
RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider all of the information in this Document, including the risks and uncertainties described below, before making an investment 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 adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In any such case, the market price of our H Shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. 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 the section headed “Forward-Looking Statements” in this Document.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS

We generate the majority of our revenue from a limited number of key customers.

We generate a substantial portion of our revenue from a limited number of key customers. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, revenue from our five largest customers amounted to RMB38,878.3 million, RMB45,282.2 million and RMB56,707.4 million, accounting for 83.3%, 83.1% and 81.1% of our revenue in the respective year, and sales to our largest customer, Customer/Supplier A, amounted to RMB33,136.2 million, RMB31,512.3 million and RMB34,566.5 million, accounting for 71.0%, 57.8% and 49.5% of our revenue in the respective year.

If these key customers do not continue to transact with us on scales or terms similar to historical levels, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively affected. In particular, these key customers’ products are characterized by rapidly evolving technologies that innovate product features or adoption of new or alternative technologies each time a new product is introduced or an existing product is upgraded. In addition, we enter into framework agreements with these customers, and the agreements do not specify the number of products these customers will purchase from us in any given year or contain minimum purchase requirements. Product sales are confirmed with purchase orders rather than framework agreements. The loss of or reduction in any key customer’s business as a result of our inability to meet the product specifications, to adopt new technologies, our exclusion from a key product development cycle or for any other reason may materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Moreover, against the backdrop of geopolitical tension and the uncertainties surrounding the international trade, many brand companies are in the process of diversifying their supply chain away from China. For example, Customer/Supplier A is reported to move its complete device assembly service to countries such as Vietnam and India. There can be no assurance that this customer will not decrease their purchase order from us due to transportation cost or other considerations. See “Business — Our Customers — Our Top Five Customers” for further details. Furthermore, we may be required to make substantial capital investment outside of China, which entails additional risk as detailed in “— Our business is subject to legal, regulatory, political, economic, commercial and other risks associated with conducting operations in various jurisdictions.”

RISK FACTORS

If (i) there is any reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from one or more of our key customers due to a reduction in their product sales or for any other reason, (ii) one or more of our key customers select our competitors’ products; (iii) we lose one or more of our key customers and are not able to obtain additional or alternative customers that can replace the lost sales volume and profit or (iv) any of our key customers fails to make timely payment for our products, our financial condition and results of operations may experience material fluctuations and our sales may decline.

Even though we have a diverse and large customer base, given the significant order volume of our key customers, we anticipate that we may continue to generate a substantial part of our revenue from a limited number of key customers in the foreseeable future. If our relationships with these customer are not sustained or do not develop, we may not be able to continue to generate revenue and profit from these customers on scales that are comparative to historical levels, or at all.

We may be subject to the risks associated with international trade policies, export controls and economic sanctions, geopolitics and trade protection measures.

We operate within a global supply chain and our products were sold globally as part of various end products. As such, we face risks associated with international trade regulations and geopolitical developments.

Recent trade tensions, such as the ongoing U.S.-China trade dispute, have led to high tariffs, export controls and other restrictive measures targeting high-technology goods, semiconductors and electronics. Regarding tariffs, in February 2025, the president of the United States imposed 20% tariffs (the “**fentanyl tariffs**”) on Chinese goods. On April 2, 2025, the president of the United States imposed a 10% across-the-board tariff on all imports from the U.S.’s trading partners, along with additional country-specific tariffs for various countries (the “**Reciprocal Tariffs**”, as adjusted from time to time, and, together with the above-mentioned tariffs, the “**Additional US Tariffs**”). The United States and China are engaging in trade discussions, and on May 12, 2025, the United States stated that they would lower the Reciprocal Tariffs on China to 10% for 90 days. The fentanyl tariffs still remain in place. Therefore, the total Additional US Tariffs on China would be 30% while the Reciprocal Tariffs are lowered during the 90 days. On May 28, 2025, the U.S. Court of International Trade ruled that the Additional US Tariffs exceeded the president’s legal authority. However, that decision is being appealed. The international tariff policies are rapidly evolving, and the final outcome, including whether the Current US Tariffs can be implemented as proposed, is highly uncertain. The Additional US Tariffs may increase the price of the end products imported to the U.S. market and reduce their competitiveness. Our customers who import the products may wish to pass the additional tariff on to us, their other suppliers or their customers. Even if the tariff is not passed on to us, the reduced competitiveness of our customers’ end products could lead to reduction or cancellation of their purchase orders from us.

Regarding U.S. export controls, in October 2022, the Bureau of Industry and Security (“**BIS**”) issued an interim final rule (the “**BIS October 2022 IFR**”) to limit China’s access to advanced computing integrated circuits, supercomputers and advanced semiconductor manufacturing. In October 2023, the BIS released another interim final rule (the “**BIS October 2023 IFR**”) that updated and expanded the restrictions from the BIS October 2022 IFR (together with the BIS’s

RISK FACTORS

April 2024 interim final rule, the “**BIS 2022/23 IFRs**”). Among other measures, the BIS 2022/23 IFRs added certain advanced and high-performance computing integrated circuits and related computer commodities to the Commerce Control List, imposing new or expanded license requirements for items subject to the U.S. Export Administration Regulations (“**EAR**”) intended for use in developing or producing supercomputers, advanced node integrated circuits, and advanced semiconductor manufacturing equipment in certain jurisdictions, including China. Most recently, in December 2024, the BIS issued an interim final rule (the “**BIS December 2024 IFR**”) to further limit China’s access to advanced computing integrated circuits and advanced semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

In addition to the restrictions introduced above, the BIS also maintains lists of individuals and entities subject to enhanced export control restrictions. One such list, the Entity List, includes foreign persons on whom specific trade restrictions are imposed, such as businesses, research institutions, government and private organizations, individuals, and other legal entities. In recent years, the United States has added an increasing number of entities, including several hundreds in China, to the Entity List and other restricted or prohibited parties’ lists. Due to the sudden and unpredictable nature of these decisions, it is challenging to foresee developments in this area. The United States has recently strengthened export control and economic sanctions on China, including adding certain PRC entities or individuals onto Entity List and other sanctions lists that limit their access to certain U.S.-origin goods, software, and technologies, items that contain certain portions of U.S.-origin goods, software or technologies, and foreign direct products of certain U.S.-origin software, technologies or equipment.

These policies have introduced uncertainties to global supply chains, limited access to critical raw materials and components, and increased production and compliance costs for companies operating in affected industries. For instance, restrictions on the export of specific technologies or materials to certain regions could disrupt our ability to procure key inputs or supply solutions to customers in affected markets, causing operational delays or interruptions. If these trade restrictions or geopolitical tensions escalate, we may face additional risks such as reduced access to key markets, strained customer relationships and loss of market opportunities.

Increased compliance costs and operational challenges arising from adhering to complex export control regulations and sanctions could still strain our resources. Tariffs, quotas and local content rules may further raise production costs, impacting the profitability and competitiveness of our solutions. As the Entity List and other sanctions and export control laws and regulations, including the EAR’s De Minimis Rule and the Foreign Direct Product Rules, continue to evolve, future sanctions and export controls may significantly impact our business relationships with some of the key customers or suppliers. If we fail to promptly secure alternative customers or sources of supply on acceptable terms, our business may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, dealing with customers or suppliers that are subject to export control or sanctions may pose significant risks to our business. These risks include potential disruptions in our supply chain, legal and regulatory compliance challenges, and the possibility of financial penalties. We have no control over the countries, regions, or destinations to which the customers will sell and/or export their end products. If the export sales of the customers’ end solutions are restricted, prohibited or made

RISK FACTORS

subject to any export controls or economic sanctions imposed by any jurisdictions, the customers’ demand in our solutions may decline, and, as a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our revenue and cost of sales are subject to foreign exchange fluctuations.

