw materials. If we are not able to fulfill our obligations with respect to our contract liabilities, the amount of contract liabilities will not be recognized as revenue and we may have to refund the advance payment made by our customers. As a result, our liquidity and financial condition may be adversely affected.

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We have granted and may continue to grant share-based compensation, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We recorded share-based payment compensation of RMB3.6 million, RMB5.3 million, RMB6.1 million and RMB6.5 million in 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, respectively, in connection with employee share incentive grants. Our financial performance and ownership interests of our Shareholders may be affected by the share-based compensation as the expenses associated with share-based compensation will decrease our net profit and the establishment of a new share incentive plan may potentially dilute the ownership interests of our Shareholders. On the other hand, if we reduce the amount of shares or other share-based compensation awards, we may not be able to attract or retain key personnel by offering them incentives linked to the value of our Shares.

If we determine our goodwill and/or intangible assets to be impaired, it would adversely affect our financial condition.

Our goodwill amounted to RMB85.2 million, RMB70.5 million, RMB49.0 million and RMB49.0 million as of December 31, 2023, 2024, 2025 and March 31, 2026, respectively. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication of potential impairment. We recorded intangible assets of RMB51.5 million, RMB31.9 million, RMB25.1 million and RMB23.6 million as of December 31, 2023, 2024, 2025 and March 31, 2026, respectively. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets have suffered an impairment loss. We recorded RMB20.8 million, RMB14.7 million, RMB21.5 million and nil for impairment losses of goodwill as of December 31, 2023, 2024, 2025 and March 31, 2026, respectively. We also recorded RMB7.5 million for impairment of other intangible assets as of December 31, 2024. For details of the impairment assessment methods for our intangible assets and goodwill, see Note 4 to the Accountants’ Report in Appendix I to this Document.

In evaluating the potential for impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, our management makes a number of assumptions. If any of the assumptions does not materialize, we may be required to write-off part or all of our goodwill and/or intangible assets and record an impairment loss. Any significant impairment of goodwill or intangible assets could substantially affect our reported earnings in the periods when recognized. In addition, impairment charges would negatively affect our financial ratios which may limit our ability to obtain external financings.

Failure to obtain or maintain any of the preferential tax treatments or government grants could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot assure you that the policies on preferential tax treatment will not change or that any preferential tax treatment we enjoy or are entitled to enjoy will not be terminated. According to the applicable PRC tax regulations, the statutory corporate income tax rate in the PRC is 25%. We and certain of our subsidiaries were approved as “High New Technology Enterprises” and, accordingly, enjoy a preferential income tax rate of 15% during the Track Record Period. If our preferential tax treatments are revoked, become unavailable or if the calculation of our tax liability is successfully challenged by PRC tax authorities, the termination of any of the various types of preferential tax treatment we enjoy could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we recorded government grants under other income and gains of RMB30.8 million, RMB21.0 million, RMB33.9 million and RMB3.8 million in 2023, 2024, 2025 and the three months ended March 31, 2026, respectively. Some of such government grants are non-recurring in nature. Any discontinuation, reduction or delay of any government grants would have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to obtain and maintain the requisite licenses and approvals required in any jurisdiction where we operate, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We are required to obtain and maintain the requisite licenses and approvals for our business in jurisdictions where we operate our business. We cannot assure you that we can successfully update or renew the licenses required for our business in a timely manner or that

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these licenses are sufficient to conduct all of our present or future businesses. Any failure to obtain or renew any approvals, licenses, permits or certificates necessary for our operations and construction of our facilities, such as construction work commencement permit, environmental protection inspection and fire safety approvals, may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by the relevant regulatory authorities ceasing our operations, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditure or remedial actions. If we fail to complete, obtain or maintain any of the required licenses or approvals or make the necessary filings in any of the jurisdictions where we operate our business, we may be subject to various penalties, such as the imposition of fines and the discontinuation or restriction of our operations. Any such penalties may disrupt our business operations and materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Rising labor costs and labor shortages, including due to pandemics and other disasters, employee strikes, and other labor-related disruptions may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We cannot guarantee that any material work stoppages or strikes will not arise. If our employees engage in a strike or other work stoppage, we may experience significant operational disruption and/or accept higher labor costs, resulting in an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may, from time to time, be involved in labor disputes, experience labor shortages, face difficulties with localized management of employees, and may make adjustments including for example, retrenchment plans to our labor force in line with our business needs. These challenges may lead to difficulties with implementing adjustments, including for example, issues not resolved within a reasonable period after negotiations between parties. In addition, we may incur compensation and other costs that, if not sufficiently covered by insurance, we would need to bear at our own expense. Any deterioration in our labor relations with employees could cause labor disputes, which could result in the disruption of production and operations. There is no guarantee that we will always be able to maintain a stable and quality labor force at favorable costs. We may face liability claims, negative publicity and interventions related to a workplace safety or employee injuries. Such incidents could result in a deterioration of our labor relations with employees and damage our reputations. Any deterioration in our labor relations could result in the disruption of production and operations, and may subject us to legal proceedings, as well as monetary and reputational damages. In addition, labor costs in regions where we operate have been increasing in recent years and may potentially continue increasing. As such, we may have to increase our total compensation to attract and retain the experienced professionals required to achieve our business objectives. In such circumstances, our profit margin may decrease, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all losses or potential claims by our customers, which would affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot assure you that our insurance will be adequate to cover the abovementioned risks. If we are held liable for amounts and claims exceeding the limits of our insurance coverage or outside the scope of our insurance coverage, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Even if the amounts and claims are within the limits and scope of our insurance coverage, the insurance provider may not be able to make the compensation payment to us in a timely manner.

