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朗詩綠色管理

LANDSEA GREEN MANAGEMENT

LANDSEA GREEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED

朗詩綠色管理有限公司

（前稱「Landsea Green Properties Co., Ltd. 朗詩綠色地產有限公司」）

（於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司）

（股份代號：106）

**發行於2024年到期的118,994,400美元10.75厘優先票據
海外監管公告**

本海外監管公告乃根據香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）證券上市規則（「上市規則」）第13.10B條而刊發。

請參閱隨附關於朗詩綠色管理有限公司（曾用名為朗詩綠色地產有限公司）（「本公司」）發行於2024年到期的118,994,400美元10.75厘優先票據的信息備忘錄（「信息備忘錄」），其在新加坡證券交易所有限公司的網站發佈。

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信息備忘錄不應被視為誘導認購或購買本公司任何證券，亦無意作出該等誘導。投資決策不應以交換要約及同意徵求備忘錄所載的資料為基準。

承董事局命
朗詩綠色管理有限公司
公司秘書
陳婉縈

香港，二零二二年十月二十五日

於本公告日期，董事局包括兩名執行董事田明先生及黃征先生，兩名非執行董事顧菁女士及劉鵬鵬先生，及三名獨立非執行董事為許小年先生、陳泰元先生及芮萌先生。

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS OFFERING IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO INVESTORS WHO ARE OUTSIDE OF THE U.S.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following before continuing. The following applies to the information memorandum following this page, and you are therefore advised to read this carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the information memorandum. In accessing the information memorandum, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them any time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DO SO. THE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT), EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MEMORANDUM MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORIZED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. IF YOU HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THIS TRANSMISSION CONTRARY TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING RESTRICTIONS, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO EXCHANGE FOR ANY OF THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED THEREIN.

The following information memorandum is not a prospectus for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as implemented in member states of the European Economic Area or of the United Kingdom’s Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. The following information memorandum has been prepared on the basis that all offers of the Notes made to persons in the European Economic Area and the United Kingdom will be made pursuant to an exemption under the relevant regulations from the requirement to produce a prospectus in connection with offers of the Notes.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS — The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of MiFID II; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “IDD”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS — The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (“UK”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“EUWA”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement IDD, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “UK PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

The communication of the attached document and any other document or materials relating to the issue of the securities offered thereby is not being made, and such documents and /or materials have not been approved, by an authorized person for the purposes of section 21 of the FSMA. Accordingly, such documents and /or materials are not being distributed to, and must not be passed on to, the general public in the United Kingdom. The communication of such documents and/or materials as a financial promotion is only being made to (1) persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments, being investment professionals as defined in Article 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “FPO”), (2) persons who fall within Article 49 of the FPO (“**high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc.**”), or (3) any other persons to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made under the Financial Promotion Order (all such persons together being referred to as “**relevant persons**”). In the United Kingdom, the securities offered thereby are only available to, and any investment or investment activity to which the attached document relates will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person in the United Kingdom that is not a relevant person should not act or rely on the attached document or any of its contents.

Confirmation and your representation: In order to be eligible to view this information memorandum or make an investment decision with respect to the Notes, investors must be outside the United States. By accepting the e-mail and accessing this information memorandum, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that (1) you and any customers you represent are outside the United States and that the electronic mail address that you gave us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States, and to the extent you exchange for the securities described in the attached information memorandum, you will be doing so in an offshore transaction pursuant to and in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act and (2) that you consent to delivery of such information memorandum by electronic transmission.

You are reminded that this information memorandum has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this information memorandum may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorized to, deliver or disclose the contents of this information memorandum to any other person.

The materials relating to the offering do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation in any place where offers or solicitations are not permitted by law. If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the dealer manager or any affiliate of the dealer manager is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by the dealer manager or such affiliate on behalf of the issuer in such jurisdiction. This information memorandum has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently, none of Guotai Junan Securities (Hong Kong) Limited (the “**Dealer Manager**”) or DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited (the “**Trustee**”) or the Registrar, the

Paying Agent and the Transfer Agent (each as defined in “Description of the Notes”), or any person who controls any of them or any director, officer, employee or agent of any of them or affiliate of any such person accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the information memorandum distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from them.

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朗詩綠色管理

LANDSEA GREEN MANAGEMENT

LANDSEA GREEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED

朗詩綠色管理有限公司

(Formerly as "Landsea Green Properties Co., Ltd. 朗詩綠色地產有限公司")

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

US\$118,994,400

10.75% Senior Notes due 2024

The 10.75% Senior Notes due 2024 (the "Notes") will bear interest from October 20, 2022 at 10.75% per annum payable semi-annually in arrear on April 20 and October 20 of each year, beginning April 20, 2023. The Notes will mature on October 20, 2024 (the "Maturity Date").

The Notes are senior obligations of Landsea Green Management Limited 朗詩綠色管理有限公司 (previously known as Landsea Green Properties Co., Ltd. 朗詩綠色地產有限公司) (the "Company" or "Issuer"), guaranteed by Power Sky Enterprises Limited, Prosperous Eagle Limited, GOI Limited, Cathay Holdings Limited, Green Theme Limited, Aqua Sky Limited, Easy Shine Global Limited, Green Future Holdings Limited, Landsky Investment Holdings Limited, Green Homeland Limited, Green Era Limited, New Phenomenon Technology Limited and Epic China Limited (the "Subsidiary Guarantors") specified in the section entitled "Description of the Notes." We refer to the guarantees by the Subsidiary Guarantors as Subsidiary Guarantees. Under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, a Subsidiary Guarantee required to be provided by a subsidiary of the Company may be replaced by a limited-recourse guarantee (the "JV Subsidiary Guarantee"). We refer to the subsidiaries providing a JV Subsidiary Guarantee as JV Subsidiary Guarantors.

At any time prior to the Maturity Date, we may at our option redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including) the redemption date. On each Mandatory Redemption Date (as defined below), we shall redeem at least the Minimum Principal (as defined below) of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed and, in respect of any Mandatory Redemption Date that does not fall on an Interest Payment Date, together with accrued and unpaid interest up to but not including such Mandatory Redemption Date. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the Indenture), we must make an offer to repurchase all Notes outstanding at a purchase price equal to 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. For a more detailed description of the Notes, see the section entitled "Description of the Notes" beginning on page 58.

The Notes will be (1) senior in right of payment to any existing and future obligations of the Company expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, (2) at least pari passu in right of payment with all other unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness (including the Existing Notes (as defined below)) of the Company (subject to any priority rights of such unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness pursuant to applicable law), (3) guaranteed by the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors on a senior basis, subject to the limitations described below under the caption "— The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees" and in "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees", (4) effectively subordinated to the secured obligations (if any) of the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors, to the extent of the value of the assets serving as security therefor, and (5) effectively subordinated to all existing and future obligations of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (as defined below). In addition, applicable law may limit the enforceability of the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any). See "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees." For a more detailed description of the Notes, see the section entitled "Description of the Notes" beginning on page 58.

Investing in the Notes involves certain risks. Please see "Risk Factors" beginning on page 8 for a discussion of certain factors to be considered in connection with an investment in the Notes.

Approval in-principle has been received from the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX-ST") for the listing of and quotation for the Notes on the Official List of the SGX-ST. The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed or reports contained herein. Admission to the Official List of the SGX-ST and quotation of the Notes on the SGX-ST are not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any), the Subsidiary Guarantees, the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any), the Group or any of their respective subsidiaries and associated companies or the Notes.

The Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any) have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act"), and may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act. The Notes are being offered and sold only outside the United States in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act ("Regulation S"). For a description of certain restrictions on resale or transfer, see the section entitled "Transfer Restrictions."

With reference to the Notice on Promoting the Reform of the Filing and Registration System for Issuance of Foreign Debt by Enterprises (國家發展改革委關於推進企業發行外債備案登記制管理改革的通知) (the "NDRC Notice") promulgated by National Development and Reform Commission (the "NDRC") of the PRC on September 14, 2015 which came into effect on the same day, we have registered the issuance of the Notes with the NDRC and obtained a certificate from the NDRC dated March 10, 2022 evidencing such registration. Pursuant to the registration certificate, we will cause relevant information relating to the issue of the Notes to be reported to the NDRC within ten working days after the issue date of the Notes.

It is expected that the delivery of the Notes will be made on or about October 20, 2022 through the book-entry facilities of Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") and Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream"), free of payment therefor in immediately available funds.

Dealer Manager

Guotai Junan International

The date of this information memorandum is October 19, 2022.

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This information memorandum includes particulars given in compliance with the Listing Rules for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) and the Notes. This information memorandum should also be read and construed in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2021 (the “**Latest Audited Annual Financial Statements**”) which are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this information memorandum. Our Latest Audited Annual Financial Statements may be obtained without charge on the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (<https://www.hkexnews.hk/>). While the Company has taken reasonable care to ensure that its publications on HKEXnews are accurately incorporated by reference from such sources, the content thereof has not been independently verified by the Company’s advisors. Each of the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained and incorporated by reference in this information memorandum and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading.