Certain of our trade receivables and trade payables, as well as a substantial portion of our revenue and cost of sales, are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of our Group, being RMB, which exposes our Group to foreign exchange risks. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, our non-RMB denominated revenue accounted for 81.8%, 67.5% and 58.7% of our total revenue, respectively, with US dollars denominated revenue accounting for 80.4%, 65.9% and 57.5% of our total revenue. Meanwhile, our non-RMB denominated procurement accounted for 60.1%, 54.3% and 46.6% of our total cost of sales, with US dollars denominated procurement accounting for 35.5%, 34.6% and 31.5% of our total cost of sales. Any significant fluctuations in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and RMB may materially and adversely affect our results of operations. Specifically, if the RMB strengthened 10% against the U.S. dollar, we would have recorded RMB551.2 million, RMB586.9 million and RMB854.9 million less of profit for the year in 2022, 2023 and 2024. In particular, Renminbi has experienced volatility against the U.S. dollar, driven by a combination of macroeconomic factors, geopolitical tensions and divergent monetary policies between China and the United States. After the imposition of the recent additional tariffs on exports from China to the U.S. starting in April 2025 (the “**New Tariffs**”), the Renminbi has fluctuated significantly against the U.S. dollar and any future appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would make our products more expensive in U.S. dollar terms, thereby reducing our price competitiveness and demand. Conversely, a significant depreciation could inflate the cost of imported materials or capital equipment denominated in foreign currencies, impacting our cost structure. In addition, potential changes in U.S. monetary policy, may lead to a stronger U.S. dollar. This could further amplify exchange rate volatility, create capital outflow pressures in other markets including China, and affect investor sentiment or funding costs for Chinese companies operating internationally.

In 2022, 2023 and 2024, we incurred net foreign exchange gains of RMB231.5 million, RMB59.5 million and RMB193.2 million. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations, and we cannot assure you that we will not incur any net exchange loss in the future. While we have actively managed our currency risks, such measures may not be effective or economically feasible under all circumstances. For further details on foreign currency risk exposures and related sensitivity test, see Note 41 of Appendix I to this Document.

We purchase our major raw materials from a selected number of key suppliers.

Procurement of our major raw materials is essential to our operations. Glass, in particular, accounted for a substantial portion of our raw material purchases during the Track Record Period. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, purchases from our five largest suppliers were RMB9,033.5 million, RMB17,224.6 million and RMB26,064.7 million, representing 23.7%, 37.4% and 43.6% of our total cost of sales in the respective periods. In addition, purchases from our largest supplier were RMB6,198.4 million, RMB7,665.7 million and RMB14,372.7 million in 2022, 2023 and 2024,

RISK FACTORS

representing 16.2%, 16.7% and 24.1% of our total cost of sales in the respective periods. See “Business — Raw Materials and Supply Chain” for further details. Any deterioration in or termination of our relationship with these key suppliers or interruptions in their operations could adversely affect our supply chain and production capabilities.

The stability of our key suppliers’ operations and strategies is subject to a number of factors beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that our suppliers’ management measures would prevent supply chain disruptions. Disruptions to our key suppliers’ financial or operational health, changes in business priorities, or external factors such as geopolitical tensions, regulatory changes or market conditions may impact their ability to supply materials. If we fail to procure such raw materials in a timely manner or on reasonable terms, our product quality, production capacity and profit margins could be adversely affected. Identifying qualified alternative suppliers is a time-consuming and costly process, with no guarantee of success. Any delays or inefficiencies in securing alternatives could lead to production interruptions, increased costs or failure to fulfill customer orders, adversely affecting our reputation and market competitiveness.

Our growth and profitability depend on general economic conditions and the level of consumer spending.

Our results of operations depend significantly on general economic conditions and consumer spending. Consumer spending is affected by a number of economic and other factors beyond our control, such as interest rates, conditions in the real estate and mortgage markets, unemployment rates, labor and healthcare costs, access to credit, consumer confidence, and other macroeconomic factors affecting the spending behaviour of consumers. Economic uncertainty and other related factors may exacerbate negative trends in consumer spending and may cause consumers to postpone or refrain from purchasing consumer electronics or smart vehicles, which in turn will negatively affect our customers’ demands for our products and therefore adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Similarly, our operating results are affected by cyclicalities, either directly or indirectly, in the various industries we serve including consumer electronics and smart vehicles. These industries are highly competitive and to a large extent driven by end-user markets. Fluctuations in price and demand within these industries could lead to reduced sales and declining prices for the end products, which will in turn affect our revenue and profit margins. As a result of the foregoing factors, we may experience fluctuations in our results of operations and financial performance.

Specifically, many of our customers in the consumer electronics and smart vehicles industries face intense competition and constant pressure to cut the selling prices of their end products. Accordingly, many of our customers expect ongoing production cost reductions and increased production efficiencies. If we are not able to meet such expectations, our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects will be adversely affected.

RISK FACTORS

Our future success depends on our ability to successfully produce new products and effectively manage our growth.

Our product development efforts are customized pursuant to the requests of our customers as we often develop new end products together with our customers. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to develop and market products and manufacturing processes which meet changing customer needs and to successfully respond to technological changes in manufacturing processes in a cost-effective and timely way. Many of our products have relatively short product life cycles due to frequent new product launches by our customers, rapidly changing technologies and evolving industry standards. In addition, we may devote resources with our customers in the research and development of new end products that do not enter into markets due to changes in market trends, and we cannot assure you that we and our customers will successfully develop new end products through our research and development efforts. We also cannot assure you that we will be able to keep pace with technological changes taking place in the market. Failure to do so or delay in reacting to the technological changes could have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In order to grow our business, we need to maintain and expand our relationships with our customers, suppliers and other third parties and establish new business relationships. We will also be required to improve our existing or implement additional operational and financial systems, procedures and controls and increase production capacity and output. We cannot assure you that our current and planned operations, personnel, systems, internal procedures and controls will be adequate to support our future growth. In addition, the success of our growth strategies depends on a number of internal and external factors, such as market acceptance of our products, raw material costs, our ability to increase production capacity and output and our ability to develop and sell new products. If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, we may not be able to take advantage of market opportunities, execute our business strategies or respond to competitive pressures.

Our research and development efforts are not guaranteed to yield the results we anticipate.

In order to maintain our competitive position and continue to grow our business, we need to continuously develop and introduce innovative products for our existing and potential customers. The markets of consumer electronics and smart vehicles are characterized by continuous technological developments and innovation to address increasingly complex and diverse consumer needs. Accordingly, we emphasize our research and development activities, which require considerable human resources and capital investment. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, our research and development expenses amounted to RMB2,105.0 million, RMB2,316.6 million and RMB2,784.8 million, accounting for 4.5%, 4.3% and 4.0% of our revenue in the respective years. The year-over-year increases in our research and development expenses during the Track Record Period were primarily due to our strengthened research and development efforts to keep up with the latest trends and technologies in our market. However, we cannot assure you that these efforts will be successful or produce our anticipated results.

RISK FACTORS

Even if our research and development efforts are successful, we may not be able to apply the technologies we developed to introduce new products or upgrade production processes in time to capture the first-mover advantage, or at all.

If our production capacity is not adequate, our capability to satisfy customer demand could be hindered.

