
REGULATORY OVERVIEW

PRC LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Our Group’s subsidiaries in the PRC are required to comply with a number of PRC laws and regulations to carry out our operating activities. The major relevant laws and regulations applicable to the operations and business of our Group’s subsidiaries in the PRC during the Track Record Period are set out below:

Laws and regulations on foreign investment

The establishment, operation and management of corporate entities in the PRC are governed by the PRC Company Law (《中華人民共和國公司法》), which was promulgated on 29 December 1993, became effective on 1 July 1994 and was last amended on 26 October 2018, and the Regulation of the PRC on the Administration of the Registration of Market Entities (《中華人民共和國市場主體登記管理條例》), which was promulgated on 27 July 2021 and became effective on 1 March 2022. According to the aforesaid laws and regulations, companies are generally classified into two categories: limited liability companies and companies limited by shares. Foreign invested limited liability companies are also governed by the aforesaid laws and regulations unless otherwise specified in the relevant laws regarding foreign investment. These include but are not limited to the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國外商投資法》) (the “**Foreign Investment Law**”) which was promulgated on 15 March 2019 and became effective on 1 January 2020, Regulation for Implementing the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國外商投資法實施條例》) which was promulgated on 26 December 2019 and became effective on 1 January 2020 and the Measures for the Reporting of Foreign Investment Information (《外商投資信息報告辦法》) (the “**Reporting Measures**”), which was promulgated on 30 December 2019 and became effective on 1 January 2020. According to the Foreign Investment Law, the treatment accorded to foreign investors and their investments shall be no less favourable than that accorded to domestic investors and their investments at the stage of investment access. According to the Reporting Measures, a foreign investor or a foreign-invested enterprise shall report investment information by submitting initial report, changing report, deregistration report, annual report, etc.

Any investments conducted by the foreign investors and enterprises in the PRC shall be subject to the Provisions on Guiding the Orientation of Foreign Investment (《指導外商投資方向規定》), which was promulgated on 11 February 2002 and became effective on 1 April 2002, and Special Management Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment (《外商投資准入特別管理措施(負面清單)》) (the “**Negative List**”), which was promulgated on 27 December 2021 and became effective on 1 January 2022. The said regulations enumerate prohibited, restricted and encouraged industries in relation to foreign investment. Restrictions on foreign investment have been further loosened under the Negative List, and our current business is not prohibited or restricted by or subject to any administrative measures stipulated in the Negative List.

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

Laws and regulations on overseas [REDACTED]

On 17 February 2023, the CSRC released the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (《境內企業境外發行證券和上市管理試行辦法》) and the relevant supporting guidelines (collectively, the “**Listing Trial Measures**”) which took effect on 31 March 2023. The Listing Trial Measures is formulated to regulate overseas [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] activities by domestic companies, either in direct or indirect form (hereinafter referred to as “**overseas [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]**”). The Listing Trial Measures not only list out the circumstances where overseas [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is forbidden, but also set out the conditions for determining the overseas [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in indirect form. Any domestic company that is deemed to conduct overseas [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] activities shall file with the CSRC in accordance with the Listing Trial Measures.

Pursuant to Listing Trial Measures, any overseas [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] conducted by an issuer that meets both of the following conditions shall be determined as indirect overseas [REDACTED] by PRC domestic companies: (i) 50% or more of any of the issuer’s operating revenue, total profit, total assets or net assets as documented in its audited consolidated financial statements for the most recent fiscal year is accounted for by the domestic companies; and (ii) the main parts of the issuer’s business activities are conducted in the PRC, or its main places of operations are within the PRC, or the senior managers in charge of its operation and management are mostly PRC citizens or domiciled in the PRC. The determination as to whether or not an overseas [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] by domestic companies is indirect, shall be made on a substance over form basis. Domestic companies that seek to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in overseas markets shall fulfill the filing procedures with and report relevant information to the CSRC, and the filing shall be submitted within three business days after the application for an initial [REDACTED] is submitted.