This information memorandum does not constitute an offer to sell to, or a solicitation of an offer to buy from, any person in any jurisdiction to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. Neither the delivery of this information memorandum nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date of this information memorandum or that the information contained in this information memorandum is correct as of any time after that date.

This information memorandum is not a prospectus for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as implemented in member states of the European Economic Area or of the United Kingdom’s Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. This information memorandum has been prepared on the basis that all offers of the Notes made to persons in the European Economic Area and the United Kingdom will be made pursuant to an exemption

under the relevant regulations from the requirement to produce a prospectus in connection with offers of the Notes.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS — The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of MiFID II; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “**IDD**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS — The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (“**UK**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**EUWA**”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement IDD, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

Within the United Kingdom, the communication of the following information memorandum and any other document or materials relating to the issue of the Notes offered thereby is not being made, and such documents and /or materials have not been approved, by an authorized person for the purposes of section 21 of the FSMA. Accordingly, such documents and /or materials are not being distributed to, and must not be passed on to, the general public in the United Kingdom. The communication of such documents and/or materials as a financial promotion is only being made to (1) persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments, being investment professionals as defined in Article 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “**FPO**”), (2) persons who fall within Article 49 of the FPO (“**high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc.**”), or (3) any other persons to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made under the Financial Promotion Order (all such persons together being referred to as “**relevant persons**”). In the United Kingdom, the securities offered thereby are only available to, and any investment or investment activity to which the attached document relates will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person in the United Kingdom that is not a relevant person should not act or rely on the following information memorandum or any of its contents.

We, having made all reasonable inquiries, confirm that: (i) this information memorandum contains all information with respect to us referred to in this information memorandum and the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees that is material in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes; (ii) the statements contained in this information memorandum relating to us are in every material respect true and accurate and not misleading; (iii) the opinions and intentions expressed in this information memorandum with regard to us are honestly held, have been reached after considering all relevant circumstances and are based on reasonable assumptions; (iv) there are no other facts in relation to us, the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees, the omission of which would,

in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes, make this information memorandum, as a whole, misleading in any material respect; and (v) we have made all reasonable enquiries to ascertain such facts and to verify the accuracy of all such information and statements. The Company accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this information memorandum accordingly.

This information memorandum is strictly confidential. We are furnishing this information memorandum solely for the purpose of enabling you to consider the exchange for the Notes. If you have any doubt about this information memorandum, you should consult your bank manager, legal counsel, professional accountant or other professional advisor. You must not use this information memorandum for any other purpose, or disclose any information in this information memorandum to any other person.

In making an investment decision, each prospective investor must rely on its own examination of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) and the terms of the Notes, including, without limitation, the merits and risks involved. Each person receiving this information memorandum is advised to read and understand the contents of this information memorandum before making a decision whether to exchange for the Notes. We have provided the information contained in this information memorandum and have also relied on other identified sources. By exchanging for the Notes, you will be deemed to have acknowledged that you have made certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements as set forth under the section headed “Investor Representations.”

No representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made by Guotai Junan Securities (Hong Kong) Limited (the “**Dealer Manager**”), DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited (the “**Trustee**”) and Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch (the “**Paying Agent**”, the “**Transfer Agent**” and the “**Registrar**”, collectively, the “**Agents**”) or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, affiliates, advisers, agents or representatives as to the accuracy, sufficiency or completeness of such information, and you should not rely on anything contained in this information memorandum as a promise or representation by the Dealer Manager, the Trustee or the Agents. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Dealer Manager, the Trustee or the Agents or any of their respective directors, officers and affiliates accept any responsibility or liability in relation to information contained in this information memorandum, statement made or purported to be made by any of the Dealer Manager, the Trustee or the Agents or on its behalf, or any other information provided by us in connection with the Company, the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees or the issue and offering of the Notes. This information memorandum is not intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation, nor should it be considered as a recommendation by the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the Dealer Manager, the Trustee or the Agents that any recipient of this information memorandum should exchange for the Notes.

None of the Dealer Manager or any of its affiliates undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Company or the Subsidiary Guarantors for so long as the Notes remain outstanding, nor to advise any investor or potential investor of the Notes of any information coming to the attention of the Dealer Manager or its affiliates. By accepting delivery of this information memorandum, you agree to these terms.

Each person receiving this information memorandum acknowledges that: (i) such person has been afforded an opportunity to request from us and to review, and has received, all additional information considered by it to be necessary to verify the accuracy of, or to supplement, the information contained herein; (ii) such person has not relied on the Dealer Manager or the Trustee or any person affiliated with the Dealer Manager or the Trustee in connection with any investigation of the accuracy of such information or its investment decision; and (iii) no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning us and our subsidiaries, the Notes or the Subsidiary Guarantees other than as contained herein.

The Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any) have not been approved or disapproved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission in the United States or any other United States regulatory authority, nor have any

of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of the offering or the accuracy or adequacy of this information memorandum. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States.

Singapore SFA Product Classification—In connection with Section 309B of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore (the “SFA”) and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “CMP Regulations 2018”), the Company has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

This information memorandum summarizes certain material documents and other information, and we refer you to them for a more complete understanding of what we discuss in this information memorandum. In making an exchange or investment decision, you must rely on your own examination of us and the terms of the exchange and offering, including the merits and risks involved. Neither we nor the Dealer Manager nor any of its directors, officers, employees, affiliates, advisers, agents or representatives are making any representations to you regarding the legality of an investment in the notes by you under any legal, investment or similar laws or regulations. You should not consider any information in this information memorandum to be legal, business or tax advice.

We reserve the right to withdraw the offering of Notes at any time, and the Dealer Manager reserves the right to reject any commitment to exchange for the Notes in whole or in part.

INVESTOR REPRESENTATIONS

By accessing the Information Memorandum, you are further deemed to have made the following representations, warranties, agreements undertakings, confirmations and acknowledgements to the Company and the Dealer Manager. For the purposes of the below, “you” means the Company and/or the Dealer Manager as the context may indicate, and “we” means such holder participating the exchange offer by submitting instructions and tendering the US\$200,000,000 10.75% senior notes due 2022 (the “**Existing Notes**”) for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer.

1. We base our investment decision solely on the information published on or prior to the date of this information memorandum by the Company on the HKEXnews website of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**HKEXnews website**”), including but not limited to the interim results announcement of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2022 (the “**Public Disclosure**”) and not on any other information or representation concerning the Company which we may have received from the Company, the Dealer Manager or their representatives. We acknowledge that none of the Company, any of its affiliates or any other person has made any representations, express or implied, to us with respect to the Company, the exchange offer, the Notes or the accuracy, completeness or adequacy of any financial or other information concerning the Company, the exchange offer or the Notes. We agree that we will not distribute, forward, transfer or otherwise transmit any presentational or other materials concerning the exchange offer (including electronic copies thereof) to any person (other than any Eligible Holder on behalf of which we act), and we have not distributed, forwarded, transferred or otherwise transmitted any such materials to any person (other than any Eligible Holder on behalf of which we act).
2. We understand that the exchange offer involves a high degree of risk and that the Notes are complex products.
3. We (a) have consulted with our own legal, regulatory, tax, business, investment, financial and accounting advisers in connection herewith to the extent we have deemed necessary, (b) have had a reasonable opportunity to ask questions of and receive answers from officers and representatives of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors concerning their respective financial condition and results of operations and the exchange offer, and any such questions have been answered to our satisfaction, (c) have requested from the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors and reviewed all information that we believe is necessary or appropriate in connection with the exchange offer, (d) have made our own investment decisions based upon our own judgment, due diligence and advice from such advisers as we have deemed necessary and not upon any view expressed by or on behalf of you, and (e) have been and will continue to be solely responsible for making our own independent analysis of and investigations into the status, creditworthiness, prospects, business, operations, assets and condition of the Group, the Subsidiary Guarantors and any other person referred to herein and for making its own decisions as to the purchase of, or the taking or not taking of any action in connection with, the exchange offer and the Notes.
4. We understand and agree that we may not rely on any investigation that any person acting on your behalf has conducted with respect to the exchange offer, the Notes, the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors or any of their respective affiliates, and no other party has made any representation to us, express or implied, with respect to the exchange offer, the Notes, the Company or the Subsidiary Guarantors. Neither the Dealer Manager nor any of its respective associates or affiliates have made, and we have not relied upon, any written or oral communication, representation, warranty or condition (express or implied) about, and the Dealer Manager shall have no liability or responsibility for (a) the effectiveness, validity or enforceability of any agreement or other document entered into by or provided to us in connection with the exchange offer; (b) any non-performance by any party to any such documents; (c)

the exchange offer or the Notes; or (d) the business, properties, prospects, condition (financial or otherwise) or results of operations of the Group, and the Dealer Manager does not owe and shall not owe any duty whatsoever in connection with any of the foregoing. Any information or explanations related to the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, the Notes and any Public Disclosure does not constitute investment advice or a recommendation in respect of the exchange offer and is not considered or deemed to be an assurance or guarantee as to the expected performance of the Notes, the Company, and each other member of the Group.