If our production capacity is not adequate to meet the overall market demand for our products, especially if we experience increased demand for our products as we grow our customer base and expand our product offerings, our ability to deliver products to our customers on a timely basis will be affected. Similarly, if we are not able to meet the overall demand for our products or demand for any of our specific products in particular, especially if the production in any of our production centers is disrupted in the future or during periods when we experience high demand for some or all of our products, our ability to satisfy our customers’ demands will be affected. Under these circumstances, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. In the future, as our business grows, we may need to expand our production capacity through various measures, including the construction of new production centers. We cannot assure you that our new premises will be ready in time or our production capacity will otherwise be successfully expanded. A number of factors could delay our expansion plans or increase our costs, including (i) failure to raise sufficient funds to establish and maintain working capital to operate our business at the new premises, (ii) failure to obtain environmental and regulatory approvals, permits or licenses from the relevant government authorities in a timely manner, (iii) failure to find new sites for our production centers, (iv) shortage or late delivery of building materials and production equipment resulting in late delivery of the premises for occupancy and use, (v) various factors affecting construction progress and resulting in late delivery of the premises for occupancy and use and (vi) technological changes, capacity expansion or other changes to our plans for the new premises necessitated by changes in market conditions.

Failure to expand our production capacity could hinder our capacity to satisfy customer demand and growth prospects. Furthermore, if market demand declines in the future, we may not be able to recoup the costs incurred for the construction of new premises and the maintenance of expanded production capacity. A delay in or cancellation of our expansion plans could also subject us to disputes with various counterparties, including general contractors and sub-contractors, equipment suppliers, financiers and relevant government authorities. As a result, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

If we experience operational disruption or machinery breakdown in our production facilities, our inventory level and production schedule may be adversely affected.

Our success and reputation depend on our ability to deliver quality products to our customers on time and in required quantities, which in turn relies on the proper and reliable functioning of our production processes. Our production processes rely on the stable operation of our production facilities, particularly machinery and equipment for key processes. Any operational disruption or machinery breakdown could directly impact our production schedules and stock levels, hindering our ability to meet customer orders in a timely manner, thus affecting customer satisfaction.

RISK FACTORS

Operational disruptions or machinery breakdowns in our production facilities may arise from unexpected incidents or catastrophic events, including natural disasters, fires, technical or mechanical failures, power shortages, explosions, labor strikes, epidemics, loss of licenses, certifications or permits, changes in governmental planning for the underlying land, and regulatory developments. Additionally, instability or shortages in electricity supply could halt production activities, causing delays in fulfilling customer orders. In the event of such disruptions, maintaining production volumes and ensuring sufficient stock levels to meet customer demands could be challenging. Identifying and securing alternative facilities or machinery in a timely and cost-effective manner may not always be feasible. Delays in resuming normal operations could also affect the quality and schedule of product deliveries, potentially impacting customer satisfaction and damaging our reputation. Any prolonged suspension of operations or significant disruptions in our production processes could materially and adversely affect our business operations.

If we experience increases in labor costs, shortage of labor or deterioration in labor relations, our production costs may be affected.

Labor costs have been fluctuating and may rise in the future. Our staff costs accounted for 28.0%, 21.7% and 19.3% of our total revenue in 2022, 2023 and 2024. Labor cost increases may cause our production costs to increase, and we may not be able to pass on such increase to our customers. We also cannot assure you that we will not experience any shortage of labor. Any such shortage could hinder our ability to maintain our production schedules and maintain or expand our business operations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We seek to maintain favorable labor relations with our employees as we believe that our long-term growth depends on the expertise, experience and development of our employees. For details of our employee training efforts and welfare, see “Business — Employees.” However, we cannot assure you that we will not have any labor disputes in the future. Any deterioration of our labor relations could result in disputes, strikes, claims, legal proceedings and reputational damage, labor shortages that disrupt our business operations, as well as loss of experience, know-how and trade secrets.

Future operating results depend upon our ability to obtain raw materials in sufficient quantities on commercially reasonable terms from third-party suppliers.

Raw materials are the largest component of our total cost of sales. The raw materials that we mainly use in the manufacturing of our products are glass, metal, ceramics and sapphire. We procure certain of these raw materials from third-party suppliers. The prices of these materials are susceptible to significant fluctuations due to supply and demand trends in the commodities markets, transportation costs, government regulations and tariffs, geopolitical events, changes in currency exchange rates, price controls, the economic climate and other unforeseen circumstances. Our supply agreements for raw materials may allow pricing adjustments depending on the contract. Our results of operations could be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain adequate supplies of high quality raw materials in a timely manner at reasonable prices, or if there are significant increases in the costs of raw materials that we could not pass on in full to our customers.

RISK FACTORS

We rely on the timely supply of raw materials in order to carry out our production plans as scheduled. Any delays or disruptions in such supplies from our suppliers may have a material and adverse impact on our ability to meet our customers’ demands for our products on time. In addition, any natural or man-made disasters or other unanticipated catastrophic events, including adverse weather, fires, technical or mechanical difficulties, storms, explosions, earthquakes, strikes, acts of terrorism, wars and outbreaks of pandemics could impair the operations of our suppliers and impede our ability to manufacture and deliver our products to our customers in a timely manner.

Many raw materials, including those that are available from multiple sources, are at times subject to industry-wide shortages and significant commodity pricing fluctuations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to extend or renew the agreements that we have entered into for the supply of raw materials on similar terms, or at all. The effects of global or regional economic conditions on our suppliers could also affect our ability to obtain raw materials, and we remain subject to significant risks of supply shortages and price increases, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are not able to fully comply with present or future environmental, safety and occupational health laws and regulations, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our business is subject to certain laws and regulations relating to environmental, safety and occupational health matters. See “Business — Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance.” Under these laws and regulations, we are required to maintain safe production conditions and protect the occupational health of our employees. However, we cannot assure you that we will not experience any material accidents or worker injuries in the course of our production process in the future, or that our risk management measures could effectively mitigate the relevant risks and help us navigate the complex and evolving regulatory environment. Changes in existing ESG-related laws and regulations or the promulgation of new ESG-related laws and regulations may increase our compliance costs, and if we fail to comply with such ESG-related laws and regulations, our business, results of operations and financial performance may be adversely affected.

In addition, our production process produces hazardous wastes, such as heavy metals, and pollutants, such as wastewater. The disposal of hazardous waste and the discharge of pollutants from our production operations into the environment may give rise to liabilities that may require us to incur costs to remedy such discharge. We cannot assure you that all situations that will give rise to material environmental liabilities will be discovered, or any environmental laws adopted in the future will not materially increase our operating costs and other expenses. Should the authorities impose stricter environmental protection standards and regulations in the future, we cannot assure you that we will be able to comply with such new regulations at reasonable costs, or at all. Any increase in production costs resulting from the implementation of additional environmental protection measures or failure to comply with new environmental laws or regulations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

If our products do not meet our customers’ quality standards, our business and financial condition may be negatively impacted.

If we are unable to provide products that meet our customers’ demands on a timely basis, our relationships with our customers will be negatively impacted, and, if we are unable to repair these relationships by increasing our customers’ confidence in us, we may lose our customers. Furthermore, our customers conduct quality check and inspection of our structural parts and modules when they receive these products, and they can return or exchange products that do not meet their quality standards. If we experience a high level of product returns or exchanges, our business and financial condition may be negatively impacted. Similarly, for our complete device assembly where we offer a warranty period, if we receive a large number of warranty claims, our business and financial condition may be negatively impacted.