We have sales in a number of countries and regions, which are subject to legal, regulatory, operational and other risks inherent in internal and cross-border operations.

Having sales in multiple jurisdictions around the globe and expanding into new markets may subject ourselves to the following risks: (i) challenges in commercializing products and manage sales channels in new international markets, (ii) financial complexities, including diverse accounting treatments, tax uncertainties, and foreign exchange exposure, (iii) legal hurdles, such as litigation risks and difficulties in enforcing contractual rights or judgments overseas, (iv) disruptions to logistics and international transportation, (v) macroeconomic and geopolitical instability, including civil unrest and regulatory changes, and (vi) market-driven risks, such as intense competition, pricing pressure, and other inherent risks of global operations.

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We face risks of channel stuffing and cannibalization within our distribution network, which could materially and adversely affect our brand positioning, pricing system, and financial performance.

We have a diversified omni-channel sales network in both domestic and overseas markets, consisting of both direct sales and distribution sales channels. This model exposes us to structural risks within the distribution network. Two principal risks are channel stuffing and cannibalization.

Channel stuffing refers to distributors and other sales partners purchasing and holding excessive amounts of inventory, often during promotional periods or new product launches, that exceed realistic sell-through capacity. Such practices distort demand forecasts, inflate short-term sales figures, and may force distributors to liquidate stock at discounted prices or through unauthorized channels. This can disrupt our pricing discipline, create inconsistent market signals, and strain relationships with distributors who are unable to manage excess inventory. In the longer term, channel stuffing can erode consumer confidence if products approach expiration or are sold through uncontrolled channels, which may in turn damage our brand reputation and reduce profitability.

Cannibalization occurs when distributors and other sales partners compete against one another by selling into unauthorized regions, undercutting prices, or overlapping in customer coverage. Distributors may still engage in cross-regional sales or price competition. Such practices undermine our ability to maintain a consistent brand image and orderly sales structure, weaken the loyalty of compliant distributors, and dilute the effectiveness of our marketing investments. Over time, intensified cannibalization within the distribution network may reduce our control over pricing, compromise our premium positioning, and negatively affect both revenue and margins.

If we are unable to effectively monitor and manage these risks of channel stuffing and cannibalization within our distribution network, our sales performance, brand value, and financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to obtain additional capital when desired, on favorable terms or at all.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future to further expand our business and sustain our growth. If additional funds cannot be obtained when needed and on favorable terms, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. Fundraising through the issuance of debt securities or through loan arrangements may contain terms that require significant interest payments, covenants that restrict our business, or other terms unfavorable to us. In addition, to the extent we raise funds through the sale of additional equity securities, our shares will experience additional dilution. Furthermore, we may not always be successful in installing, running or implementing new software or advanced information technology systems as required by our business development. All of the above may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to make adequate contributions to various employee benefit plans as required by regulations may subject us to penalties.

We are subject to various labor-related laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where we operate. For example, PRC laws and regulations require us to participate in various government sponsored employee benefit plans. These benefit plans include social insurance, housing provident funds and other welfare-oriented payment obligations. According to applicable PRC laws and regulations, employers must open social insurance registration accounts and housing provident fund accounts and pay social insurance premiums and housing provident fund contributions for employees. In addition the PRC Supreme People’s Court promulgated the Supreme People’s Court’s Interpretation (II) on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in 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)》) (the “**New Judicial Interpretation**”), which took effect on September 1, 2025. According to the Article 19(1) of the New Judicial Interpretation, if an employer and an employee agree or the employee undertakes that social insurance contributions need not to be paid, such agreement or undertaking shall be deemed as invalid. See “Regulatory Overview” for details. During the Track Record Period, we did not make full social insurance and housing provident fund contributions for certain of our employees, as required by relevant laws and regulations. We may be required to pay any shortfall in social

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insurance contributions within a prescribed time period plus a late payment fee and to pay penalties. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we had not received any material administrative penalty imposed by the relevant regulatory authorities regarding PRC social insurance and housing provident funds. However, we cannot assure you that any new laws and regulations or any changes in the implementation of the existing laws and regulations will not require us to pay any contribution shortfall or impose late payment penalties and fines, thereby adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks relating to title defects in respect of one of our properties.