5. We acknowledge that the information provided to us with regard to the Company or the Subsidiary Guarantors and the Notes has been prepared and supplied by the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors (whether or not it was conveyed by you to us on the Company's behalf), and that no other party has verified such information or makes any representation or warranty as to its accuracy or completeness.
6. We are a sophisticated institutional investor and have such knowledge and experience in financial, business and international investment matters, and in particular in purchasing debt securities issued by PRC property companies, that, and we are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the exchange offer, have had the opportunity to ask questions of, and receive answers and request additional information from, the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors and we are aware that we may be required to bear, and are able to bear, the economic risk of an investment in the Notes, including the possibility that it may lose all or a substantial portion of its investment.
7. We represent and acknowledge that (a) neither the Dealer Manager nor any of its affiliates have been requested to or has provided us with any information or advice with respect to the exchange offer or the Notes nor is such information or advice necessary or desired; (b) neither the Dealer Manager nor any of its affiliates has made or makes any representation as to the Company, the exchange offer or the credit quality of the Notes; (c) the Dealer Manager and its affiliates may have acquired, or during the term of the exchange offer and/or the Notes may acquire, non-public information with respect to the Company, which we agree need not be provided to us; and (d) in connection with the exchange offer and the issuance of the Notes, neither the Dealer Manager nor any of its affiliates have acted as our financial advisor or fiduciary.
8. We are acquiring the Notes for our own account (or for the account of a person that is not a U.S person as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) as to which we exercise sole investment discretion and have authority to make these statements) for investment purposes, and not with a view to any resale or distribution thereof within the meaning of the U.S. securities laws.
9. We understand that the Notes and the guarantees to be provided by the Subsidiary Guarantors have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or with any state or other jurisdiction of the United States.
10. If we are acting as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, (a) we have investment discretion with respect to each such account and (b) we have full power and authority to make the representations, warranties, agreements and acknowledgements in this letter on behalf of each such account.
11. We acknowledge and agree that we did not become aware of the exchange offer through any form of general solicitation or advertising within the meaning of Rule 502 under the Securities Act or otherwise through a "public offering" under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act or as a result of any directed selling efforts (as that term is defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) and we did not become aware of the exchange offer and was not otherwise solicited to enter into the exchange offer through solicitation of any party other than the Company and its respective affiliates.

12. The exchange offer is lawful under the securities laws of the jurisdiction in which we accept the exchange for the Notes.
13. We are not a nominee company (unless the name of the ultimate beneficiary has been disclosed).
14. The terms and provisions of this letter shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns, and the terms and provisions hereof shall be binding on our permitted successors in title, permitted assigns and permitted transferees. We confirm that, to the extent we are acting for the account of one or more persons, (i) we have been duly authorized to make on their behalf the confirmations, acknowledgements and agreements set forth herein and (ii) these provisions constitute legal, valid and binding obligations of us and any other persons for whose account we are acting.
15. We understand that the foregoing representations, warranties, agreements undertakings, confirmations and acknowledgements are required in connection with United States and other securities laws and that you and your affiliates and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing representations, warranties, agreements, undertakings, confirmations and acknowledgements.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS, CONVENTIONS AND CURRENCY PRESENTATION

We have prepared this information memorandum using a number of conventions, which you should consider when reading the information contained herein. When we use the terms “we”, “us”, “our”, the “Group”, the “Company” and words of similar import, we are referring to Landsea Green Management Limited 朗詩綠色管理有限公司 (previously known as Landsea Green Properties Co., Ltd. 朗詩綠色地產有限公司) itself and its consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires.

Market data, industry forecast, and the PRC and property industry statistics, and certain information and statistics in this information memorandum have been obtained from both public and private sources, including market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Although we believe such information to be reliable, it has not been independently verified by us the Dealer Manager, or our or their respective directors, officers, employees, affiliates, advisers, agents or representatives, and neither us, the Dealer Manager, nor our or its directors, officers, employees, affiliates, advisers, agents or representatives make any representation as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. In addition, third-party information providers may have obtained information from market participants and such information may not have been independently verified. In making an investment decision, each investor must rely on its own examination of us and the terms of the offering and the Notes, including the merits and risks involved.

In this information memorandum, all references to “US\$” and “U.S. dollars” are to United States dollars, the official currency of the United States of America (the “**United States**” or “**U.S.**”); all references to “HK\$” and “Hong Kong dollars” are to Hong Kong dollars, the official currency of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC (“**Hong Kong**” or “**HK**”); all references to “RMB” or “Renminbi” are to Renminbi, the official currency of the People’s Republic of China (“**China**” or the “**PRC**”).

References to “GFA” are to gross floor area.

References to “ASP” are to average selling price.

References to “sq.m.” are to the measurement unit of square meters.

References to “share” are to, unless the context indicates otherwise, an ordinary share, with a nominal value of HK\$0.01, in our share capital.

References to “PRC” and “China”, for the purposes of this information memorandum, except where the context otherwise requires, do not include Hong Kong, Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC (“Macau”) or Taiwan. “PRC government” means the central government of the PRC, including all political subdivisions (including provincial, municipal and other regional or local governments) and instrumentalities thereof, or, where the context requires, any of them.

References to “public tender”, “auction”, or “listing-for-sale” are to the public tender, auction or listing at a land exchange administered by the local government, each of which is a competitive bidding process through which a purchaser acquires land use rights directly from the PRC government.

References to “residential property(ies)” are to the property(ies) designated for residential use. References to “saleable GFA” in relation to (i) completed property projects, are to the total GFA shown in the relevant completion documents, survey documents and/or property ownership certificates for sale purposes; and (ii) projects where we have obtained pre-sale permits, are to the saleable GFA as shown in the pre-sale permits, completion documents, survey documents and/or property ownership certificates for sales purposes.

In this information memorandum, unless the context otherwise requires, all references to “affiliate” are to person or entity directly or indirectly controlled by, or under the direct or indirect common control of, another person or entity; all references to “subsidiary” are used with the meaning ascribed to it in the Rules Governing the

Listing of Securities on The Hong Kong Stock Exchange, as amended (the “**Listing Rules**”), which includes: (i) a “subsidiary undertaking” as defined in the twenty-third schedule to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “**Companies Ordinance**”), (ii) any entity which is accounted for and consolidated in the audited consolidated accounts of another entity as a subsidiary pursuant to HKFRS, and (iii) any entity which will, as a result of acquisition of its equity interest by another entity, be accounted for and consolidated in the next audited consolidated accounts of such other entity as a subsidiary pursuant to HKFRS; all references to “associate” are used with the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules, which includes: (i) in relation to an individual, his spouse and children under the age of 18, certain trustees, his or his family holding companies, as well as companies over which he, his family, trustee interests and holding companies exercise at least 30% voting power, (ii) in relation to a company, its subsidiaries, its holding companies, subsidiaries of such holding companies, certain trustees, as well as companies over which such company and its subsidiaries, trustee interests, holding companies and subsidiaries of such holding companies together exercise at least 30% voting power and (iii) in the context of connected transactions, certain connected persons and enlarged family members of a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of a listed issuer; and all references to “controlling shareholder” are used with the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules, including any person or group of persons who are entitled to exercise 30% or more of the voting power at our general meetings or are in a position to control the composition of a majority of our board of directors, and “controlling interest” will be construed accordingly.

In this information memorandum, a land grant contract refers to a state-owned land use rights grant contract (國有土地使用權出讓合同) between a developer and the relevant PRC governmental land administrative authorities, typically the local state-owned land bureaus. In this information memorandum, a land use rights certificate refers to a state-owned land use rights certificate (國有土地使用證) issued by a local real estate and land resources bureau with respect to the land use rights; a construction land planning permit refers to a construction land planning permit (建設用地規劃許可證) issued by local urban zoning and planning bureaus or equivalent authorities in China; a construction works planning permit refers to a construction works planning permit (建設工程規劃許可證) issued by local urban zoning and planning bureaus or equivalent authorities in China; a construction permit refers to a construction works commencement permit (建築工程施工許可證) issued by local construction committees or equivalent authorities in China; a pre-sale permit refers to a commodity property pre-sale permit (商品房預售許可證) issued by local housing and building administrative bureaus or equivalent authorities with respect to the pre-sale of relevant properties; a certificate of completion refers to a construction project planning inspection and clearance certificate (建設工程規劃驗收合格證) issued by local urban zoning and planning bureaus or equivalent authorities or equivalent certificate issued by relevant authorities in China with respect to the completion of property projects subsequent to their on-site examination and inspection; and a property ownership certificate refers to a property ownership and land use rights certificate (房地產權證) issued by a local real estate and land resources bureau with respect to the land use rights and the ownership rights of the buildings on the relevant land.

In this information memorandum, where information has been presented in thousands or millions of units, amounts may have been rounded up or down. Accordingly, totals of columns or rows of numbers in tables may not equal to the apparent total of the individual terms and actual numbers may differ from those contained herein due to rounding.

The English names of PRC nationals, entities, departments, facilities, laws, regulations certificates, titles and the like are translations of their Chinese names and are included for identification purposes only. In the event of any inconsistency, the Chinese name prevails.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are an exempted company incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability, and each Subsidiary Guarantor and JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) is also incorporated outside the United States, such as the British Virgin Islands (the “BVI”) and Hong Kong. Bermuda has a different body of securities laws from the United States and protections for investors may differ.