We face intense competition in the global precision manufacturing industry.

The global precision manufacturing industry in which we operate are highly competitive and include hundreds of companies with widely varying levels of engineering expertise and sophistication, some of which have achieved substantial market shares. General competition in our industries is characterized by price competition and rapid technological changes.

We compete with different companies, depending upon the type of product and geographic area. Some of our competitors may have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases and greater financial, sales and marketing, production, distribution, technical and other resources and experience than we do. Our competitors’ greater size in some cases may provide them with a competitive advantage with respect to production costs due to economies of scale and their ability to purchase raw materials and utilities at lower prices. In addition, our competitors may be able to devote greater resources to the research and development of technologies, processes and products that are more effective than ours. They may also adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer demand and requirements. Our failure to maintain our competitive position with respect to technological advances, to adapt to changing market conditions or to otherwise compete successfully with existing or new competitors may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Investment in new business strategies, acquisitions and other forms of business integration could disrupt our ongoing business and present risks not originally contemplated, and we may be unable to realize the anticipated benefits, synergies, cost savings or efficiencies from acquisitions.

We have invested, and may invest in the future, in new business strategies or acquisitions. Endeavors of such kinds are inherently risky, and future ventures of such nature may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of our management from current business operations, greater than expected liabilities and expenses, inadequate return of capital and unidentified issues not discovered in our due diligence.

RISK FACTORS

We may incur significant acquisition, administrative and other costs in connection with such transactions, including costs related to the integration of acquired businesses. These costs may include unanticipated costs or expenses, including post-closing asset impairment charges and legal, regulatory or contractual costs. In addition, upon completion of an investment or acquisition, we may allocate significant resources to the integration of the acquired business into our existing business to realize synergetic benefits. The integration process involves certain risks and uncertainties, some of which are outside our control, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to realize the anticipated benefits, synergies, cost savings or efficiencies. We may also experience difficulties integrating any investments, acquisitions or partnerships into our existing business and operations.

Our expansion into new products and services may not yield the intended results.

Our future success also depends on our ability to expand into new markets by developing new product lines and services or developing new materials to upgrade our existing products. Expanding into new product lines and materials requires us to commit substantial resources to research and develop the technologies required to manufacture these new products and make substantial capital expenditures in new manufacturing facilities and equipment. The manufacturing of new and technologically advanced products involves a complex and uncertain process requiring high levels of innovation and highly skilled engineering and development personnel, as well as the accurate anticipation of technological and market trends. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify, develop, manufacture and market new products successfully, if at all, or on a timely basis. We also may not be able to develop the underlying core technologies necessary to manufacture these new products and enhancements. In addition, we cannot assure you that the developed and marketed products will be well received by customers. If we fail to successfully develop and market these new products, our future revenue growth may not meet our expectations.

Furthermore, we are planning to increase our production capacity by setting up additional production lines or upgrading our existing production lines. For details, see “Future Plans and Use of [REDACTED].” In connection with such planned increase in our production capacity, we may incur higher depreciation and amortisation expenses from property, plant and equipment in the future. In addition, we cannot assure you that there will be sufficient market demand for our products to fully utilize our increased production capacity. If our increased production capacity is not fully utilized, or if we incur higher-than-expected depreciation and amortisation expenses, our business operations and financial condition may be adversely impacted.

Failure to collect our trade receivables or other receivables in a timely manner may adversely affect our liquidity.

We may not be able to collect our trade receivables in a timely manner, and we may face difficulty collecting receivables for reasons beyond our control, such as customers delaying payment past the relevant credit periods granted or being unable to pay us when payments are due. We had total trade receivables of RMB9,153.5 million, RMB9,436.9 million and RMB11,006.5 million as of December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024, of which 5.2%, 4.7% and 3.6% were past due. In addition, we had other receivables of RMB140.6 million, RMB151.1 million and RMB141.2

RISK FACTORS

million as of December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024. Our other receivables primarily represent deposits, intercompany transactions, receivable on employee security benefits and lease receivables and are also subject to potential impairment. Any significant delay or default in our collection of trade receivables or other receivables may impose pressure on our cash flow and working capital and reduce the pool of available financial resources relative to our expectations and expenditure plans, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may require additional funding to finance our operations, which may not be available on terms acceptable to us.

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and the anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for the next 12 months. We may, however, require additional cash resources to finance our continued growth or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. To the extent that our funding requirements exceed our financial resources, we will be required to seek additional financing or to defer planned expenditures. We may not be able to obtain additional funds on terms acceptable to us, or at all. In addition, our ability to raise additional funds in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including our future financial condition, results of operations, general market conditions for capital raising and debt financing activities and economic, political and other conditions in the markets in which we operate.

Furthermore, if we raise additional funds by incurring debt, we may be subject to various covenants under the relevant debt instruments. Servicing such debt obligations could also be burdensome to our operations. If we fail to service our debt obligations or are unable to comply with any of these covenants, we could be in default under such debt obligations and our liquidity and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Any impairment of goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

As of December 31, 2024, our goodwill amounted to RMB2,970.1 million. We test the goodwill and intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis and when events occur or circumstances change that indicate that the fair value of the reporting unit may be below its carrying amount. Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to inherent uncertainties and changes in estimates and assumptions regarding revenue growth rates, capital expenditures, working capital requirements, tax rates, benefits associated with a taxable transaction and synergies available to market participants. Declines in market conditions, a trend of weaker than anticipated financial performance of our reporting units, a decline in our share price for a sustained period of time or an increase in the market-based weighted average cost of capital, among other factors, are indicators that the carrying value of our goodwill may be impaired. Any impairment of our goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

We received government grants and preferential tax treatment during the Track Record Period, and any discontinuation of government grants or preferential tax treatment or any change in the relevant policies may adversely affect our financial performance and results of operations.

We received government grants and preferential tax treatment under relevant preferential tax policies during the Track Record Period. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, several of our subsidiaries were accredited as “High New Tech Enterprise” during the Track Record Period and were therefore entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15%. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, we received government grants of RMB492.5 million, RMB759.0 million and RMB224.8 million.

We may not be able to continue to enjoy similar government grants and preferential tax treatment in the future as they are non-recurring in nature. The discontinuation of any of our government grants or current tax treatments could adversely impact our net income and materially increase our tax obligations. Government grants and preferential tax treatments are subject to review of authorities and may be adjusted or revoked at any time in the future. We cannot guarantee that government grants and preferential tax treatments to which we and certain of our subsidiaries are currently entitled would be successfully renewed. There can be no assurance that the local tax authorities will not, in the future, change their position and discontinue any of our current tax treatments, potentially with retrospective effect.

There is uncertainty about the applicability or recoverability of our deferred tax assets, which may affect our financial position in the future.

We had deferred tax assets of RMB1,251.8 million, RMB1,187.2 million and RMB1,387.2 million as of December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024. We recognise deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of any unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that our management determines that it is probable that we will generate future taxable profit against which such deferred tax assets can be utilised. See Note 4 to the Accountant’s Report set out in Appendix I for further details on our accounting policy with respect to deferred tax assets and on the movements of our deferred tax assets during the Track Record Period. Such determination requires significant judgment from our management on the tax treatments of certain transactions as well as assessment on the probability, timing and adequacy of future taxable profits for the deferred tax assets to be recovered. If such judgments turn out to be imprecise, we may need to adjust our tax provisions accordingly. In addition, when we utilise deferred tax assets against our future taxable profit, we charge them to our income statement accordingly, which in turn would decrease our profit for the year for such future period. Furthermore, we cannot predict any future movements in our deferred tax assets and to what extent they may affect our financial position in the future. Any of these events may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

Our patents and other non-patented intellectual properties are valuable assets, and if we are unable to protect them from infringement, our business prospects may be harmed.