Laws and regulations on taxation

Enterprise Income Tax

Pursuant to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》) (the “**EIT Law**”) promulgated on 16 March 2007, last amended and became effective on 29 December 2018, the income tax rate for both domestic and foreign-invested enterprises is 25%, and the existing tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatments which had been enjoyed by foreign-invested enterprises were abolished unless otherwise specified. Enterprises established outside the PRC whose “*de facto* management bodies” are located in the PRC are considered as “resident enterprises” and are subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate for their global income.

Pursuant to the EIT Law, enterprise income tax shall be levied at the reduced rate of 15% for certain high-tech enterprises. Pursuant to the Measures for the Administration of the Certification of High-tech Enterprises (《高新技術企業認定管理辦法》) which became effective on 1 January 2016, the qualification of a high-tech enterprise that has been accredited shall be valid for a period of three years from the date of issuance of the certificate and an eligible high-tech enterprise is entitled to the tax preferences from the year when the high-tech enterprise certificate is issued. As our subsidiary, Guangzhou Shenghui, obtained the high-tech enterprise certificate issued in December 2020, it is entitled to the preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2020 to 2022. Our

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

subsidiaries, Guangxi Shenghui and Guangzhou Xinhui, which without the high-tech enterprise certificate, shall pay enterprise income tax at the rate of 25%.

Value-added Tax

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulations on Value-added Tax of the PRC (《中華人民共和國增值稅暫行條例》) (the “**Provisional Regulations on VAT**”), which was promulgated on 13 December 1993, became effective on 1 January 1994 and was last amended on 19 November 2017, and its implementation rules, all entities and individuals engaged in the sales of goods, provision of processing, repairs and replacement services, sales of services, intangible properties or real estates, and the importation of goods within the territory of the PRC shall pay value-added tax (“**VAT**”). VAT payable is calculated as “output VAT” minus “input VAT”. The rate of VAT is 6% for taxpayers selling services or intangible assets unless otherwise specified, and the rate of VAT on small-scale taxpayers shall be 3% unless otherwise specified by the State Council.

Withholding tax on dividends

Pursuant to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and the Implementation Rules of PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例》) promulgated on 6 December 2007, effective on 1 January 2008 and amended on 23 April 2019, non-resident enterprises which have not set up institutions or premises in the PRC, or where the institutions or premises are set up but the income has no actual relationship with such institutions or premises shall be subject to the withholding tax rate of 10% on its income derived from the after-taxed profit of its subsidiary.

Pursuant to the Arrangement between the Mainland of China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion With Respect To Taxes On Income (《內地和香港特別行政區關於對所得避免雙重徵稅和防止偷漏稅的安排》) signed on 21 August 2006 and implemented from 1 January 2007, if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a foreign investor residing in Hong Kong and owns at least 25% of the capital of a PRC enterprise, our profit derived by the foreign investor residing in Hong Kong from its PRC enterprise is subject to the tax rate of 5%.

Pursuant to the Circular of the SAT on Relevant Issues relating to the Implementation of Dividend Clauses in the Tax Agreements (《國家稅務總局關於執行稅收協定股息條款有關問題的通知》), which was promulgated and became effective on 20 February 2009, all of the following requirements shall be satisfied where a fiscal resident of the other party to a tax agreement needs to be entitled to such tax agreement treatment as being taxed at a tax rate specified in the tax agreement for the dividends paid to it by a PRC resident company: (a) such a fiscal resident who receives the dividends should be a company as provided in the tax agreements; (b) owner’s equity interests and voting shares of the PRC resident company directly owned by such a fiscal resident reaches a specified percentage; and (c) the equity interests of the PRC resident company directly owned by such a fiscal resident,

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

at any time during the twelve months prior to receiving of the dividends, reach a percentage specified in the tax agreements.

Pursuant to the Announcement of the SAT on Issuing the Measures for Non-resident Taxpayers' Enjoyment of Treaty Benefits (《國家稅務總局關於發佈〈非居民納稅人享受協定待遇管理辦法〉的公告》), which was promulgated on 14 October 2019 and became effective on 1 January 2020, if the non-resident taxpayers are qualified for enjoying treaty benefits through self-assessment, they may enjoy such benefits when they or their withholding agent file tax returns. Meanwhile, they shall collect and retain relevant materials for review and accept the follow-up management of tax authorities.