As of March 31, 2026, one of our properties had not yet obtained the relevant real estate ownership certificate, with a GFA of approximately 656 sq. m. This property is located at No. 2 Chuangxin Road, Datanglang, Dalingshan Town, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, and is used as an investment property. As of March 31, 2026, the property had been leased to third-party tenants and was not used in our own production or business operations. See “Business — Properties — Buildings or Units.” The land use rights of the relevant site are held under valid land use right certificates. The relevant real estate ownership certificate has not been obtained primarily due to the absence of certain construction-related approval procedures. As advised by our PRC Legal Advisor, under applicable PRC laws and regulations, the relevant authorities may order rectification within a prescribed time limit and, where rectification is not possible, may order demolition of the relevant property, or confiscation of the property or any illegal income derived therefrom, and impose a fine of up to 10% of the construction cost of the relevant property. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain the relevant real estate ownership certificate in a timely manner or at all. If we fail to obtain such certificate, our ownership rights and ability to continue leasing, transferring or otherwise disposing of the property may be adversely affected, and we may be subject to penalties, rectification orders or other administrative measures imposed by relevant authorities, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to successfully execute acquisitions, form joint ventures or make other strategic investments may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may, from time to time, pursue acquisitions or other strategic transactions to expand our business, enhance our technological capabilities, access new markets or achieve other strategic objectives. Such activities involve substantial risks and uncertainties across multiple stages of execution.

At the outset, we may encounter difficulties in identifying suitable targets, conducting adequate due diligence or accurately assessing the value of acquisition targets, which may result in overpayment or exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of acquired companies, including legal claims, regulatory issues or undisclosed contractual obligations. The valuation of any potential target may depend on assumptions regarding, among others, its brand recognition, historical and projected financial performance, market potential and expected synergies with our existing business, which may prove to be inaccurate. If we overestimate the value of a target or fail to identify key risks during due diligence, we may overpay for the acquisition or investment, which could negatively impact our financial performance and prospects. Even where an acquisition is completed on acceptable terms, we may face significant challenges in integrating acquired businesses, brands, operations, technologies or personnel into our existing structure. Such integration challenges may include business operation mismatches, incompatible systems or cultural differences, any of which could disrupt our business operations and divert attention of our management.

Furthermore, we cannot assure you that we will be able to realize the anticipated benefits, synergies, cost savings or operational efficiencies from any acquisition. Failure to do so may result in increased costs, asset write-offs, restructuring expenses or dilution of Shareholders’ interests. Consequently, if we fail to successfully execute or integrate any acquisition, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our legal right to use certain leased properties could be challenged or restricted.

Lessors had not provided title certificates of certain properties we leased as of the Latest Practicable Date. According to the relevant PRC laws and regulations and as advised by our PRC Legal Advisor, our rights as occupant of these properties may be adversely affected due to the absence of the relevant building ownership certificates. We cannot assure you that the landlord of these properties have the right to lease the relevant property to us. As advised

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by our PRC Legal Advisor, we may not be able to continue to use such property if the ownership of the property we have leased and/or the validity of such lease is challenged by third parties. In such a scenario we will have to relocate to other premises, which could result in additional costs. Should disputes arise due to title encumbrances to such properties or government action, we may encounter difficulties in continuing to lease such properties and may be required to relocate in the future.

We may be subject to fines for failure to register our leases.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not obtained proper lease registration for the properties we leased, primarily due to the difficulty of procuring our lessor's cooperation to register the lease. As advised by our PRC Legal Advisor, the non-registration of the property lease will not affect the validity of the lease contract and relevant legal rights under the contract, but relevant local housing authorities may require us to complete the registration within the prescribed period and we may be subject to penalties of RMB1,000 to RMB10,000 for each non-registered lease.

We may be involved in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes, which could materially and adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be involved in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes in the ordinary course of our business. We cannot assure you that we will not be involved in various legal and other disputes in the future, which may expose us to additional risks and losses. In addition, we may have to pay legal costs associated with such disputes, including fees relating to appraisal, auction, execution and legal advisory services. Litigation and other disputes may lead to inquiries, investigations and proceedings by regulatory authorities and other governmental agencies and may result in damage to our reputation, additional operating costs and diversion of resources and management's attention from our core business. The disruption of our business due to judgment, arbitration and legal proceedings against us or adverse adjudications in proceedings against our Directors, senior management or key employees may materially and adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business growth and results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in natural disasters, health epidemics and pandemics, and social disruption and other outbreaks.

Our business could be adversely affected by natural disasters, such as snowstorms, earthquakes, fires or floods, public health hazards, such as the outbreaks of widespread epidemics, public security hazards or other events, such as wars, acts of terrorism, environmental accidents, power shortages or communication interruptions. We cannot assure you that any backup systems will be adequate to protect us from the effects of natural disasters, public health and public security hazards or other events. Any of the foregoing events may give rise to interruption, breakdowns, system failures or internet failures, which may result in the loss or corruption of data, malfunctions of software and hardware, and adversely affect our ability to manufacture our products. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

RISKS RELATING TO CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN JURISDICTIONS WHERE WE OPERATE

Failure to fully adapt to changes in the economic, political and social conditions, as well as government policies, laws and regulations, and industry practice guidelines in the jurisdictions where we operate could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the economic, regulatory, political and social conditions in the country where we operate. Governments have implemented, and may continue to introduce, among others, various policies and measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. The automated manufacturing equipment industry in general is affected by macro-economic factors, including international, national, regional and local economic conditions, trade relationships, employment levels, customer demand and discretionary spending. Any changes in these factors may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Development in the legal system of certain geographic markets in which we operate could materially and adversely affect us. The legal systems in these geographic markets vary significantly from one jurisdiction to another.