All of our assets and the assets of the Subsidiary Guarantors, and all or some of the assets of the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) may be, are located outside the United States.

In addition, all of our directors and officers and the Subsidiary Guarantors’ and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors’ (if any) directors and officers are nationals or residents of countries other than the United States (principally in the PRC), and all or a substantial portion of such persons’ assets are located or may be located, as the case may be, outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us, any of the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors or such persons or to enforce against us or any of the Subsidiary Guarantors or such persons judgments obtained in United States courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof.

We and each of the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors expect to appoint Cogency Global Inc. as our and their respective agent to receive service of process with respect to any action brought against us or the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors in any state or the United States federal court located in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York in connection with any suit, action or proceeding arising out of, or relating to, the Notes, any Subsidiary Guarantee, or the Indenture governing the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees or the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any).

We have been advised by our Bermuda legal advisers, Conyers Dill & Pearman, that a final and conclusive judgment in *personam* obtained in a court of the United States against us under which a sum of money is payable (other than a sum of money payable in respect of multiple damages, taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty) would be recognised by the courts of Bermuda as a valid judgement and the courts of Bermuda would give a judgment based thereon provided that (i) such court had proper jurisdiction over the parties subject to such judgment; (ii) such court did not contravene the rules of natural justice of Bermuda; (iii) such judgment was not obtained by fraud; (iv) the enforcement of the judgment would not be contrary to the public policy of Bermuda; (v) no new admissible evidence relevant to the action is submitted prior to the rendering of the judgment by the courts of Bermuda; and (vi) there is due compliance with the correct procedures under the laws of Bermuda.

We have been advised by our British Virgin Islands legal advisers, Conyers Dill & Pearman, that a final and conclusive judgment in *personam* obtained in a court of the United States against us under which a sum of money is payable (other than a sum of money payable in respect of multiple damages, taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty) would be recognised by the courts of the British Virgin Islands as a valid judgement and the courts of the British Virgin Islands would give a judgment based thereon provided that (i) such court had proper jurisdiction over the parties subject to such judgment, (ii) such court did not contravene the rules of natural justice of the British Virgin Islands, (iii) such judgment was not obtained by fraud, (iv) the enforcement of the judgment would not be contrary to the public policy of the British Virgin Islands, (v) no new admissible evidence relevant to the action is submitted prior to the rendering of the judgment by the courts of the British Virgin Islands and (vi) there is due compliance with the correct procedures under the laws of the British Virgin Islands.

Hong Kong has no arrangement for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments with the United States. However, under Hong Kong common law, a foreign judgment (including one from a court in the United States predicated upon U.S. federal or state securities laws) may be enforced in Hong Kong by bringing an action in a Hong Kong court and seeking summary or default judgment on the strength of the foreign judgment, provided that the foreign judgment is for debt or a definite sum of money and is final and conclusive on the merits. In addition, the Hong Kong courts may refuse to recognize or enforce a foreign judgment if such judgment:

- (a) was obtained by fraud;
- (b) was rendered by a foreign court that lacked the appropriate jurisdiction at the time (as determined by Hong Kong jurisdictional rules);
- (c) is contrary to public policy or natural justice;
- (d) is based on foreign penal, revenue or other public law; or
- (e) falls within Section 3(1) of the Foreign Judgment (Restriction on Recognition and Enforcement) Ordinance.

THE OFFERING

The following summary is provided solely for your convenience. This summary is not intended to be complete. You should read the full text and more specific details contained elsewhere in this information memorandum. See “Description of the Notes.” Terms used in this summary and not defined shall have the same meanings given to them in “Description of the Notes.”

Issuer	Landsea Green Management Limited 朗詩綠色管理有限公司 (previously known as Landsea Green Properties Co., Ltd. 朗詩綠色地產有限公司)
Issuer’s Legal Entity Identifier	549300G4ER3FK1FUJF47
Notes Issued	US\$118,994,400 aggregate principal amount of 10.75% Senior Notes due 2024 (the “Notes”).
Issue Date of the Notes	October 20, 2022 (the “Original Issue Date”).
Maturity Date	October 20, 2024.
Interest	The Notes bear interest from and including October 20, 2022 at the rate of 10.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrear.
Interest Payment Dates	April 20 and October 20 of each year, commencing April 20, 2023 and the Maturity Date.
Ranking of the Notes	The Notes are: • general obligations of the Company; • senior in right of payment to any existing and future obligations of the Company expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes; • at least <i>pari passu</i> in right of payment with all other unsecured, unsubordinated Indebtedness of the Company (subject to any priority rights of such unsubordinated Indebtedness pursuant to applicable law); • Guaranteed by the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) on a senior basis, subject to the limitations described below under “Description of the Notes — The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees” and in “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees”; • effectively subordinated to the other secured obligations (if any) of the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any), to the extent of the value of the assets serving as security therefor; and • effectively subordinated to all existing and future obligations of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.
Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees	Each of the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) will, jointly and severally, guarantee the due

and punctual payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, and all other amounts payable under, the Notes.

A Subsidiary Guarantee given by a Subsidiary Guarantor and a JV Subsidiary Guarantee (if any) given by a JV Subsidiary Guarantor may be released in certain circumstances. See *“Description of the Notes — Release of the Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees.”*

As of the Original Issue Date, the initial Subsidiary Guarantors will be Power Sky Enterprises Limited, Prosperous Eagle Limited, GOI Limited, Cathay Holdings Limited, Green Theme Limited, Aqua Sky Limited, Easy Shine Global Limited, Green Future Holdings Limited, Landsky Investment Holdings Limited, Green Homeland Limited, Green Era Limited, New Phenomenon Technology Limited and Epic China Limited. See *“Description of the Notes.”* All of the Subsidiary Guarantors are holding companies that do not have significant operations.

Any future Restricted Subsidiary (other than any PRC Restricted Subsidiaries, any Exempted Subsidiaries or any Listed Subsidiaries) will provide a guarantee of the Notes promptly and in any event within 30 days of becoming a Restricted Subsidiary.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may elect to have (x) any existing or future Restricted Subsidiary organized outside the PRC or (y) as soon as practicable after an Exempted Subsidiary or a Listed Subsidiary ceases to be an Exempted Subsidiary or a Listed Subsidiary, such Exempted Subsidiary or Listed Subsidiary, not provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee (the **“New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries”**), provided that, after giving effect to the Consolidated Assets of such Restricted Subsidiary, (i) the Consolidated Assets of all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 35.0% of Total Assets and (ii) the Consolidated Assets of all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 10.0% of Total Assets.

If, at any time, the Consolidated Assets of (x) all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 35.0% of Total Assets or (y) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 10.0% of Total Assets, the Company must promptly (i) remove the designation of one or more Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries and cause such Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture to the Indenture pursuant to which such Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries will Guarantee the payment of the Notes with a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, (ii) designate one or more Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries and/or (iii) cause one or more Non-

Guarantor Subsidiaries to pay dividends or make distributions on or with respect to their respective Capital Stock *pro rata* to their respective shareholders or on a basis more favorable to the Company in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and such that the Consolidated Assets of (1) all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries no longer exceed 35.0% of Total Assets and (2) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries no longer exceed 10.0% of Total Assets. Such removal of designation as a Non-Guarantor Subsidiary, designation as an Unrestricted Subsidiary and/or payment of dividends or distributions, as the case may be, must be made as soon as practicable, and in any event no later than 30 days, after the date any consolidated financial statements of the Company (which the Company shall use its reasonable best efforts to compile in a timely manner) are available (which may include internal consolidated financial statements) which show that the Consolidated Assets of (1) all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 35.0% of Total Assets or (2) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 10.0% of Total Assets.

In the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is, or is proposed by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to be, established after the Original Issue Date, or any entity in respect of which the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, (x) in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary, is proposing to sell, whether through the sale of existing shares or the issuance of new shares, no less than 20% of the Capital Stock of such Restricted Subsidiary, or (y) in the case of any other entity, is proposing to purchase the Capital Stock of an Independent Third Party such that it becomes a non-Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company and designate such Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, the Company may (in each case, to the extent such Restricted Subsidiary is not an Exempted Subsidiary, a Listed Subsidiary or incorporated in the PRC), concurrently with or as soon as practicable after the consummation of such establishment, sale, issuance, or purchase, cause (a) such Restricted Subsidiary and (b) the Restricted Subsidiaries of such Restricted Subsidiary that are organized in any jurisdiction other than the PRC (other than Exempted Subsidiaries or Listed Subsidiaries) to provide a JV Subsidiary Guarantee instead of a Subsidiary Guarantee.

Ranking of Subsidiary Guarantees

The Subsidiary Guarantee of each Subsidiary Guarantor:

- is a general obligation of such Subsidiary Guarantor;
- is effectively subordinated to secured obligations of such Subsidiary Guarantor, to the extent of the value of the assets serving as security therefor;
- is senior in right of payment to all future obligations of such Subsidiary Guarantor expressly subordinated in right of payment to such Subsidiary Guarantee; and

Ranking of JV Subsidiary Guarantees

ranks at least pari passu with all other unsecured, unsubordinated Indebtedness of such Subsidiary Guarantor (subject to any priority rights of such unsubordinated Indebtedness pursuant to applicable law).