Our success will depend in part on our ability to obtain and maintain trade secrets and patent protection for our technologies, processes and products as well as to successfully enforce our intellectual property rights and to defend our intellectual properties against third-party challenges. In the event that our issued patents and patent applications do not adequately provide coverage for our technologies, processes or products, we would not be able to exclude others from developing or utilizing these technologies, processes and products. Furthermore, the degree of future protection of our proprietary rights is uncertain because legal means may not adequately protect our rights or permit us to gain or keep our competitive advantage.

As our technologies and production methods or processes involve unpatented, proprietary technologies, processes, know-how or data, we primarily rely on trade secret protection and agreements to safeguard our interests. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. While we use reasonable efforts to protect our trade secrets, including requiring our employees and suppliers who may have access to trade secrets to enter into confidentiality agreements or other agreements including confidentiality provisions with us, such persons may unintentionally or willfully disclose our information to competitors. In addition, confidentiality agreements or other agreements including confidentiality provisions may not be enforceable or provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure. It may be difficult to prove or enforce a claim that a third party had illegally obtained and used our trade secrets. In addition, our competitors may independently develop technologies that are equivalent to our trade secrets, in which case, we would not be entitled to enforce our trade secrets and our business could be harmed.

We may encounter future litigation by third parties based on claims that our technologies, processes or products infringe the intellectual property rights of others or that we have misappropriated the trade secrets of others. We may also initiate lawsuits to defend the ownership of our inventions and our trade secrets. It is difficult, if not impossible, to predict how such disputes would be resolved. Litigation relating to intellectual property rights is costly and diverts technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Furthermore, we may not be able to prevail in any such litigation or proceeding. A determination in an intellectual property litigation or proceeding that results in a finding of non-infringement by others to our intellectual property or an invalidation of our patents may result in the use by competitors of our technologies or processes and sale by competitors of products that resemble our products.

Any failure or perceived failure to comply with data privacy and security laws could subject us to potential liabilities.

We collect and store business and transaction data generated during or in connection with our business operations, including our business and transactions with our customers, suppliers and business partners. The secure maintenance of such data is critical. We process data in compliance with the applicable legal requirements to ensure data security. Our operations are subject to a variety of laws and regulations concerning data privacy and security. Failure to comply with the increasing number of data protection laws in the PRC, as well as the data security and privacy laws

RISK FACTORS

in other jurisdictions where we operate, could result in significant reputational damage and adversely affect our business performance. To ensure compliance with evolving data privacy laws, regulations and standards, it will be necessary to maintain robust internal control and risk management policies, which will require substantial commitment of resources and efforts. The unauthorized access, loss, or misuse of data could lead to increased security costs, damage to our reputation, regulatory proceedings, litigation, fines, investigations, remediation efforts, indemnification expenditures, and disruptions to our business activities. Such incidents may also result in additional costs associated with defending against legal claims. Concerns from our customers, employees, and third parties, even if unfounded, may also have a detrimental impact on our reputation and operations.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our senior management, and our ability to attract and retain key employees.

Our future success depends substantially on the continued services of our senior management. If one or more members of our senior management are unable or unwilling to continue serving in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them readily, if at all. As a result, our business may be severely disrupted, and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and retain new officers. In addition, if any member of our senior management joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose some of our customers and more importantly, our trade secrets. We protect our trade secrets by entering into confidentiality agreements, which contain the non-competition clauses, with each member of our senior management. However, we cannot assure you that, if any disputes arise between our senior management and us, these confidentiality clauses could be adequately enforced in our favour.

Our success also depends to a significant extent on the skills and efforts of our key managerial, technical and other employees and upon our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel. We compete with other manufacturing companies for technical and other skilled employees, and the competition for such employees is intense. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to attract and retain qualified employees essential to our growth. The loss of the services of these key employees or the inability to attract or retain qualified employees could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our business may be impacted by political events, war, terrorism, public health issues, natural disasters and other business interruptions.

War, terrorism, geopolitical uncertainties, public health issues and other business interruptions could cause damage or disruption to international commerce and the global economy, and thus could have a material adverse effect on us, our customers and suppliers. Our business operations are subject to interruption by, among others, natural disasters, whether as a result of climate change or otherwise, fire, power shortages and other industrial accidents, terrorist attacks and other hostile acts, labor disputes, public health issues, demonstrations or strikes, and other events beyond our control. Such events could decrease demand for our products, make it difficult or impossible for us to make and deliver products to our customers, or to receive materials from our suppliers, and

RISK FACTORS

create delays and inefficiencies in our supply chain. In the event of a natural disaster or major public health issue, we could incur significant losses, require substantial recovery time and experience significant expenditures in order to resume operations.

During the Track Record Period, we sold certain products to a customer on the Entity List.

During the Track Record Period, we sold products including back covers and middle frames for smartphones and other consumer electronics to a certain customer on the U.S. Bureau of Industry and Security’s Entity List (the “**Entity List**”). Items subject to the EAR are restricted from being supplied to this customer without a license. Under the EAR, a non-U.S.-produced item is subject to the EAR if it meets the “De minimis” Rule, where U.S.-origin controlled items incorporated or bundled exceed a certain ratio, or the Foreign Direct Product Rule, where certain U.S.-controlled software or technologies are used during the production process.

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, all the products we provided to this customer were manufactured in China and did not meet the “De minimis” Rule or the Foreign Direct Product Rule. Therefore, after consulting with our legal advisor on this issue, we believe that the products we sold to this customer during the Track Record Period were not subject to the EAR and we can sell these products to this customer without any U.S. export control license.

Our sales may be influenced by seasonality.

Our results of operations are affected by seasonal fluctuations in the demand for consumer electronics and smart vehicles, which in turn influence our customers’ demands for our products. We usually experience higher sales volume in the fourth quarter of a year due to increased shopping activities during the holiday season. Accordingly, various aspects of our operations, including sales, production utilization, working capital and operating cash flows, are exposed to the risks associated with seasonal fluctuations in the demand for our products, and our quarterly or half year results may not reflect our full year results.

Our business is subject to legal, regulatory, political, economic, commercial and other risks associated with conducting operations in various jurisdictions.

We derive a significant portion of our revenue overseas. Accordingly, we have faced and continue to face numerous risks, including legal, regulatory, political, economic, commercial and other risks associated with conducting operations in various jurisdictions, any of which could negatively affect our financial performance. These risks include the following:

- legal, regulatory, political, economic and commercial instability and uncertainty;
- changes in foreign tax rules, regulations and other requirements, such as changes in tax rates and statutory and judicial interpretations of tax laws;
- changes in international trade policies and regulations including those in relation to economic sanctions, export controls, and import restrictions, as well in trade barriers such as imposition of tariffs;

RISK FACTORS

- difficulty in coping with possible conflict of laws resulting from import/export controls measures of different jurisdictions where we operate;
- changes in foreign country regulatory requirements, including data privacy laws;
- complexities relating to compliance with foreign anti-bribery, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering regulations and antitrust laws;
- difficulty in obtaining or enforcing intellectual property rights;
- difficulty in enforcing agreements and collecting overdue receivables through local legal systems;
- changes in geopolitical situations especially those in jurisdictions where we do business;
- strict foreign exchange controls and cash repatriation restrictions;
- inflation and/or deflation, and changes in interest rates;
- trade customer insolvency and the inability to collect accounts receivable;
- misconduct by our customers beyond our control, including but not limited to breaching the agreements with them and laws and regulations of various jurisdictions that are applicable to them;
- labor disputes and work stoppages at our operations and suppliers; and
- increased costs associated with maintaining the ability to understand local markets and follow their trends.