Legal systems of the geographic markets where we operate vary significantly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions have a civil law system based on written statutes and others are based on common law. Unlike the common law system, prior court decisions under the civil law system may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. The legal systems of some geographic markets where we operate are consistently evolving. Laws and regulations that are recently enacted may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in such markets. In particular, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations are subject to future implementations, and the application of some of these laws and regulations to our businesses is not settled. Since local administrative and court authorities are authorized to interpret and implement statutory provisions and contractual terms, it may be difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we have in many of the geographic markets where we operate. Local courts may have discretion to reject enforcement of foreign awards or arbitration awards. These uncertainties may affect our judgment on the relevance of legal requirements and our ability to enforce our contractual rights or claims. In addition, the regulatory uncertainties may be exploited through unmerited or frivolous legal actions, claims concerning the conduct of third parties, or threats in attempt to extract payments or benefits from us.

Furthermore, many legal systems in the geographic markets where we operate are based in part on their respective government policies and internal interpretations, some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all and may have retroactive effects. There are other circumstances where key regulatory definitions are unclear, imprecise or missing, or where interpretations that are adopted by regulators are inconsistent with interpretations adopted by a court in analogous cases. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of certain policies or rules until sometime after the violation. In addition, administrative and court proceedings in certain of our geographic markets may be protracted, resulting in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. It is possible that a number of laws and regulations may be adopted or construed to be applicable to us in our geographic markets and elsewhere that could affect our businesses and operations. Scrutiny and regulations of the industries in which we operate may further increase, and we may be required to devote additional legal and other resources to addressing these regulations. Changes in current laws or regulations or the imposition of new laws and regulations in our geographic markets may slow the growth of our industries and affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, our Company and certain of our Directors and senior management have received regulatory letters (監管函) or warning letters (警示函) from relevant PRC regulatory authorities in relation to certain compliance and internal control matters. The relevant matters were primarily attributable to inadvertent oversight, have been rectified and concluded, and did not involve fraud or personal dishonesty. As advised by our PRC Legal Advisor, such regulatory letters and warning letters do not constitute administrative penalties under applicable PRC laws and regulations and are not regarded as material non-compliance. For details, please refer to “History, Development and Corporate Structure — Our A Share Listing and Reasons for the H Share [REDACTED]” and “Directors and Senior Management — Further Information about Our Directors and Senior Management” in this document. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that we will not be subject to further regulatory scrutiny or compliance-related risks in the future, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to the currency exchange regulatory system.

The conversion of RMB is subject to applicable laws and regulations in Chinese Mainland. Under the current Chinese Mainland foreign exchange control system, subject to compliance with certain procedural requirements, foreign exchange transactions under the

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current account conducted by us, including the payment of dividends, do not require advance approval from the SAFE, but we are required to present documentary evidence of such transactions and conduct such transactions at designated foreign exchange banks within Chinese Mainland that have the licenses to carry out foreign exchange business. Under existing foreign exchange regulations, following the completion of the [REDACTED], we will be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies without prior approval from the SAFE subject to compliance with certain procedural requirements. However, there is no assurance that these foreign exchange policies regarding payment of dividends in foreign currencies will continue in the future. In addition, any insufficiency of foreign exchange may restrict our ability to obtain sufficient foreign exchange for dividend payments to Shareholders or to satisfy any other foreign exchange requirements, or to capitalize our capital expenditure plans, and even our business, operating results and financial condition, may be affected.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could result in losses.

Fluctuations in exchange rates are unpredictable and may be affected by a number of factors, such as economic and political developments. It is difficult to predict how market forces may impact the exchange rates between Renminbi and foreign currencies in the future. Revaluation of Renminbi may have an adverse effect on your [REDACTED]. Fluctuations in exchange rates may also have an adverse effect on your [REDACTED] in our Shares. Furthermore, during the Track Record Period, we invested in certain structured financial products, the returns on which were linked to movements in foreign exchange rates. Therefore, such investment is exposed to currency exchange rate volatility. We may continue to enter into similar arrangements in the future, and any significant adverse movements in foreign exchange rates could result in substantial investment losses, which may in turn materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Holders of our H Shares may be subject to PRC income tax obligations.

Under the current PRC tax laws and regulations, non-PRC resident individuals and non-PRC resident enterprises are subject to different tax obligations with respect to the dividends paid to them by us and the gains realized upon the sale or other disposition of H Shares by them. Pursuant to the Circular on Questions Concerning the Collection of Individual Income Tax Following the Repeal of Guo Shui Fa [1993] No. 045 (Guo Shui Han [2011] No. 348) (關於國稅發[1993]045號文件廢止後有關個人所得稅徵管問題的通知(國稅函[2011]348號)) dated June 28, 2011 and issued by the State Tax Administration (the “SAT”), the tax rate applicable to dividends paid to Non-Chinese Resident Individual Holders of H Shares varies from 5% to 20% (usually 10%), depending on whether there is any applicable tax treaty between Chinese Mainland and the jurisdiction in which the Non-Chinese Resident Individual Holder of H Shares resides, as well as the tax arrangement between Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong. Non-Chinese Resident Individual Holders who reside in jurisdictions that have not entered into tax treaties with the PRC are subject to a 20.0% withholding tax on dividends received from us. However, pursuant to the Circular Declaring that Individual Income Tax Continues to be Exempted over Income of Individuals from Transfer of Shares (《關於個人轉讓股票所得繼續暫免徵收個人所得稅的通知》) issued by the MOF of the PRC and the SAT on March 30, 1998, gains of individuals derived from the transfer of listed shares of enterprises may be exempt from individual income tax. As of the Latest Practicable Date, the aforesaid provision has not expressly provided that individual income tax shall be collected from non-PRC resident individuals on the sale of shares of PRC resident enterprises listed on overseas stock exchanges. If such tax is collected in the future, the value of such individual holders’ [REDACTED] in our H Shares may be materially and adversely affected.