See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees.*”

If any is provided, the JV Subsidiary Guarantee of each JV Subsidiary Guarantor:

- will be a general obligation of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor;
- will be enforceable only up to the JV Entitlement Amount;
- will be effectively subordinated to secured obligations of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor, to the extent of the value of the assets serving as security therefor;
- will be limited to the JV Entitlement Amount, and will be senior in right of payment to all future obligations of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor expressly subordinated in right of payment to such JV Subsidiary Guarantee; and
- will be limited to the JV Entitlement Amount, and will rank at least pari passu with all other unsecured, unsubordinated Indebtedness of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor (subject to any priority rights of such unsubordinated Indebtedness pursuant to applicable law).

See “*Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees.*”

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer.

Optional Redemption

At any time prior to the Maturity Date, the Company may at its option redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including) the redemption date.

Mandatory Redemption

On each redemption date set forth below (each, a “**Mandatory Redemption Date**”), the Company shall redeem at least the Minimum Principal of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed and, in respect of any Mandatory Redemption Date that does not fall on an Interest Payment Date, together with accrued and unpaid interest up to but not including such Mandatory Redemption Date, as follows:

Mandatory Redemption Date	Cumulative Principal Amount of Notes to be Redeemed
July 20, 2023	15% of the Issue Amount

	April 20, 2024	30% of the Issue Amount
Repurchase of Notes Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event	The Company shall repay all remaining outstanding principal amounts of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Maturity Date. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event, the Company will make an offer to repurchase all outstanding Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including) the repurchase date. See “<i>Description of the Notes — Repurchase of Notes Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event.</i>”	
Withholding Taxes, Additional Amounts	All payments of principal of, and premium (if any) and interest in respect of the Notes or the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any) will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or within any Relevant Jurisdiction (as defined in “<i>Description of the Notes</i>”), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law or by regulation or governmental policy having the force of law. In the event that any such withholding or deduction is so required, holders of the Notes will receive Additional Amounts (subject to certain exceptions) as will result in receipt by the Holder of each Note of such amounts as would have been received by such Holder had no such withholding or deduction been required. See “<i>Description of the Notes — Additional Amounts.</i>”	
Redemption for Taxation Reasons	Subject to certain exceptions and as more fully described in “<i>Description of the Notes — Redemption for Taxation Reasons.</i>” the Company may redeem the Notes, as a whole but not in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest (including any Additional Amounts), if any, to the date fixed by the Company for redemption, if the Company, a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor (if any) would become obligated to pay certain additional amounts as a result of certain changes in specified tax laws. See “<i>Description of the Notes — Redemption for Taxation Reasons.</i>”	
Covenants	The Indenture will limit the Company’s ability and the ability of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, among other things: • incur or guarantee certain additional indebtedness and issue disqualified or preferred stock; • declare dividends on its capital stock or purchase or redeem capital stock; • make investments or other specified Restricted Payments; • issue or sell capital stock of Restricted Subsidiaries;	

	• guarantee indebtedness of the Company or Restricted Subsidiaries; • sell assets; • create liens; • enter into sale and leaseback transactions; • enter into agreements that restrict the Restricted Subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends, transfer assets or make intercompany loans; • enter into transactions with shareholders or affiliates; and • effect a consolidation or merger. These covenants are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions described in “<i>Description of the Notes — Certain Covenants.</i>”
Transfer Restrictions	The Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any) have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or under any state securities laws of the United States, are being offered and sold in offshore transactions in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act, and will be subject to customary restrictions on transfer and resale. See “Transfer Restrictions.”
Form, Denomination and Registration	The Notes will be issued only in fully registered form, without coupons, in denominations of US\$150,000 and integral multiples of US\$1 in excess thereof and will be initially represented by one or more global notes registered in the name of the common depositary or its nominee for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream.
Book-Entry Only	The Notes will be issued in book-entry form through the facilities of Euroclear and Clearstream for the accounts of its participants. For a description of certain factors relating to clearance and settlement, see “<i>Description of the Notes — Book-Entry; Delivery and Form.</i>”
Delivery of the Notes	The Company expects to make delivery of the Notes free of payment in same-day funds on or about October 20, 2022, which is the Settlement Date as defined in the exchange offer memorandum dated September 30, 2022 issued by the Company (the “Exchange Offer Memorandum”).
Trustee	DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited.
Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar	Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch.
Listing and trading	Approval in-principle has been received from the SGX-ST for the listing of and quotation for the Notes on the Official List of the SGX-ST.

Governing Law

The Notes will be traded on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of S\$200,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) for so long as the Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require.

Risk Factors

The Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees, the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any) and the Indenture governing the Notes are governed by and will be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

ISIN/Common Code

For a discussion of certain factors that should be considered in evaluating an investment in the Notes, see “*Risk Factors*”.

ISIN: XS2543125335; Common Code: 254312533.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and other information contained in this information memorandum before investing in the Notes. The risks and uncertainties described below may not be the only ones that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of or that we currently believe are immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. If any of the possible events described below occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations under the Notes, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

We are experiencing difficulty in maintaining and raising sufficient cash, including through financing activities, to meet our obligations as they come due and to continue funding our on-going business operations and investments.

Property development is capital-intensive and we expect to continue to incur a relatively high level of capital expenditures for project development in the foreseeable future. Any funding shortage could limit our ability to respond to changing market conditions or to grow our business, make us more vulnerable to adverse economic and industry conditions, and place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors with less indebtedness. We have, and may from time to time incur, a substantial amount of bank and other borrowings and senior notes. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future and the cost of such financing are subject to uncertainties beyond our control, including, among other things:

- our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;
- the condition of the international and domestic financial markets and financing availability;
- requirements to obtain PRC government approvals necessary for obtaining financing in the domestic or international markets;
- changes in the monetary policies of the PRC government with respect to bank interest rates and lending practices; and
- changes in the PRC policies regarding regulation and control of the property market.

Since mid-2021, the operating environment of China's real estate industry has undergone significant changes. In the credit market, the reduction in real estate development loans by onshore banks has led to less capital access for Chinese property developers. At the same time, onshore and offshore banks have significantly tightened the supervision on the use of funds by Chinese property developers, which has significantly reduced the unrestricted funds available to Chinese property developers, including us, and the use and distribution of funds of project companies have been greatly restricted. In addition, a number of negative credit events have resulted in the offshore bond market, on which Chinese property developers rely heavily for refinancing and development capital, being effectively closed. Many companies within the real estate sector, including us, have been unable to access typical financing channels. Coupled with the ongoing outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the combination of many factors has exacerbated the concerns of market buyers about whether property developers can complete construction as scheduled. The deteriorating market conditions have affected consumer confidence and further led to a significant slowdown in residential property sales in China. As a result, our contracted sales for the first half of 2022 declined significantly compared with the corresponding period of last year, which significantly affected our liquidity.

The PRC government has in recent years implemented a number of measures to control money supply and credit availability for fixed-asset investments, particularly with respect to the property development sector. On January 3, 2008, the State Council issued a Notice on Promoting the Economic Use of Land (《關於促進節約集約用地的通知》) with respect to the collection of additional land premium, establishment of a land utilization priority planning scheme and the formulation of a system for assessing the optimal use of land and other measures. The notice also urges financial institutions to exercise caution when they review loan applications from property developers that have failed to complete development of at least one-third of the land area or to invest at least 25% of the total investment within one year of the construction date provided in the land grant contract.

In addition, People's Bank of China (“PBOC”) has frequently adjusted the reserve requirement ratio for commercial banks. The reserve requirement ratio currently ranges from 13.0% to 16.5%. Such increases may negatively impact the amount of funds available to lend to business, including us, by commercial banks in China. The PRC government could also introduce other initiatives that may further limit our access to capital, and/or consequently reduce our flexibility and ability to use bank loans or other forms of financing to finance our acquisitions and property developments. For example, in April 2010 the PRC State Council (the “State Council”) issued the Notice on Resolutely Curbing the Excessive Hike of Property Prices in Some Cities (《國務院關於堅決遏制部分城市房價過快上漲的通知》), which mandates that developers who hold idle land or speculate in land will not be granted bank loans for the development of new property projects, and such restrictions were reiterated by the Notice on Continuing to Improve the Regulation and Control of the Real Estate Market (國務院辦公廳關於繼續做好房地產市場調控工作的通知) which was announced by the General Office of the State Council on February 26, 2013. In September 2010, PBOC and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (“CBRC”) jointly issued a notice to prohibit banks from lending to any property developer for its new projects or renewal of its existing loans if such developer has a track record of maintaining idle land, changing the use and nature of land without proper approval, delaying the construction, commencement or completion date, hoarding properties or other non-compliance. On February 13, 2017, the Asset Management Association of China (the “AMAC”) issued the No. 4 Administrative Rules for the Filing of Private Equity and Asset Management Plans Issued by Securities and Futures Institutions (《證券期貨經營機構私募資產管理計劃備案管理規範第4號》) (“Rule 4”), which temporarily suspends the AMAC from accepting any private equity and asset management plan which makes a direct or indirect investment in any ordinary residential property project located in specified cities where the property prices are considered to have risen too fast, including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and prevents private equities and asset management plans from funding real estate development enterprises to pay land premium or supply working capital through ways including, but not limited to entrusted loans, trust plans or transfers of beneficial interests in assets. On May 11, 2018, the NDRC and the MOF promulgated the Circular of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance on Improving Market Regulatory Regime and Taking Strict Precautions Against Foreign Debt Risks and Local Debt Risks (《國家發展改革委、財政部關於完善市場約束機制嚴格防範外債風險和地方債務風險的通知》) which may further restrict our financing capacity through foreign debt. In addition, according to the information published by NDRC on its website, proceeds raised from an offshore debt offering shall be mainly used to repay the issuer's existing debt. Such proceeds are restricted to be used for the issuer's onshore and offshore real estate projects financing, and are also restricted to be used as working capital. On July 12, 2019, the NDRC published on its website A Notice on Requirements for Foreign Debt Registration Application by Real Estate Enterprises (關於對房地產企業發行外債申請備案登記有關要求的通知), which imposes more restrictions on real estate enterprises incurring medium to long term foreign debt. The use of proceeds of foreign debt incurred by a real estate developer is limited to refinancing medium to long term offshore debts of the real estate developer which will become due within one year. The “Three Red Lines” policy was set up in relation to financings for real estate enterprises. The “Three