Laws and regulations on labour and insurance

Labour

Enterprises in the PRC are subject to the PRC Labour Law (《中華人民共和國勞動法》) (the "PRC Labour Law"), the PRC Labour Contract Law (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法》) (the "PRC Labour Contract Law"), the Implementations Regulations of the PRC Labour Contract Law (《中華人民共和國勞動合同法實施條例》) and the Interim Provisions on Labour Dispatch (《勞務派遣暫行規定》), as well as other related regulations, rules and provisions issued by the relevant governmental authorities from time to time for such enterprises' operations in the PRC. The PRC Labour Contract Law, which was promulgated on 29 June 2007, became effective on 1 January 2008 and was amended on 28 December 2012, provides stricter requirements in human resources management in terms of signing labour contracts with employees, stipulating probation and violation penalties, dissolving labour contracts, paying remuneration and economic compensation, use of labour dispatch, as well as social security premiums.

Pursuant to the PRC Labour Law and the PRC Labour Contract Law, enterprises shall enter into labour contracts if they are to establish labour relationships with the employees. Enterprises shall fully perform their respective obligations according to the stipulations of the labour contract with the employees, and shall provide wages, which shall not be lower than the local minimum wage standards, to such employees and are required to establish labour safety and sanitation systems, strictly abide by the PRC rules and standards and provide the relevant training to the employees. Pursuant to the Interim Provisions on Labour Dispatch, employers may employ dispatched workers in temporary, auxiliary or substitutable positions only and shall strictly control the number of dispatched workers employed which shall not exceed 10% of the total number of its workers.

Pursuant to Provisions on Minimum Wages (《最低工資規定》) which was promulgated on 20 January 2004 and became effective on 1 March 2004, the minimum wage standards shall apply to the employees who have established labor relationships with the employers. The standards appear in two forms, namely, the standard of monthly minimum wage, which applies to full-time employees, and the standard of hourly minimum wage, which applies to non-fulltime employees. Different administrative areas within a province, autonomous

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

region or municipality directly under the Central Government may adopt different standards of minimum wages.

Social insurance and housing provident fund

The requirements on PRC enterprises relating to social insurance shall mainly be governed by the PRC Social Insurance Law (《中華人民共和國社會保險法》) promulgated on 28 October 2010, effective on 1 July 2011 and amended on 29 December 2018, the Provisional Regulations on the Collection of Social Insurance Fees (《社會保險費徵繳暫行條例》) promulgated and effective on 22 January 1999 and amended on 24 March 2019, the Regulations on Work-Related Injury Insurance (《工傷保險條例》) promulgated on 27 April 2003, effective on 1 January 2004 and amended on 20 December 2010, the Regulations on Unemployment Insurance (《失業保險條例》) promulgated and effective on 22 January 1999 and the Provisional Measures on Insurance for Maternity of Employees (《企業職工生育保險試行辦法》) promulgated on 14 December 1994 and effective on 1 January 1995. Pursuant to aforesaid laws and regulations, employers in the PRC shall conduct registration of social insurance with the competent authorities and make contributions to the basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance and maternity insurance for their employees.

Pursuant to the Administrative Regulations on Housing Provident Funds (《住房公積金管理條例》), which was promulgated by State Council and became effective on 3 April 1999 and was last amended on 24 March 2019, a unit (including a foreign-invested enterprise) shall undertake the registration with the administrative centre of housing provident funds and pay the funds for their staff. The unit shall contribute to the fund at a rate of not less than 5% of the employee's average monthly salary in the previous year.

Pursuant to Notice on Temporary Reduction and Exemption of Social Insurance Premiums Payable by Enterprises (《關於階段性減免企業社會保險費的通知》) promulgated and effective on 20 February 2020 and Notice on Extending the Implementation Period of the Temporary Reduction and Exemption of Social Insurance Premiums Payable by Enterprises and Other Issues (《關於延長階段性減免企業社會保險費政策實施期限等問題的通知》) promulgated and effective on 22 June 2020, as of February 2020, relative authorities outside Hubei province may, based on how they are affected by COVID-19 and the affordability of funds, exempt micro, small and medium-sized enterprises from employers' contributions to the premiums of three social insurances until the end of December 2020, and may reduce by half the employers' contributions made by large enterprises and other entities participating in the social insurance other than government organs and public institutions, to the premiums of three social insurances until the end of June 2020.