In addition, as we operate in many different jurisdictions, we have conducted cross-border related party transactions in our ordinary course of business, which may result in an increased likelihood of tax audits, possibly leading to challenges in relation to, amongst other things, tax residence, permanent establishment and transfer pricing.

Our insurance coverage may not cover all losses.

We maintain different types of insurance policies to cover our operations, including product liability and employer liability. However, there may be circumstances under which certain types of losses, damages and liabilities are not covered by our insurance policies. If we were to incur substantial losses and liabilities that are not covered by our insurance policies, we could suffer significant costs and diversion of our resources, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

Failure to detect or prevent fraudulent or illegal activities or other misconduct by our employees, customers, suppliers or other business partners may materially and adversely affect our business.

We are exposed to risks of fraudulent or illegal activities or other misconduct by our employees, customers, suppliers or other business partners in the course of our business operations. Such misconduct could include fraud, corruption, bribery, collusion or other violations of applicable laws, including anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, which could expose us to liabilities, fines and penalties imposed by government authorities, as well as significant reputational damage. We cannot assure you that our measures in place to monitor and prevent such misconduct would be effective at all times in identifying or mitigating all potential risks. Instances of misconduct may still occur, and any undetected or unresolved incidents could lead to adverse consequences, such as financial losses, legal liabilities or disruptions to our operations.

Furthermore, any publicized instances of fraudulent or illegal activities associated with our employees or business partners could harm our reputation, reducing customer and partner trust in our business. If such misconduct involves our employees, we could also face liabilities to third parties and penalties imposed by authorities. Accordingly, any failure to detect and prevent fraudulent or illegal activities or other misconduct by our employees, customers, suppliers or other business partners could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our risk management and internal control systems may not be adequate or effective.

We have established risk management and internal control systems in relation to our operations. However, due to the inherent limitations in the design and implementation of risk management and internal control systems, including the identification and evaluation of risks, internal control variables and the communication of information, we cannot assure you that such systems will be able to identify, mitigate and manage all our exposure to risks.

Our risk management and internal controls also depend on the proficiency of and implementation by our employees. We cannot assure you that such implementation will not involve any human error or mistakes, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations rely on complex information technology systems and networks, and our business and reputation may be impacted by information technology system failures, network disruptions or cybersecurity breaches.

We rely extensively on information technology systems to manage and operate our business, some of which are supported by third party vendors including cloud-based systems and managed service providers. If these systems fail to function properly, experience security breaches or disruptions or do not provide the anticipated benefits, our ability to manage our operations could be impaired, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

RISK FACTORS

We may be subject to information technology system failures or network disruptions caused by natural disasters, accidents, power disruptions, telecommunications failures, acts of terrorism or war, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, or other events or disruptions. System redundancy and other continuity measures may be ineffective or inadequate, and our business continuity and disaster recovery planning may not be sufficient for all eventualities. Such failures or disruptions could adversely impact our business by, among other things, preventing access to our internet services, interfering with customer transactions or impeding the assembling and shipping of our products. These events could materially and adversely affect our reputation, financial condition and operating results.

Our information technology systems may be subject to computer viruses or other malicious codes, unauthorized access attempts, phishing and other cyberattacks. We continue to assess potential threats and make investments seeking to address and prevent these threats, including monitoring and upgrading our networks and systems and conducting employee trainings. However, because the techniques used in these cyberattacks change frequently and may be difficult to detect for periods of time, we may face difficulties in anticipating and implementing adequate preventative measures. To date, we have not been materially affected by cyberattacks; however, we cannot guarantee that our security efforts will prevent breaches or breakdowns to our databases or systems. If the information technology systems, networks or service providers we rely upon fail to function properly or if we suffer a loss, significant unavailability of or disclosure of our business or stakeholder information and our business continuity plans do not effectively address these failures on a timely basis, we may be exposed to reputational, competitive and business harm as well as litigation and regulatory action, including administrative fines. The costs and operational consequences of responding to breaches and implementing remediation measures could be significant.

Delivery delays, poor handling by third party logistics service providers or disruptions in the transportation network may adversely affect our business.

We use third party logistics service providers to deliver certain of our products to our customers. Disputes with or terminations of our contractual relationships with our logistics service providers could result in delayed delivery of products or increased costs. We may not be able to continue or extend relationships with our current logistics service providers on terms acceptable to us or establish relationships with new logistics service providers to ensure accurate, timely and cost-efficient delivery services. If we are unable to maintain or develop good relationships with logistics service providers, it may inhibit our ability to offer products in sufficient quantities, on a timely basis, or at prices acceptable to our customers. If there is any breakdown in our relationships with our preferred logistics service providers, we may suffer business interruptions that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. As we do not have any direct control over these logistics service providers, we cannot guarantee their quality of services. If there is any delay in delivery, damage to products or any other issue due to transportation shortages, natural disasters, labour strikes or other factors, we may lose customers and sales and our reputation may be tarnished. In addition, our suppliers sometimes deliver

RISK FACTORS

materials to us through third party logistics service providers. Delays in delivery could adversely impact our suppliers’ ability to timely deliver materials to us, and our ability to deliver to our customers.

Unfavorable results of legal and regulatory proceedings could adversely affect our business and financial condition and performance.

We may be subject to a variety of litigation and legal compliance risks. Unfavorable outcomes regarding these assessments could have a material adverse effect on our financial statements in any particular reporting period. Results of legal and regulatory proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and for some matters, such as class actions, no insurance is cost-effectively available. Regardless of merit, legal and regulatory proceedings may be time-consuming, costly and disruptive to our operations and could divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations. Such proceedings could also generate significant adverse publicity and have a negative impact on our reputation, regardless of the existence or amount of liability.

RISKS RELATING TO THE JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH WE OPERATE

It may be complex to effect service of process upon us or our management or to enforce against them or us any judgments obtained from foreign courts.

We are a company incorporated under the PRC laws and a majority of our assets are located in mainland China. In addition, most of our Directors, Supervisors and senior management reside in mainland China. As a result, it may be complex for investors to effect service of process outside of mainland China upon us, our Directors, Supervisors or senior management or to enforce judgments obtained against us in courts outside mainland China. A judgment of a court of another jurisdiction may be reciprocally recognized or enforced in mainland China only if the jurisdiction has a treaty with mainland China or if the jurisdiction has been otherwise deemed by the courts of mainland China to satisfy the requirements for reciprocal recognition, subject to the satisfaction of other requirements. However, mainland China is not a party to treaties providing for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments of courts with certain foreign countries such as the United States, and enforcement in mainland China of judgments of a court in these jurisdictions may consequently be difficult or impossible. On January 14, 2019, the Supreme People’s Court and the Department of Justice under the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region signed the Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition and 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 “**2019 Arrangement**”), which became effective on January 29, 2024. The 2019 Arrangement regulates, among others, the scope and particulars of judgments, the procedures and methods of the application for recognition or enforcement, the review of the jurisdiction of the court that issued the original judgment, the circumstances where the recognition and enforcement of a judgment shall be refused, and the approaches towards remedies for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters between the courts in mainland China and those in Hong Kong. However, the 2008 Arrangement will remain applicable to a “choice of court agreement in writing” within the meaning of 2008 Arrangement which is made before the effective date of 2019 Arrangement.