Red Lines” refers to the financial performance of a real estate enterprise: (1) liabilities to assets ratio after excluding the advances received shall not exceed 70 per cent.; (2) net debt to equity ratio shall not be greater than 100 per cent.; and (3) cash to short term borrowing ratio shall not be less than 1. Availability of financing for property developers may be restricted if they do not meet such ratios. Effective from January 1, 2021, PRC banks (excluding their overseas branches) are required to limit the amount of real estate loans and personal housing mortgage loans they lend to the proportions determined by PBOC and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (“CBIRC”, the successor of the China Banking Regulatory Commission or CBRC) and calculated based on the total amount of RMB loans extended by such PRC banks.

We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not introduce more measures or initiatives, which further limit our access to capital and methods to finance our property projects, or that we will be able to secure adequate financing or renew our existing credit facilities prior to their expiration on commercially reasonable terms, or at all and if that happens, we will be forced to adopt an alternative strategy that may include actions such as reducing or delaying capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our indebtedness or seeking equity capital and these strategies may not be instituted on satisfactory terms, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Factors which may adversely affect our liquidity level also include unfavourable changes to the macroeconomic environment, natural disasters, epidemics and other acts of God which are beyond our control that may adversely affect the economy, infrastructure and livelihood of the people in China, policies or money markets, our failure to maintain current and future financing arrangements on commercially acceptable terms, decreases in recovery of cash from disposal of assets due to unfavourable changes in capital markets, failure to realize the value of invested financial assets at a reasonable price, concentrated holding of certain assets or asset categories, mismatch between assets and liabilities maturity, tightened regulatory requirement, other changes in regulations or weakened market and customer sentiments. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash from operating activities to meet our liquidity needs, we would be required to seek external financing. If we decide to raise additional funds through borrowings, our interest and debt repayment obligations will increase and we may be subject to additional covenants, which could restrict our ability to utilize cash flow from operations. Any increases in interest rates on our borrowings may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We derive a majority of our revenue and cash flow from sales and pre-sales of properties developed by us, which are used to replenish the initial development costs of our projects such as land price. Sales and pre-sales can be affected by various factors, such as the availability of mortgage loans to the purchasers. An increase in interest rates may significantly increase the cost of mortgage financing, thus reducing the attractiveness of mortgages as a source of financing for property purchasers and affordability of residential properties. We cannot assure you that the PRC government and commercial banks will not increase down payment requirements, impose other conditions or otherwise change the regulatory framework in a manner that would make mortgage financing unavailable or unattractive to potential property purchasers. We cannot assure you that the commercial banks will approve potential property purchasers’ applications for mortgage loans in a timely manner, or at all. If mortgage financing becomes more costly or more difficult to obtain, our sales and pre-sales may be materially and adversely affected, which in turn would create pressure on our cash flow position and our ability to meet our working capital requirements.

In light of the current circumstances, we have taken various measures to maintain the stability of our operations. In the six months ended 30 June 2022, with green product differentiation and asset-light transformation, we were able to maintain regular operations, with a decrease in the size of liabilities, as compared to the end of last year. Despite the significant challenges affecting the Chinese property development sector, we have met our debt servicing obligations as they became due. In June 2022, we repaid US\$200 million of offshore bonds on time, fully demonstrating our firm commitment to repay indebtedness.

However, due to the prolonged duration of the above-mentioned unfavourable operating environment affecting the real estate sector in the PRC, including us, the Group's financial position has been significantly affected. Despite our commitment to meeting our repayment obligations when due, we may face continuing liquidity pressure and our ability to repay future offshore maturing debts is subject to considerable uncertainty. In the face of current adverse market conditions, as part of our efforts to meet our repayment obligations, we are conducting the exchange offer to improve our financial condition, extend our debt maturity profile, strengthen our balance sheet and improve cash flow management.

We cannot assure you that we are able to obtain sufficient funding. In the event that our Group is in need of cash for various purposes, including repayment of our debts, funding for future development costs, failure to properly and timely manage liquidity risk could have a material and adverse impact on our cash flow, earnings and financial position and may reduce the funds available to us for working capital, capital expenditure, future acquisitions, dividends and other general corporate purposes.

We continue to examine various options to improve our liquidity and cash position. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue generating sufficient cash through operations and financing activities to meet our obligations as they come due (including any Existing Notes not exchanged upon maturity even if the exchange offer is consummated), as well as to continue funding our significant operational cash flow needs and ongoing investments and other commitments. Before and even after consummation of the exchange offer, we will continue to face pressure with respect to our coupon and principal payments on our borrowings becoming due. Any such missed payments, or related breaches of the terms of our outstanding debt and other obligations, may constitute defaults or events of default under such obligations, and may trigger cross-defaults or cross-acceleration under our borrowings. Any such failure to make the required payments could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial conditions, on the trading price of the Notes, and ultimately on our ability to repay our obligations under the Notes on a timely basis, or at all.

We may experience periods of net cash outflow from operating activities.

We had net cash outflow from operating activities during certain fiscal years in the past, please refer to our financial information incorporated by reference in this information memorandum for further details. We cannot assure you that we will not experience net cash outflow from operating activities in the future. Net cash outflow from operating activities requires us to obtain sufficient external financing to meet our financial needs and obligations. If we are unable to do so, we may be forced to delay or abandon our development and expansion plans. As a result, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business and revenue growth are dependent on favourable economic conditions in the PRC, particularly the performance of the PRC residential property market in the cities in which we develop our property development projects, and therefore any potential decline in demand for properties, property sales or property prices in the PRC, particularly in the cities where we have operations, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition

Our business and revenue growth is subject to favourable economic conditions in the PRC, particularly in the cities in the Yangtze River Delta where our property projects are located. As we focus on the development of residential developments in the PRC, if the property market, in particular the residential property market, in the PRC performed badly, it would have a direct adverse effect on us.

The PRC property market is affected by many factors, including changes in the PRC's social, political, economic and legal environments, changes in the PRC government's fiscal and monetary policy, the lack of a mature and active secondary market for residential properties and the limited availability of mortgage loans to individuals in the PRC. We are also sensitive to changes in the economic conditions, consumer confidence,

consumer spending and customer preferences of the urban Chinese population. Other factors beyond our control, such as levels of personal disposable income, may also affect consumer confidence in our geographical markets and demand for our properties.

Demand for residential properties in the PRC has been growing rapidly over the past few years. However, volatility in market conditions and fluctuations in housing prices, as well as the demand for residential properties have been affected and will continue to be affected by the economic, social, political and other factors that are outside of our control and we cannot assure you that there will not be an over-supply of residential properties or an economic downturn in the residential property sectors in the cities in the Yangtze River Delta and other cities and regions of China. Any such over-supply or economic downturn may result in a slow-down in property sales or downward pressure on property prices regionally or nationwide. There have been concerns that the PRC property market has been overheating and may become a property “bubble.” In response, the PRC government has taken measures to prevent the overheating of the PRC property market. Such measures may lead to changes in market conditions, price instability and an imbalance between the supply of and demand for properties in the PRC.