For non-PRC resident enterprises that do not have establishments or premises in the PRC, and for those who have establishments or premises in the PRC but whose income is not related to such establishments or premises, under the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》), and its implementation regulations, dividends paid by us and gains realized by such foreign enterprises upon the sale or other disposition of H Shares are typically subject to PRC enterprise income tax at a 10% rate. The Circular on Issues Relating to the Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax by PRC Resident Enterprises on

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Dividends Paid to Overseas Non-PRC Resident Enterprise Shareholders of H Shares (《關於中國居民企業向境外H股非居民企業股東派發股息代扣代繳企業所得稅有關問題的通知》) issued by the SAT, also stipulates that the withholding tax rate for dividends payable to non-PRC resident enterprise holders of H Shares shall be 10%, subject to a further reduction under a special arrangement or an applicable treaty between Chinese Mainland and the jurisdiction of the residence of the relevant non-PRC resident enterprise. Despite the arrangements mentioned above, the interpretation and application of applicable PRC tax laws and regulations are subject to the then relevant laws and regulations due to several factors, including whether the relevant preferential tax treatment will be revoked in the future such that all non-PRC resident individual holders will be subject to PRC individual income tax at a flat rate of 20%. If there is any change to applicable tax laws and rules and interpretation or application with respect to such laws and rules, the value of your [REDACTED] in our H Shares may be materially affected.

Any decrease or discontinuation of tax rebate for our exported products may have a negative effect on our profitability.

According to the Announcement on Value-Added Tax and Consumption Tax Policies for Export Businesses (《關於出口業務增值稅和消費稅政策的公告》) issued by the MOF and the SAT, which became effective on January 1, 2026, and other relevant PRC tax laws and regulations, unless otherwise provided by law, export goods and services are subject to the exemption and refund of value-added tax (“VAT”) policies. Subject to the relevant PRC laws, we are entitled to a rebate of VAT from the PRC tax authority in connection with our export sales for our products. The tax rebate comprised a refund of VAT incurred on the raw materials we used for production of our products in the PRC, which are subsequently exported to overseas countries. We cannot assure you that the PRC governmental policies on tax rebate will not change or that the current policies we enjoy will not be canceled. If there is any reduction, suspension, discontinuation or cancellation of tax rebate which may adversely affect the recoverability of our VAT recoverable, our business, financial condition and profitability would be adversely affected.

We are subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding data security and personal information protection. Actual or alleged failure to comply with data security and personal information protection laws and regulations could damage our reputation, deter current and potential users from using our offerings and subject us to significant legal, financial and operational consequences.

In recent years, government authorities across the world have been increasingly focusing on data security and personal information protection. In particular, the PRC government has enacted a series of laws and regulations on the protection of personally identifiable data in the past few years. We may be subject to laws and regulations regarding data security and personal information protection in Chinese Mainland. In addition, as we expand our global operations, our customers may leverage our product offerings outside Chinese Mainland and are thus required to comply with laws and regulations regarding data security and personal information protection in such jurisdictions. As a result, we may be required to upgrade or alter our offerings to fully comply with such laws and regulations.

The laws and regulations regarding data security and personal information protection in Chinese Mainland, as well as in other jurisdictions, are generally complex and evolving, with uncertainty as to the interpretation and application thereof. As such, we cannot assure you that our data security and personal information protection measures are, and will be, always considered sufficient under applicable laws and regulations. If we are unable to comply with the then-applicable laws and regulations or to address any data security and personal information protection concerns, such actual or alleged failure could damage our reputation, deter current and potential customers and users and could subject us to significant legal, financial and operational consequences.

On June 10, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of China 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 provides for data security obligations on entities and individuals carrying out data processing activities, introduces a

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data classification and hierarchical protection system based on the importance of data in economic and social development, as well as the degree of harm it will cause to national security, public interests or legitimate rights and interests of individuals or organizations when such data is tampered with, destroyed, leaked, or illegally acquired or used, and provides for a national security review procedure for those data processing activities which may affect national security and imposes export restrictions on certain data and information. Furthermore, certain PRC regulatory authorities issued Opinion on Severely Punishing Illegal Activities in Securities Market (the “**July 6 Opinion**”) (關於依法從嚴打擊證券違法活動的意見), which were available to the public on July 6, 2021 and further emphasized strengthening cross-border regulatory collaboration and improving relevant laws and regulations on data security, cross-border data transmission, and confidential information management, and provided that efforts will be made to revise the regulations on strengthening the confidentiality and archive management relating to the offering and listing of securities abroad, to implement the responsibility on information security of companies listed in foreign countries, and to strengthen the standardized management of cross-border information provision mechanisms and procedures.