Laws and regulations on environmental cleaning and maintenance

Enterprises engaging in environmental cleaning and maintenance in the PRC are mainly governed by Regulations on the Administration of City Appearance and

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

Environmental Sanitation (《城市市容和環境衛生管理條例》), which was promulgated by the State Council on 28 June 1992, became effective on 1 August 1992 and was last amended on 1 March 2017, and Administrative Measures for Urban Living Garbage (《城市生活垃圾管理辦法》), which was promulgated on 28 April 2007, became effective on 1 July 2007 and was amended on 4 May 2015. Pursuant to Administrative Measures for Urban Living Garbage, an enterprise engaging in commercial clearing, collection and transportation of urban living garbage shall obtain a licence for such activities. Those who engage in such business activities without approval shall be ordered by the competent department to stop the illegal acts and impose a fine. Provisions of Guangzhou for the Administration of City Appearance and Environmental Sanitation (《廣州市市容環境衛生管理規定》) promulgated and effective on 18 May 2020 also provides that enterprises engaging in such business activities without permission shall be ordered to rectify within a time limit and be imposed a fine of not less than RMB5,000 but not more than RMB20,000.

Laws and regulations on Road Transport

Pursuant to the Regulations of the PRC on Road Transport (《中華人民共和國道路運輸條例》) (the “**Road Transport Regulations**”) last amended on 29 March 2022, any individuals and institutions that apply for the operation of freight transportation (OFT) shall (i) have vehicles that are relevant to and qualified for their operations; (ii) engage in drivers who meet the requirements as described in the Road Transport Regulations; and (iii) establish improved management systems for safe operations. Anyone who intends to engage in the OFT other than the transport of dangerous cargoes shall file an application to the county-level road transport authority. If approved, the said authority shall issue the road transport operation license to the applicant and issue vehicle operation licenses to the applicant for vehicles that are used for transport. Anyone who engages in the road transport operation without the road transport operation license will be ordered to cease the operation, and illegal gains shall be confiscated and a fine shall be imposed.

Laws and regulations on production safety and environmental protection

Production safety

Pursuant to the Production Safety Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國安全生產法》), which was promulgated on 29 June 2002, last amended on 10 June 2021 and became effective on 1 September 2021, entities shall meet the relevant requirements such as providing their employees with education and training programmes on work safety to ensure that the employees are familiar with the relevant rules and systems for work safety and safe operating procedures. Besides, entities shall make sure that the employees acquire the necessary knowledge about work safety, have mastered the skills of safe operating for their own posts, understand the emergency handling measures for accidents, and are aware of their own work safety. In addition, special operation workers of an entity must receive special training on safe operation as required by the state and may take their posts only after obtaining a corresponding qualification.

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

Environmental protection

Pursuant to the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國環境保護法》) promulgated on 26 December 1989, amended on 24 April 2014 and became effective on 1 January 2015, all entities and individuals shall have the obligation to protect environment; and enterprises shall prevent and reduce environmental pollution and ecological disruption and assume liabilities for damage caused by them. An enterprise which causes environmental pollution and discharges materials which endanger the public shall implement environmental protection methods and procedures for their business operations. Besides, an enterprise will be ordered to make corrections or be fined if it discharges pollutants illegally. If the enterprise refuses to do so, it shall be subject to consecutive penalties on a daily basis based on the original punishment amount, starting from the day following the date when it is ordered to make corrections.