We cannot assure you that the PRC residential property market and housing prices will continue to grow at past levels or will not decline. Any potential decline in demand for properties, property sales or property prices in the PRC, particularly in the cities where we have operations, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, profitability and prospects are subject to effects of global economic events.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, profitability and prospects are affected by general global economic conditions. Since the sub-prime mortgage crisis in 2008, the international financial markets have experienced significant volatility. In Europe, several countries continue to face difficulties surrounding sovereign debt. The United Kingdom’s exit from the European Union has resulted in volatility in global financial markets, and it is expected to create medium- to long-term economic uncertainties to not only the economies of the United Kingdom and the European Union but also globally. In Asia and other emerging markets, some countries are expecting increasing inflationary pressure as a result of liberal monetary policy or excessive foreign fund inflow, or both. In addition, the U.S. government’s policies may create uncertainties for the global economy and financial markets. The United States and the PRC have been involved in controversy over trade barriers that have triggered the implementation or proposed implementation of tariffs on certain imported products into the two countries. Geopolitical events such as recent military conflicts in Ukraine, political unrest in various countries in the Middle East, the Korean peninsula, Eastern Europe and Africa, as well as the escalation of tensions between the United States and the PRC over trade policies, political and other issues could significantly undermine the stability of the global economy and financial markets.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected the global economy and financial markets. The COVID-19 pandemic and policies implemented by governments to deter the spread of the disease have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on consumer confidence and the general economic conditions which our business is subject to. Despite the roll-out of mass vaccination programmes, significant COVID-19 related restrictions, including those in response to the relatively recent outbreaks of the Omicron variant, have continued and in some instances, have been significantly tightened, in a number of countries. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect many countries globally and there remain significant uncertainties as to when the pandemic will end and whether governments will implement further travel restrictions or other restrictive measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. The resultant disruptions to the supply chain and reduced levels of consumption, commercial activities and industrial production in the affected countries may result in an economic slowdown in such economies which, if prolonged, could cause a global recession. There have been resurgences of COVID-19 outbreak in multiple cities in the PRC, and the local governments re-imposed certain

quarantine and other restrictive measures. There can be no assurance that the COVID-19 pandemic will not further escalate in the PRC or elsewhere.

During the first half of 2022, there was an upsurge of COVID-19 cases in China, especially in the city of Shanghai, which was followed by certain restrictive measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. Our property projects are primarily located in the cities in the Yangtze River Delta region. As such, our operational and financial performance has been adversely affected by the recent COVID-19 outbreak in Shanghai. Given the high uncertainties associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, it is difficult to predict how long these conditions will last and the extent to which we may be affected. Should the disruption to our operations continue, we may experience delays in completion and delivery of our projects, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and may also cause reputation damage. In addition, any further disruption to our sales activities may negatively affect our liquidity and access to capital. The COVID-19 pandemic may further create negative economic impact and increase volatility in the PRC and global market and continue to cause increasing concerns over the prospects of the PRC residential property market, which may materially and adversely affect the demand for properties and property prices in China. As the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic is still evolving, the heightened uncertainties surrounding the pandemic may pose a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, profitability and prospects.

While central banks of various countries have implemented stimulus packages and national governments have proposed or adopted various forms of economic relief to contain the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and stabilise the markets, there can be no assurance that such monetary and fiscal policy measures will have the intended effects or that a global economic downturn will not occur or market volatilities will not persist. The PRC economy is sensitive to global economic conditions, and it is impossible to predict how the PRC economy will develop in the future and whether it may slow down due to a global crisis or experience a financial crisis. There can be no assurance that changes in the economic, social and political conditions in the PRC or the global economy would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, profitability and prospects.

The outlook for the global economy and financial markets remain uncertain. Instability in the global economy may materially and adversely affect the markets in which we operate, which may lead to a decline in the general demand for real estate and property leasing services and products in the PRC, which, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our business. If economic conditions were to worsen or if the economic recovery fails to continue or if an economic slowdown were to return, we may have difficulties accessing the financial markets, which could make it more difficult or expensive to obtain funding, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to raise finance at a reasonable cost, or at all. We may also be subject to solvency risks of banks and of its counterparties in its financial arrangements and contracts. Therefore, instability in the global economy may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks relating to the use or application of eco-friendly technologies, which may delay our design and on-site work progress and increase our costs

We have deployed a number of new eco-friendly, energy-saving technologies and have integrated them into our projects. As the deployment of these new eco-friendly technologies has a short history, and as these new eco-friendly technologies are in the relatively early stage of their adaptation to the current building environment, construction skills and materials and their application involves other new technical know-how, there are risks associated with the process of implementing these new eco-friendly technologies.

The scope of the laws and regulations on construction techniques changes with the development of the PRC economy and technical level of the construction industry. New laws and regulations governing the construction industry, particularly the green building segment, are normally examined and interpreted in the course of their implementation and such examinations and interpretations become effective stage by stage. The progress of our

design and construction work may be delayed due to our failure to comply with such new laws and regulations, owing to their ambiguity and lack of clear interpretations during the initial stage of enforcement. On the other hand, to meet the requirement of these new laws and regulations, the original plans for our work progress and purchase may need to be adjusted. These adjustments may increase our development costs and cause further delays to our construction work.

Further, we specialise in developing comfortable and eco-friendly properties in the PRC, while the concept of eco-friendly and sustainable development is relatively new in the PRC property market. As it takes time for the market to grow and mature, we cannot guarantee that there will be sustained demand for our properties in the market.

We may not always be able to obtain land reserves that are suitable for development

We derive our revenue principally from the sale of properties that we have developed. Therefore, we must maintain or increase our land reserves in strategic locations at an appropriate pace in order to ensure sustainable business growth. Based on our current rate of property development, we believe we have sufficient land reserves for development for the next several years. To have a steady stream of developed properties available for sale and support sustainable growth, we need to replenish and increase our land reserves with additional land suitable for development.

Our ability to identify and acquire suitable development sites is subject to a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. The supply of substantially all of the land in China is controlled by the PRC government. The land supply policies adopted by the PRC government directly impact our ability to acquire land use rights for development and our costs of such acquisitions. In recent years, the PRC central and local governments have implemented various measures to regulate the means by which property developers may obtain land. The PRC government also controls land supply through zoning, land usage regulations and other means. All these measures further intensify the competition for land in China among property developers. In 2002, the PRC government introduced a nationwide system of mandatory public tender, auction or listing-for-sale for the grant of land use rights for commercial use, tourism, entertainment and commodity property development. In 2007, the PRC Ministry of Land and Resources (“**Ministry of Land and Resources**”) issued revised rules, which further stipulate legal and procedural requirements on the means by which state-owned land use rights can be granted by the PRC government for industrial purposes, commercial purposes, tourism, entertainment and commodity property development, and require that the land premium must be paid in full to the local land administration bureau pursuant to the underlying land grant contract before the land use rights certificate can be issued to the land user. On May 13, 2011, the Ministry of Land and Resources issued opinions which provide that, factors which affect the development and utilization of land, such as land price and the time of payment, development and construction period, requirement of construction, the degree of economical and intensive use of land, performance of previous grant contracts and other factors shall be considered by the government when determining the land user. In addition, the Ministry of Land and Resources and the PRC Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (“**MOHURD**”) (formerly the PRC Ministry of Construction) has issued various notices and circulars relating to planning and construction conditions and land use standards. The MOHURD and the Ministry of Land and Resources jointly issued the “Circular of Relevant Work on Strengthening the Recent Administration and Control of Housing and Land Supply” (《關於加強近期住房及用地供應管理和調控有關工作的通知》) dated April 1, 2017 which provides, among others, that cities and counties that have more than one million inhabitants shall make three-year (2017–2019) and five-year (2017–2021) plans for housing land supply, and make such plans public by the end of June 2017. The circular further requires that local governments shall adjust the size, structure and timing of land supply for residential housing in due course based on the period of depleting commodity residential housing inventory. In addition, the circular stipulates that local authorities shall adopt the examination system of land acquisition capital to insure that the property developers use internal funds to acquire lands and that, if the land bid capital originate from a questionable

source, the property developers shall be disqualified and prohibited from bidding for land for a designated time. The implementation of these regulations may increase land transfer prices and require property developers to maintain a higher level of working capital.

More recently, on May 21, 2021, the Ministry of Finance (the “MOF”), the Ministry of Natural Resources, the State Taxation Administration of the PRC (the “STA”) and the PBOC jointly issued the “Notice on Relevant Issues to Allocate the Tax Administrations to Collect Four Non-tax Governmental Revenues including State-owned Land Use Rights Grant Premiums, Mineral Resources Special Revenues, Sea Area Use Premiums and Uninhabited Islands Use Premiums” (關於將國有土地使用權出讓收入、礦產資源專項收入、海域使用金、無居民海島使用金四項政府非稅收入劃轉稅務部門徵收有關問題的通知) under which, the tax administrations, will be responsible for the collection of, among others, state-owned land use rights premiums. The pilot scheme has taken effect from July 1, 2021 in certain selected provinces and will be carried out nationwide from January 1, 2022. We cannot assure you that such scheme will not have any material impact on the regional and local government’s land grant process and other aspects of property development in general in the PRC, which may in turn adversely affect our operations in the regions affected. For more details, see “—Risks Relating to the PRC Real Estate Industry—The PRC government may adopt further measures to slow down growth in the property sector.” The PRC government’s policy to grant state-owned land use rights at competitive market prices is likely to increase the acquisition cost of land reserves generally in the PRC.

If we fail to acquire sufficient land reserves in a timely manner and at acceptable terms, or at all, our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to identify suitable land or acquire land use rights for future development at reasonable prices, or at all, and as a result, our business, results of operations and financial condition as well as prospects may be materially and adversely affected

We expect to derive substantially all of our revenue from the sale of properties that we developed. We must continuously acquire land use rights for sites suitable for future development at reasonable prices at an appropriate pace in order to generate sustainable revenue and maintain business growth. There is a limited supply of suitable land available for development in the cities or regions into which we plan to expand, and the costs of acquiring land use rights in many such cities have increased in recent years. We also face strong competition from other property developers for sites that we may target. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully acquire any or all of the land use rights for projects planned for future development at reasonable prices, or at all.