On August 20, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of China promulgated the PRC Personal Information Protection Law (the “**PIPL**”), which came into effect in November 2021. In addition to other rules and principles of personal information processing, the PIPL specifically provides rules for processing sensitive personal information. As uncertainties remain regarding the interpretation and implementation of the PIPL, we cannot assure you that we will comply with the PIPL in all respects and regulatory authorities may order us to rectify or terminate our current business. We may also become subject to fines and/or other penalties which may have material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

On September 24, 2024, the CAC released the Network Data Security Management Regulations (the “**Data Security Regulations**”) (網絡數據安全管理條例). The Data Security Regulations stipulates that a data processor contemplating to list its securities on a stock exchange in Hong Kong which affects or may affect national security is required to apply for a cybersecurity review pursuant to relevant rules and regulations. However, the Data Security Regulations does not provide the standard to determine under which specific circumstances such listings would “affect or may affect national security.” However, we may not always be able to do so in a timely manner due to a lack of detailed implementation guides. Such uncertainties may incur high compliance costs for us and have an adverse impact on our business operations and financial results.

On December 28, 2021, the CAC and 12 other relevant PRC government authorities published the amended Cybersecurity Review Measures (網絡安全審查辦法), which became effective on February 15, 2022 and superseded and replaced the Cybersecurity Review Measures previously promulgated on April 13, 2020. According to Articles 5 and 7 of the Cybersecurity Review Measures, enterprises shall apply for cybersecurity review under the following circumstances: (1) critical information infrastructure operators (“**CIIO**”) purchasing network products in a manner which affects or may affect national security; and (2) internet platform operators holding personal information of more than one million users and seeking a foreign listing. According to Article 16 of the Cybersecurity Review Measures, the competent PRC government authority may initiate cybersecurity review if the authority believes that any network product, service or data processing activity affects or is likely to affect national security. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not been notified by any authorities of being classified as a CIIO, nor had we been involved in any investigations on cybersecurity review made by the CAC, and we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning, or sanctions in this respect. However, we cannot assure you that we will not be required to follow the cybersecurity review procedures, and if required so, whether we would be able to complete the applicable cybersecurity review procedures in a timely manner. In addition, any failure or delay in the completion of the cybersecurity review procedures or any other non-compliance or perceived non-compliance with the PRC Cybersecurity Law or related regulations may prevent us from using or providing certain products and services, and may result in fines or other penalties such as making certain required rectification, suspending our

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related business, closing our website or taking down our operations and proceedings or actions against us by PRC regulatory authorities, customers or others, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not been subject to any investigation, inspection, action or penalty from the PRC authorities or any other relevant regulatory authorities in relation to our compliance with cybersecurity and data protection laws and regulations. However, given the evolving regulatory environment in these areas, we are subject to substantial legal and economic uncertainties for our future business operations. The legal and regulatory developments could affect the way we design and deliver our offerings, our business operations, and how we and our business partners deal with data protection. We may incur substantial costs to comply with these laws and regulations, to address the needs of our customers and users relating to their own compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and to establish and maintain internal compliance policies. If we fail to effectively and timely comply with these laws and regulations and respond to relevant changes, our business operations, results of operations, financial condition and prospects will be materially and adversely affected.

Moreover, different regulatory bodies in Chinese Mainland, including among others, the MIIT, the CAC and the Ministry of Public Security have enforced laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, information security, data security and personal information protection with various standards and applications. We may from time to time be required to rectify or further improve our measures regarding cybersecurity, information security, data security and personal information protection. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, information security, data security and personal information protection, or any failure or perceived failure of our business partners to do so, or any failure or perceived failure of our employees to comply with our internal control measures, may result in negative publicity and legal proceedings or regulatory actions against us, and could result in fines, revocation of licenses, suspension of relevant operations or other legal or administrative penalties, which may in turn damage our reputation, discourage our current and potential customers and subject us to fines and damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. To the extent we expand our business to any overseas market, we may become subject to additional or new laws and regulations regarding cybersecurity, information security, data security and personal information protection in foreign jurisdictions, which may result in additional expenses to us and subject us to potential liability and negative publicity. We expect that these areas will receive greater attention and focus from regulators and attract continued or greater public scrutiny and attention going forward, which could increase our compliance costs and subject us to heightened risks and challenges regarding cybersecurity, information security, data security and personal information protection. If we are unable to manage these risks, we could become subject to penalties, fines, suspension of business and revocation of required licenses, and our reputation and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

You may have limited resources in effecting service of legal process and enforcing judgments against us, our Directors and senior management.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Chinese Mainland and a majority of our assets and subsidiaries are located in Chinese Mainland. A majority of our Directors and senior management reside within Chinese Mainland. The assets of these Directors and senior management also may be located within Chinese Mainland. It may not be possible for [REDACTED] to effect service of process upon us or those persons inside the Chinese Mainland or to enforce against us or them in Chinese Mainland any judgments obtained from non-PRC courts.