Laws and regulations on construction labour service

Pursuant to Provisions on the Administration of Qualifications of Construction Enterprises (《建築業企業資質管理規定》) promulgated on 26 June 2007, amended on 13 September 2016 and became effective on 20 October 2016, an enterprise shall meet the conditions to apply for the qualification of construction enterprise and shall engage in construction activities within the scope permitted by its qualification. The qualification of the construction labour service, which shall be licensed by the competent housing and urban-rural construction department of the PRC government where the enterprise is registered, is one of the qualifications of construction enterprise and it does not include several types or grades. Pursuant to Circular on Printing and Distributing the Reform Programme of the Qualification Management System for Construction Enterprises (《關於印發建設工程企業資質管理制度改革方案的通知》) promulgated by Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC and effective on 30 November 2020, the qualification of the construction labour service shall be changed into professional operation qualification and enterprises engaging in construction labour service shall go through the formalities for record-filing instead of examination and approval.

Laws and regulations on mergers and acquisitions and overseas listings

The Regulations on Merger and Acquisition of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors (《關於外國投資者併購境內企業的規定》) (the "M&A Rules") were promulgated by six PRC governmental and regulatory agencies including MOFCOM and the CSRC on 8 August 2006, became effective on 8 September 2006 and were amended on 22 June 2009. Pursuant to the M&A Rules, a foreign investor is required to obtain necessary approvals when it (a) acquires the equity of a domestic enterprise so as to convert the domestic enterprise into a foreign-invested enterprise; (b) subscribes for the increased capital of a domestic enterprise so as to convert the domestic enterprise into a foreign-invested enterprise; (c) establishes a foreign-invested enterprise through which it purchases the assets of a domestic enterprise and operates these assets; or (d) purchases the assets of a domestic enterprise, and then invests such assets to establish a foreign-invested enterprise.

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

A special purpose vehicle (the "SPV"), formed for listing purposes and controlled directly or indirectly by PRC companies or individuals, shall obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such SPV's securities on an overseas stock exchange, especially in the event that the SPV acquires shares of or equity interests in the PRC companies in exchange for the shares of offshore companies.

Laws and regulations on foreign exchange

The Foreign Exchange Administration Rules of the PRC (《中華人民共和國外匯管理條例》) (the "Rules") were promulgated by the State Council on 29 January 1996, became effective on 1 April 1996 and were amended respectively on 14 January 1997 and 5 August 2008. Pursuant to the Rules, RMB is freely convertible for payments of current account transactions in general, such as trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions and dividend payments, but is not freely convertible for capital account transactions, such as capital transfer, direct investment, investment in securities, derivative products or loans, unless prior approval by the competent authorities for the administration of foreign exchange is obtained.

Pursuant to the Notice of the SAFE on Reforming the Management Mode of Foreign Exchange Capital Settlement of Foreign Investment Enterprises (《國家外匯管理局關於改革外商投資企業外匯資本金結匯管理方式的通知》) (Hui Fa No.19 [2015]) promulgated on 30 March 2015, effective on 1 June 2015 and partially repealed on 30 December 2019, foreign-invested enterprises shall be allowed to settle their foreign exchange capitals on a discretionary basis. The proportion of voluntary settlement of foreign exchange capital of foreign invested enterprises is currently determined as 100% and foreign invested enterprises can also use their foreign exchange capital according to the system of foreign exchange settlement upon payment.

Pursuant to the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning the Reform and Regulation of the Administrative Policies of the Conversion under Capital Items (《國家外匯管理局關於改革和規範資本項目結匯管理政策的通知》) (Hui Fa No.16 [2016]) (the "Circular No.16") promulgated by the SAFE and effective on 9 June 2016, all enterprises including foreign invested enterprises are allowed to convert 100% (subject to future adjustment at the discretion of SAFE) of the foreign currency capital in their capital accounts into RMB at their own discretion without providing various supporting documents. However, to use the converted RMB, an enterprise still needs to provide supporting documents and go through the review process with the banks for each withdrawal. A negative list with respect to the usage of the capital and the RMB proceeds through the aforementioned settlement procedure is set forth under Circular No.16.

Pursuant to Circular 37 and Circular 13, domestic residents (including domestic institutions and resident individuals) are required to register with the competent local branch of SAFE before they make contribution to any offshore SPVs with legitimate holdings of domestic or overseas assets or interests. The foreign exchange registration procedure for direct investment is delegated to local banks which, after reviewing the

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

documents submitted by a foreign-invested enterprise, will complete the registration through the online Capital Account Information System managed by SAFE.