RISK FACTORS

Uncertainties embedded in the legal systems of certain geographic markets where we operate could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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 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 may be subject to future implementations, and the application of some of these laws and regulations to our businesses may need further clarification. Since local administrative and court authorities are authorized to interpret and implement statutory provisions and contractual terms. Local courts may have discretion to reject enforcement of foreign awards or arbitration awards which may affect our judgment on the relevance of legal requirements and our ability to enforce our contractual rights or claims.

Furthermore, there are other circumstances where key regulatory definitions may not be entirely precise or clear, 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.

We are a mainland China enterprise and we are subject to mainland China tax on our global income and any gains on the sales of H Shares and dividends on the H Shares may be subject to mainland China income taxes.

Under the PRC EIT Law and its implementation rules, subject to any applicable tax treaty or similar arrangement between mainland China and a non-mainland China investor’s jurisdiction of residence that provides for a different income tax arrangement, mainland China withholding tax at the rate of 10% is normally applicable to dividends from mainland China sources payable to investors that are non-mainland China resident enterprises, which do not have an establishment or place of business in mainland China, or which have an establishment or place of business in mainland China if the relevant income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place

RISK FACTORS

of business. Any gains realized on the transfer of shares by such investors are subject to a 10% mainland China income tax rate if such gains are regarded as income from sources within mainland China unless a treaty or similar arrangement provides otherwise.

Under the PRC Individual Income Tax Law (《中華人民共和國個人所得稅法》) and its implementation rules, dividends from sources within mainland China paid to foreign individual investors who are not mainland China residents are generally subject to a mainland China withholding tax at a rate of 20% and gains from mainland China sources realized by such investors on the transfer of shares are generally subject to a 20% mainland China income tax rate, in each case, subject to any reduction or exemption set forth in applicable tax treaties and laws in mainland China. Pursuant to the Circular on Questions Concerning the Collection of Individual Income Tax Following the Repeal of Guo Shui Fa [1993] No. 045 (《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》) (Guo Shui Han [2011] No. 348) (國稅函[2011]348號) dated June 28, 2011, issued by the SAT, dividends paid to non-mainland China resident individual holders of H Shares are generally subject to individual income tax of mainland China at the withholding tax rate of 10%, in which the non-mainland China resident individual holder of H Shares resides as well as the tax arrangement between mainland China and Hong Kong. Non-mainland China resident individual holders who reside in jurisdictions that have not entered into tax treaties with mainland China are subject to a 20% 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 mainland China 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. In addition, on December 31, 2009, the MOF, the SAT and the CSRC jointly issued the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning the Collection of Individual Income Tax over the Income Received by Individuals from Transfer of Listed Shares Subject to Sales Limitation (《關於個人轉讓上市公司限售股所得徵收個人所得稅有關問題的通知》) (Cai Shui [2009] No. 167) which states that individuals' income from the transfer of listed shares on certain domestic exchanges shall continue to be exempted from individual income tax, except for the relevant shares which are subject to sales restrictions as defined in the Supplementary Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning the Collection of Individual Income Tax over the Income Received by Individuals from Transfer of the Listed Shares Subject to Sales Limitations (《關於個人轉讓上市公司限售股所得徵收個人所得稅有關問題的補充通知》) (Cai Shui [2010] No. 70). As of December 31, 2024, the aforesaid provision has not expressly provided that individual income tax shall be collected from non-mainland China resident individuals on the sale of shares of mainland China resident enterprises listed on overseas stock exchanges.

If mainland China income tax is imposed on gains realized from the transfer of our H Shares or on dividends paid to our non-mainland China resident investors, the value of your investment in our H Shares may be affected. Furthermore, our Shareholders whose jurisdictions of residence have tax treaties or arrangements with mainland China may not qualify for benefits under such tax treaties or arrangements.

RISK FACTORS

Failure to comply with the PRC Social Insurance Law and the Regulation on the Administration of Housing Provident Funds or other PRC labor related regulations may subject us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.

Companies operating in the PRC have to participate in various employee benefit plans required by the government, including certain social insurance, housing provident funds and other welfare-oriented payment obligations. The requirement and implementation of employee benefit plans may vary considering the different levels of economic development in different locations in the PRC, and the relevant government authorities may examine whether an employer has made adequate payments of the requisite employee benefit payments, employers who fail to make adequate payments as required may be subject to late payment fees, fines and/or other penalties. There is no assurance that our current practice will at all times be deemed in full compliance with relevant laws and regulations by government authorities. During the Track Record Period, there are instances where social insurance and housing provident fund contributions for some of our employees were not fully based on their actual salary levels. See “Business — Employees — Social Insurance and Housing Provident Funds.” As a result of such non-compliance, we may be required to pay any shortfall in social insurance contributions within a prescribed time period and to pay penalties if we fail to do so.

In addition, as the interpretation and implementation of the Labor Contract Law, the Social Insurance Law and other labor related regulations are evolving, we cannot assure you that our employment practice are, or will in the future be, fully in compliance with labor-related laws and regulations in the PRC, which may subject us to labor disputes or government investigations, we cannot assure that such risks we may be exposed to will not have any adverse effect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition or otherwise divert our resources in handling any lawsuits, legal proceedings or complaints.

We had certain non-compliance incidents relating to employees’ overtime work during the Track Record Period.

During the Track Record Period, certain of our employees’ overtime hours exceeded the legally prescribed number of hours under PRC laws and regulations. According to PRC laws and regulations, employees’ daily working hours shall not exceed eight hours, and the average weekly working hours shall not exceed 44 hours. If it is necessary to extend working hours due to special circumstances, the extension shall not exceed three hours per day, provided that the health of the employees is ensured. Additionally, the total extension shall not exceed 36 hours per month. Therefore, under PRC laws and regulations, where an extension of working hours is required due to special circumstances, working hours shall not exceed 11 hours per day or 210 hours per month.

According to PRC laws and regulations, in the case of overtime work exceeding the legally prescribed number of hours, the Labor and Social Security Administrative Department will give the employer a warning and order it to make rectifications within a prescribed time period and may impose a fine of more than RMB100 but less than RMB500 for each employee who is affected. We had not received any warnings or orders from the Labor and Social Security Administrative Department for rectifications or fines in relation to overtime work during the Track Record Period

RISK FACTORS

and up to the Latest Practicable Date. As such, as advised by our PRC Legal Advisor, we believe that the risk of us being subject to fines for employee’s overtime work during the Track Record Period is low, and the overtime incidents do not have any material impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition. However, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to any fines, penalties or litigation in relation to these incidents in the future. For illustration purposes, based on the number of our employees as of December 31, 2024, assuming all our employees engaged in overtime work exceeding the legal prescribed number of hours, the potential fine we may face for such overtime work ranges between RMB13.6 million and RMB68.2 million, accounting for approximately 0.4% and 1.9% of our profit for the year in 2024.

RISKS RELATING TO THE [REDACTED]

We will be concurrently subject to listing and regulatory requirements of mainland China and Hong Kong.

As our A Shares are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and our H Shares will be [REDACTED] on the Main Board in Hong Kong, we will be required to comply with the listing rules (where applicable) 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 in continuously complying with all sets of listing rules in the two jurisdictions.

The characteristics of the A Share and H Share markets may differ.