Chinese Mainland does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts in the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan or other countries. On January 18, 2019, the Supreme People’s Court and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government signed the Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition and

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Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters by the Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (《關於內地與香港特別行政區法院相互認可和執行民商事案件判決的安排》) (the “**New Arrangement**”). The New Arrangement was issued on January 25, 2024 and came into effect on January 29, 2024, seeking to establish a mechanism with greater clarity and certainty for recognition and enforcement of judgments in a wider range of civil and commercial matters between Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and mainland China. Under the New Arrangement, any party concerned may apply to the relevant Chinese Mainland or Hong Kong court for recognition and enforcement of the effective judgments in civil and commercial cases, subject to the conditions set forth in the New Arrangement. However, we cannot assure you that all final judgments will fully fall into the scope of New Arrangement and thus be recognized and effectively enforced by the relevant Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong court.

Payment of dividends is subject to restrictions under PRC law.

Under PRC law, dividends may be paid only out of distributable profits. Distributable profits are defined as our profits after taxes as determined under PRC Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“**GAAP**”) less any recovery of accumulated losses and appropriations to statutory and other reserves that we are required to make. As a result, we may not have sufficient, if any, distributable profits to enable us to make dividend distributions to our Shareholders in the future, including periods for which our financial statements indicate that our operations have been profitable. Any distributable profits not distributed in a given year are retained and available for distribution in subsequent years. Moreover, because the calculation of distributable profits under PRC GAAP is different from the calculation under IFRSs in certain respects, our subsidiaries may not have distributable profits as determined under PRC GAAP, even if they have profits for that year as determined under IFRSs, or vice versa. Accordingly, we may not receive sufficient distributions from our subsidiaries. Failure by our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us could have a negative impact on our cash flow and our ability to make dividend distributions to our Shareholders in the future, including those periods in which our financial statements indicate that our operations have been profitable.

RISKS RELATED TO THE [REDACTED]

We will be concurrently subject to [REDACTED] and regulatory requirements of Chinese mainland and Hong Kong.

As our A Shares are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and our H Shares will be [REDACTED] on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, we will be required to comply with the applicable [REDACTED] rules and other regulatory regimes of both jurisdictions unless an exemption is available or a waiver has been obtained. Accordingly, we may incur additional costs and resources to ensure our compliance with the [REDACTED] rules of both jurisdictions. Under current laws and regulations in Chinese Mainland, without the approval from the relevant regulatory authorities, our H Shares and A Shares are neither interchangeable nor fungible. There is no [REDACTED] or settlement between the H Share and A Share markets. With different [REDACTED] characteristics, the H Share and A Share markets have divergent [REDACTED] volumes, liquidity and [REDACTED] bases, as well as different levels of retail and institutional [REDACTED] participation. As a result, the [REDACTED] performance of our H Shares and A Shares may not be comparable. Nonetheless, fluctuations in the price of our A Shares may adversely affect the price of our H Shares, and vice versa. Due to the different characteristics of the H Share and A Share markets, the historical prices of our A Shares may not be indicative of the performance of our H Shares. Therefore, you should not place undue reliance on the trading history of our A Shares when making your [REDACTED] decision in our H Shares.

The price and [REDACTED] volume of our H Shares may be subject to significant volatility in response to various factors beyond our control, including the general market conditions of securities in Hong Kong and elsewhere in the world.

The [REDACTED] price of our H Shares may be volatile and could fluctuate widely in response to factors beyond our control, including general market conditions of the securities markets in Hong Kong, and elsewhere in the world. In particular, the performance and fluctuation of the market prices of other companies with business operations located mainly

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in Chinese Mainland that have listed their securities in Hong Kong may affect the volatility in the price of and [REDACTED] volumes for our H Shares. Some of these companies have experienced significant volatility, including significant price declines after their initial public offerings. The trading performances of the securities of these companies at the time of or after their offerings may affect the overall [REDACTED] sentiment towards Chinese Mainland-based companies listed in Hong Kong and consequently may impact the [REDACTED] performance of our H Shares.

Future sales or perceived sales of substantial amounts of our H Shares in the [REDACTED] could have a material adverse impact on the prevailing [REDACTED] of our H Shares and our ability to raise additional capital in the future, or may result in dilution of your shareholding.

The [REDACTED] of our H Shares could decline as a result of future sales of a substantial number of our H Shares or other securities relating to our H Shares in the [REDACTED], or the issuance of new shares or other securities, or the perception that such sales or issuances may occur. Future sales, or anticipated sales, of substantial amounts of our securities, including any future offerings, could also adversely affect our ability to raise capital at a specific time and on terms favorable to us. In addition, our shareholders may experience dilution in their holdings if we issue more securities in the future. New shares or shares-linked securities issued by us may also confer rights and privileges that take priority over those conferred by the H Shares. Certain numbers of the Shares controlled by our Single Largest Shareholder are subject to certain lock-up periods beginning on the date on which [REDACTED] in our Shares commences on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. We cannot assure you that our Single Largest Shareholder will not dispose of any Shares he may own now or in the future after the expiry of the lock-up periods. Market sale of Shares by the Single Largest Shareholder and the availability of these Shares for future sale may have a negative impact on the [REDACTED] of our Shares. In addition, while [REDACTED] shares in the [REDACTED] are not subject to any restrictions on the disposal of the H Shares they [REDACTED], they may have existing arrangements or agreement to dispose part or all of the H Shares they hold immediately or within certain period upon completion of the [REDACTED] for legal and regulatory, business and market, or other reasons. Such disposal may occur within a short period or any time or period after the [REDACTED]. Any sale of the H Shares [REDACTED] by such [REDACTED] pursuant to such arrangement or agreement could adversely affect the [REDACTED] of our H Shares and any sizeable sale could have a material and adverse effect on the [REDACTED] of our H Shares and could cause substantial volatility in the [REDACTED] volume of our H Shares.