Laws and regulations on property

Pursuant to the Civil Code of the PRC (《中華人民共和國民法典》), which was promulgated on 28 May 2020 and became effective on 1 January 2021, the owner of a real property or movable property has the rights to possess, use, seek profits from and dispose of the real property or movable property according to law.

Pursuant to the Administrative Measures for Commodity House Leasing (《商品房屋租賃管理辦法》) which was promulgated on 1 December 2010 and became effective on 1 February 2011, the lessor and the lessee shall enter into a lease contract in accordance with law. Within 30 days after signing the lease contract, parties of the contract shall carry out the registration with the competent real estate administration authority where the leased property is located. Those who fail to register may be ordered to rectify the failure within the specified time or are otherwise fined by the relevant authorities.

Laws and regulations on intellectual property

Trademark

Pursuant to the Trademark Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國商標法》), which was promulgated on 23 August 1982, became effective on 1 March 1983 and was last amended on 23 April 2019, and Regulation on the Implementation of the Trademark Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國商標法實施條例》), which was promulgated on 3 August 2002, became effective on 15 September 2002 and was last amended on 29 April 2014, a trademark registrant shall be entitled to the exclusive right to use the registered trademark and such right is limited to the trademark registered and the goods approved to be covered by the trademark. A registered trademark shall be valid for 10 years starting from the date of registration and is renewable if a trademark registrant intends to continue using the registered trademark upon expiry of its validity period. Any of the following acts shall constitute an infringement upon the right to the exclusive use of a registered trademark: (a) using a trademark which is identical with the registered trademark on the same kind of commodities without a licence from the registrant of that trademark; (b) using a trademark which is similar to the registered trademark on the same kind of commodities or using a trademark which is identical with or similar to the registered trademark on the similar commodities without a licence from the registrant of that trademark, which easily leads to confusion; (c) selling commodities that infringe upon the right to the exclusive use of a registered trademark; (d) forging, manufacturing without authorisation the marks of a registered trademark of others, or selling the marks of a registered trademark forged or manufactured without authorisation; (e) altering a registered trademark and putting the commodities covered with the altered trademark into the market without the consent of the registrant of that trademark; (f) providing convenience for the infringement of the right to the exclusive use of a registered trademark deliberately, or assisting others to carry out

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

such infringement; and (g) causing other damages to the right to the exclusive use of a registered trademark of another person.

Patent

Pursuant to the Patent Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國專利法》), which was promulgated on 12 March 1984, last amended on 17 October 2020 and became effective on 1 June 2021, and the Implementation Rules of the Patent Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國專利法實施細則》) promulgated on 15 June 2001 and last amended on 9 January 2010, to be granted a patent, the invention or the utility model shall be novel, inventive and practically applicable. Generally, only one patent right will be granted for each invention and utility model. The patent right for inventions shall be valid for 20 years from the date of application, while the patent right for utility models shall be valid for 10 years from the date of application. A patentee shall pay an annual fee beginning with the year in which the patent is granted. Any exploitation of the patent without the authorisation of the patentee constitutes an infringing act.

Copyright

Pursuant to the Copyright Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國著作權法》), which was promulgated on 7 September 1990, last amended on 11 November 2020 and became effective on 1 June 2021, copyrights include personal rights such as the right of publication and the right of attribution as well as property rights such as the right of production and the right of distribution. Reproducing, distributing, performing, projecting, broadcasting or compiling a work or communicating the same to the public via an information network without permission from the owner of the copyright thereof, unless otherwise specified, shall constitute infringements of copyrights. The infringer shall, according to the circumstances of the case, undertake to cease the infringement, take remedial action, and offer an apology, pay damages, etc. to the copyright owner.

Domain names

Measures for the Administration of Internet Domain Names (《互聯網域名管理辦法》), which was promulgated on 24 August 2017 and became effective on 1 November 2017, and the Implementing Rules on Registration of China Country Code Top-level Domain Names (《國家頂級域名注冊實施細則》), which was promulgated and became effective on 18 June 2019, regulated Internet domain name services and its operation and maintenance, supervision and administration and other related activities within the territory of the PRC.