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SUMMARY OF EXEMPTIONS AS A FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER IN THE U.S.

As required by Rule 19C.14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, set forth below is a summary of the exemptions from obligations under U.S. securities laws and Nasdaq rules that we enjoy as a foreign private issuer in the U.S.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE [REDACTED]

Exemptions from Nasdaq rules

Foreign private issuers are exempted from certain corporate governance requirements of Nasdaq. Foreign private issuers are permitted to follow home country practice, i.e. for us, the practice of the Cayman Islands, in lieu of such corporate governance requirements, as long as they disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those required under the Nasdaq listing standards and explain the basis for the conclusion that the exemption is applicable. Specifically, we currently follow our home country practice that (i) does not require us to hold an annual meeting of shareholders no later than one year after the end of our fiscal year, (ii) does not require us to seek shareholder approval for adopting or materially amending our share incentive plans, (iii) does not require a majority of our board of directors to be independent directors, and (iv) does not require compensation committee and nomination committee of our board of directors to be solely composed of independent directors. There are no other significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by U.S. domestic companies under Nasdaq rules. However, we undertake that we will (i) hold an annual general meeting every year after the [REDACTED] and (ii) put forth a resolution at the First GM to be convened within six months of the [REDACTED] to amend our Articles of Association to provide for an annual general meeting every year, even though there may not be any resolutions to be approved by the shareholders at such meetings. See "Waivers and Exemptions – Requirements Relating to the Articles of Association of our Company" for further details.

Exemptions from SEC rules and regulations under U.S. federal securities laws

Foreign private issuers are exempted from Regulation FD under the U.S. Exchange Act. Regulation FD provides that when a domestic U.S. issuer, or someone acting on its behalf, discloses material nonpublic information to certain persons (including securities analysts, other securities market professionals, and holders of the issuer's securities who could reasonably be expected to trade on the basis of the information), it must make simultaneous public disclosure of that information (in the case of intentional disclosure) or prompt public disclosure (in the case of non-intentional disclosure). However, the SEC expects foreign private issuers to conduct themselves in accordance with the basic principles underlying Regulation FD.

Section 16 of the U.S. Exchange Act does not apply to foreign private issuers. Therefore, directors, executive officers and 10% beneficial owners of foreign private issuers are not required to file Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the SEC, and are not required to disgorge to the issuer any profits realized from any non-exempt purchase and sale, or non-exempt sale and purchase, of the issuer's equity securities or security-based swap agreements within a period of less than six months.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE [REDACTED]

Foreign private issuers are exempt from the SEC's rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements under the U.S. Exchange Act, which specify the procedures and required documentation for soliciting shareholder votes. Accordingly, foreign private issuers are not required to disclose certain information in their annual proxy statements, such as whether the work of any compensation consultant has played any role in determining or recommending the form or amount of executive and director compensation has raised a conflict of interest, and, if so, the nature of the conflict and how it is being addressed.

Foreign private issuers are also not required under the U.S. Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as domestic U.S. issuers with securities registered under the U.S. Exchange Act. As a result, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they would under the U.S. Exchange Act rules applicable to domestic U.S. issuers. Unlike domestic U.S. issuers, foreign private issuers are not required to file quarterly reports (including quarterly financial information) on Form 10-Q. They also are not required to use Form 8-K for current reports, and instead furnish (not file) current reports on Form 6-K with the SEC.

Annual reports on Form 10-K by domestic U.S. issuers are due within 60, 75, or 90 days after the end of the issuer's fiscal year, depending on whether the company is a "large accelerated filer," a "accelerated filer," or a "non-accelerated filer." By contrast, the deadline for foreign private issuers to file annual reports on Form 20-F is four months after the end of their fiscal year covered by the annual reports.