The interests of our Single Largest Shareholder may not be aligned with the interests of other Shareholders.

Immediately upon the completion of the [REDACTED], (excluding the 2,342,668 A Shares held by our Company as Treasury Shares assuming that the [REDACTED] is not exercised and no other changes are made to the issued share capital of our Company between the Latest Practicable Date and the [REDACTED]), our Single Largest Shareholder will control a substantial portion of the voting rights at our general meetings. Our Single Largest Shareholder will, through his voting power at Shareholders' meetings and its delegates on the Board, have significant influence over our business and affairs, including decisions in respect of mergers or other business combinations, acquisition or disposition of assets, issuance of additional Shares or other equity securities, timing and amount of dividend payments, and our management. Our Single Largest Shareholder may not act in the best interests of our minority Shareholders. This concentration of ownership may also discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our Company, which could deprive our Shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for the Shares as part of a sale of our Company and may significantly reduce the price of our H Shares.

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Our historical dividends may not be indicative of our future dividend policy, and there can be no assurance whether and when we will pay dividends in the future.

We have declared dividends in the past. We protect our Shareholders’ interest by ensuring a consistent dividend policy. There is no assurance that we will be able to declare or distribute dividends of any amount in any year in the future. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends are subject to the discretion of our Directors, after taking into account various factors, including but not limited to our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows, capital expenditure requirements, market conditions, our strategic plans and prospects for business development, regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends and other factors as our Directors may deem relevant, and subject to the approval at Shareholders’ meeting. Any declaration and payment as well as the amount of dividends will be subject to our constitutional documents and the applicable PRC laws and regulations. No dividend shall be declared or payable except out of our profits and reserves lawfully available for distribution. Our historical dividends should not be taken as indicative of our dividend policy in the future.

You should not place any reliance on any information released by us in connection with the listing of our A Shares on Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

As our A Shares are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, we have been subject to periodic reporting and other information disclosure requirements in Chinese Mainland. As a result, from time to time, we publicly release information relating to us on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or other media outlets designated by the CSRC. However, the information announced by us in connection with our A Shares listing is based on regulatory requirements of the securities authorities, industry standards and market practices in Chinese Mainland, which are different from those applicable to the [REDACTED]. The presentation of financial and operational information for the Track Record Period disclosed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or other media outlets may not be directly comparable to the financial and operational information contained in this document. Therefore, prospective [REDACTED] in our H Shares should be reminded that, in making their [REDACTED] decisions as to whether to purchase our H Shares, they should rely only on the financial, operating and other information included in this document. By applying to purchase our H Shares in the [REDACTED], you will be deemed to have agreed that you will not rely on any information other than that contained in this document and any formal announcements made by us in Hong Kong with respect to the [REDACTED].

You should read the entire document carefully and only rely on the information included in this document to make your [REDACTED] decision, and we strongly caution you not to rely on any information contained in press articles or other media coverage relating to us, our Shares or the [REDACTED].

We strongly caution our [REDACTED] not to rely on any information contained in press articles or other media regarding us, our Shares and the [REDACTED]. Prior to the publication of this document, there may be press and media coverage regarding the [REDACTED] and us. Such press and media coverage may include references to certain information that does not appear in this document, including certain operating and financial information and projections, valuations and other information. We have not authorized the disclosure of any such information in the press or media and do not accept any responsibility for any such press or media coverage or the accuracy or completeness of any such information or publication. We make no representation as to the appropriateness, accuracy, completeness or reliability of any such information or publication. To the extent that any such information is inconsistent or conflicts with the information contained in this document, we disclaim responsibility for it and our [REDACTED] should not rely on such information.

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Certain facts, forecasts and other statistics in this document obtained from official government sources have not been independently verified and may not be reliable.

Certain facts, forecasts and other statistics in this document are derived from various official government resources. We believe that the sources of the said information are appropriate sources for such information and have taken reasonable care in extracting and reproducing such information. We have no reason to believe that such information is false or misleading or that any fact has been omitted that would render such information false or misleading. Nevertheless, information from official government sources has not been independently verified by us, the Sole Sponsor, the [REDACTED] the [REDACTED], the [REDACTED], and the [REDACTED] or any of their respective affiliates or advisers. Further, we cannot assure our [REDACTED] that they are stated or compiled on the same basis or with the same degree of accuracy as similar statistics presented elsewhere. In all cases, our [REDACTED] should consider carefully how much weight or importance should be attached to or placed on such facts or statistics.