Our A Shares are listed and traded on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Following the [REDACTED], our A Shares will continue to be traded on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and our H Shares will be [REDACTED] on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Under current laws and regulations of mainland China, without the approval from the relevant regulatory authorities, our H Shares and A Shares are neither interchangeable nor fungible, and there is no trading or settlement between the H Share and A Share markets. With different trading characteristics, the H Share and A Share markets have divergent trading volumes, liquidity and investor bases, as well as different levels of retail and institutional investor participation. As a result, the trading 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. You should therefore not place undue reliance on the trading history of our A Shares when evaluating the investment decision in our H Shares.

There has been no prior public market for our H Shares, and an active trading market for our H Shares may not develop or be sustained.

Prior to the [REDACTED], there was no public market for our H Shares. We cannot assure you that a public market for our H Shares with adequate liquidity and trading volume will develop and be sustained following the completion of the [REDACTED]. In addition, the [REDACTED] of our H Shares is expected to be fixed by agreement between the [REDACTED] (for themselves and on behalf of the [REDACTED]) and us and may not be an indication of the market price of our H

RISK FACTORS

Shares following the completion of the [REDACTED]. If an active public market for our H Shares does not develop following the completion of the [REDACTED], the market price and liquidity of our H Shares may be materially and adversely affected.

The price and trading volume of our H Shares may be volatile, which could lead to substantial losses to investors.

The price and trading 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 the securities in Hong Kong and elsewhere in the world. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange and other securities markets have, from time to time, experienced significant price and trading volume volatility that are not related to the operating performance of any particular company. The business and performance and the market price of the shares of other companies engaging in similar business may also affect the price and trading volume of our H Shares. In addition to market and industry factors, the price and trading volume of our H Shares may be highly volatile for specific business reasons, such as fluctuations in our revenue, earnings, cash flows, investments, expenditures, regulatory developments, relationships with our customers and suppliers, movements or activities of key personnel, or actions taken by competitors. Moreover, shares of other companies listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange have experienced price volatility in the past, and it is possible that our H Shares may be subject to changes in price not directly related to our performance.

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

The market price of our H Shares and our ability to raise equity capital in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate could be negatively impacted as a result of future sales of a substantial number of our H Shares or other securities relating to our H Shares in the public market, especially by our Directors, executive officers and Controlling Shareholders, or the issuance of new shares or other securities, or the perception that such sales or issuances may occur. In addition, our Shareholders may experience dilution in their holdings if we issue more securities in the future. Furthermore, we may issue Shares pursuant to any future share option incentive schemes, which would further dilute our Shareholders’ interests in our Company. New shares or share-linked securities issued by us may also confer rights and privileges that take priority over those conferred by the H Shares. Shares held by our Controlling Shareholders are subject to certain lock-up periods beginning on the date on which [REDACTED] in our Shares commences on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. While we currently are not aware of any intention of such persons to dispose of significant amounts of their Shares after the expiry of the lock-up periods, we cannot assure you that they will not dispose of any Shares they own now or may own in the future. Market sale of Shares by such Shareholders and the availability of these Shares for future sale may have a negative impact on the market price of our Shares.

RISK FACTORS

The interests of our Controlling Shareholders may not align with the interests of the Shareholders as a whole.

Immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED], the Controlling Shareholders will, directly and indirectly, hold approximately [REDACTED]% of the total issued share capital in issue (assuming the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] are not exercised). The Controlling Shareholders will, through their voting power at the general meetings, have significant influence over our business and affairs, including decisions in respect of mergers or other business combinations, acquisition of assets, issuance of additional Shares or other equity or debt securities, timing and amount of dividend payments and amendments to the Articles of Association. The Controlling Shareholders may not act in the best interests of our minority Shareholders. In addition, without the approval of the Controlling Shareholders, we could be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us or the Shareholders as a whole. This concentration of ownership may also discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of us, which could deprive the Shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for the Shares as part of a sale of the Company and may significantly reduce the price of the Shares.

Our historical dividends may not be indicative of our future dividend policy, and we cannot assure you whether and when we will pay dividends in the future.

We have declared dividends in the past. However, we cannot assure you that dividends of any amount will be declared or distributed by us in any year in the future. Under the applicable laws and regulations of mainland China, the payment of dividends may be subject to certain limitations, and the calculation of our profit under the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises may differ in certain respects from the calculation under IFRS. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends are at the discretion of our Directors, after taking into account various factors, including our results of operations, 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 laws and regulations of mainland China. See “Financial Information — Dividend Policy” for further details. 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.

Under the existing foreign exchange regulations of mainland China, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior SAFE approval by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from or registration with competent government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of mainland China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able

RISK FACTORS

to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our Shareholders. Further, we cannot assure you that new regulations will not be promulgated in the future that would have the effect of further restricting the remittance of RMB into or out of mainland China.

We are exposed to risks associated with the potential spin-off of Lens Taizhou.

We are exposed to risks associated with the potential spin-off of Lens Taizhou. We have applied for, and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange [has granted], a waiver from strict compliance with the requirements in paragraph 3(b) of Practice Note 15 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules such that we are able to spin-off Lens Taizhou for listing within three years of the [REDACTED]. While we did not have any specific plans with respect to the timing, the listing venue, or other details of any potential spin-off listing as of the Latest Practicable Date, we continue to explore the ongoing financing requirements for our businesses and may consider a spin-off listing of Lens Taizhou within the three year period subsequent to the [REDACTED]. As we did not have any specific spin-off plan as of the Latest Practicable Date, there is no material omission of any information relating to any possible spin-off in this Document. We cannot assure you that any spin-off will ultimately be consummated, whether within the three-year period after the [REDACTED] or otherwise, and any such spin-off will be subject to, among other things, market conditions and Shareholders’ approval at the time. In the event that we proceed with the spin-off of Lens Taizhou, the Company’s interest in Lens Taizhou (and its corresponding contribution to the financial results of our Group) will be reduced accordingly. See “Waivers from Strict Compliance with the Hong Kong Listing Rules — Waiver in respect of Strict Compliance with Practice Note 15 and the Three-year Restriction on Spin-offs.”

You should not place any reliance on any information released by us in connection with the listing of our A Shares on the 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 mainland China. 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 mainland China, 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. As a result, prospective investors in our H Shares should be reminded that, in making their investment 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].

RISK FACTORS

You should read the entire Document carefully and only rely on the information included in this Document to make your investment 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 investors 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 investors should not rely on such information.

Certain facts, forecast and other statistics in this Document obtained from publicly available sources have not been independently verified and may not be reliable.

Certain facts, forecast and other statistics in this Document are derived from various government and official resources. However, our Directors cannot guarantee the quality or reliability of such source materials. 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, [REDACTED] or any of their respective affiliates or advisers and, therefore, we make no representation as to the accuracy of such facts and statistics. Further, we cannot assure our investors 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 investors should consider carefully how much weight or importance should be attached to or placed on such facts or statistics.

RISK FACTORS

Forward-looking statements contained in this Document are subject to risks and uncertainties.

This Document contains forward-looking statements with respect to our business strategies, operating efficiencies, competitive positions, growth opportunities for existing operations, plans and objectives of management, certain [REDACTED] information and other matters. The words “aim”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “predict”, “potential”, “continue”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “might”, “plan”, “seek”, “will”, “would”, “should” and the negative of these terms and other similar expressions identify a number of these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements, including, amongst others, those relating to our future business prospects, capital expenditure, cash flows, working capital, liquidity and capital resources are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of our Directors and management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. As a consequence, these forward-looking statements should be considered in light of various important factors, including those set out in this section. Accordingly, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and investors should not place undue reliance.