The PRC government has control over the supply of substantially all land and their approved usage, and regulates various aspects of the process through which land is acquired and developed. Such PRC government land policies have a direct impact on our ability to acquire land and our costs of acquisition. Any changes in PRC government land policies with regard to land supply and development may lead to increases in our costs of acquisition and limit our ability to successfully acquire land at reasonable prices, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The various PRC regulatory measures may also intensify the competition for land in the PRC among property developers.

Under current PRC land use right grant policies, the relevant authorities will not issue the formal land use rights certificate for a piece of land until the developer has paid the land premium in full, completed the resettlement process and is in compliance with other land grant conditions, and the land use rights for properties and lands will not be formally vested until corresponding land use rights certificates have been issued.

We cannot assure you that we will enter into formal land grant contracts, or that the relevant PRC government authorities will grant us the appropriate land use rights or issue the relevant land use rights certificates in respect of these parcels of land or in respect of other land we may contract to acquire in the future, in a timely manner,

or at all. Nor can we assure you that our contractual arrangements will eventually result in our acquisition of any land use rights. As these contractual arrangements are subject to various government approvals that involve relatively complex procedures, it is not uncommon to take years to complete the acquisition of the underlying land, if at all. If we fail to obtain, or experience material delay in obtaining, the land use rights certificates with respect to any parcels of land we have contracted or may contract to acquire in the future, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that if the transactions as contemplated in the relevant agreements cannot be completed, any refund of our prepayments will be provided in a timely manner, or at all.

If we fail to acquire land use rights for sites suitable for development in a timely manner, at reasonable prices or at all, or if further changes in government policies with regard to land supply and development lead to increases in our costs of acquisition, our business, results of operations and financial condition as well as prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to realize the anticipated economic and other benefits from our joint ventures, and disputes with joint venture partners or any violation of PRC laws by our joint ventures may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition

We have entered into joint ventures with other property developers to develop projects and may continue to do so in the future. We have limited experience in developing projects through joint ventures or in managing joint ventures and relationships with joint venture partners. The success of a joint venture depends on a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. As a result, we may not be able to realize the anticipated economic and other benefits from our joint ventures. In addition, in accordance with PRC law, certain matters relating to joint ventures require the consent of all parties to the joint ventures. Joint ventures may involve risks associated with, among others, the possibility that our joint venture partners may:

- have economic or business interests or goals inconsistent with ours;
- take actions contrary to our instructions, requests or our policies or objectives;
- be unable or unwilling to fulfil their obligations under the relevant joint venture agreements;
- have financial difficulties; or
- have disputes with us as to the scope of their responsibilities and obligations.

In addition, since we do not have full control over the business and operations of our joint ventures, we cannot assure you that they have been, or will be in strict compliance with all applicable PRC laws and regulations. We cannot assure you that we will not encounter problems with respect to our joint ventures or our joint ventures will not violate applicable PRC laws and regulations, which may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on our external contractors for all of our construction works and if any of these contractors fail to deliver satisfactory services, our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected

We outsource construction works of all our projects to external contractors. Such works include, among other things, foundation digging, general construction and installation of equipment. We consider a wide range of factors when selecting a contractor. We cannot assure you that any such external contractor will provide satisfactory services at the required quality level. If the performance of any external contractor is unsatisfactory, we may need to replace the external contractor or take other actions to remedy the situation, which may have a material adverse effect on the cost and construction progress of our projects.

In accordance with applicable PRC laws and regulations, we provide warranties on the quality of properties we construct or sell to our customers. We receive quality warranties from third-party contractors we engage to construct our development projects. If claims are brought against us under our warranties, and if the relevant third-party contractor fails to indemnify us for such claims in a timely manner or at all, or the indemnity provided is not sufficient, we could incur significant expenses to resolve such claims or face delays in rectifying such defects. The occurrence of these events may harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, our external contractors may undertake projects from other developers, engage in risky undertakings or otherwise encounter financial or other difficulties, which may cause delay in the completion of our property projects or increase our project development costs. The occurrence of any of the above events may have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our results of operations are largely dependent on the development schedules and pre-sales of our projects and may therefore fluctuate significantly from period to period, and such fluctuations make it difficult to predict our future performance

Since we expect to derive our revenue primarily from the sale of properties developed by us, our future cash flows and revenue are heavily affected by the schedule of pre-sale and sale of our properties.

Our results of operations have varied significantly in the past and may continue to fluctuate significantly from period to period in the future. Our results of operations may vary in the future due to various factors, including the overall development and delivery schedule of our property projects, the level of acceptance by our customers of our properties, the timing of the pre-sale and sale of properties, our revenue recognition policies, any changes in our development costs and expenses and the general condition of the property market. Our property developments are often developed in multiple phases over the course of several years. According to our revenue recognition policy, we recognise revenue from sales of our properties upon delivery to purchasers. There is a time difference between pre-sales of projects under development and the completion of construction works. Periods in which we pre-sell a large amount of aggregate GFA may not be periods in which we generate a correspondingly high level of revenue, if the properties are not completed and delivered within the same period. Our revenue and profit for any period may decrease if the number of properties we deliver declines during such period.

The effect of timing of delivery on our results of operation is accentuated by the fact that we can only undertake a limited number of projects at a particular time, as we require substantial capital to fund land acquisition and construction costs.

Accordingly, our results of operations for any given period may not be indicative of the actual demand for our properties or the pre-sales or sales achieved during such period. Our revenue and profit during any given period generally reflect property purchases at a time in the past, typically in the prior fiscal period. Accordingly, our results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future period. Furthermore, our interim results may not be indicative of our annual results.

We may not be successful in managing our expansion into new geographical areas or new markets, and as a result our business, results of operation and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected

We have focused primarily on the development of eco-friendly residential properties in cities in the Yangtze River Delta region and expanded into first tier and second tier gateway cities in the U.S. We intend to gradually expand our operations into the northern and southern regions of China and further expand our geographical coverage in China and the U.S. On May 4, 2021, our non-wholly owned subsidiary, Landsea Homes Incorporated (“**Landsea Homes**”), acquired Vintage Estate Homes, expanding its footprint to Florida and

Texas, which is an important milestone for Landsea Homes to further become a national homebuilder in the United States. On January 19, 2022, Landsea Homes completed the acquisition of Hanover Family Builders, a Florida-based homebuilder, which further increased our new projects in Florida. In addition, we intend to focus our expansion in first-time home buyer products.

Expanding into new geographical locations involves uncertainties and challenges as we may be less familiar with local regulatory practices and customs, customer preferences and behaviour, the reliability of local contractors and suppliers, business practices and business environments and municipal-planning policies. In addition, expanding our business into new geographical locations would entail competition with developers who may have a better-established local presence or greater access to local expertise and knowledge than we do. As we may face challenges not previously encountered, we may fail to recognise or properly assess risks or take full advantage of opportunities, or otherwise fail to adequately leverage our past experience to meet challenges encountered in these new markets. For example, we may have difficulty in accurately predicting market demand for our properties in the cities into which we expand. In addition, expanding into new geographic locations requires a significant amount of capital and management resources. We will also need to manage the growth in our workforce to match the expansion of our business. Macroeconomic factors, including economic growth rate, interest rate, inflation rate, urbanization rate and disposable income level, in addition to any government regulations, can substantially affect the fair value of our investment properties and affect the supply and demand in the property market. In the first half of 2022, the real estate market in the United States has also faced pressure from the macro environment and the housing mortgage interest rates increased gradually from 3% at the beginning of the year to 5.8% in June, which has been the highest level since 2008. The increased housing mortgage interest rate may substantially affect the demand in the property market in the United States, which could further negatively affect our liquidity and access to capital. All these factors are beyond our control and we cannot assure you that changes in market conditions will continue to create fair value gains on our investment properties at the historical levels, or at all, or that the fair value of our investment properties will not decrease in the future. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial conditions as well as prospects.

When we enter into new markets, we may face intense competition from developers with experience or established presence in the segments that we plan to expand into and from other developers with similar expansion plans. Further, if we fail to integrate the new businesses effectively, our operating efficiency may be adversely affected. Our failure to manage any planned expansion into new markets may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any deterioration in our brand image and failure to protect the intellectual property rights by us, including trademarks, patents and copyrights, could have a negative impact on our business

We rely on our reputation and brand image to attract potential customers. Reputation and brand image are based largely on consumer perceptions with a variety of subjective qualities and can be damaged by isolated business incidents that degrade consumer confidence. Any negative incident or negative publicity concerning us or our properties, whether accurate or not, may damage our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, any inaccurate or negative media reports may require us to engage in defensive actions, which may divert our management's attention and adversely affect our business and results of operations. We cannot assure you that there will not be any other false, inaccurate or negative media reports about us or our projects in the future.

In addition, we believe the intellectual property rights we use are critical to our success and in our provision of comfortable and eco-friendly properties. The trademarks and domain names we use are owned by wholly-owned subsidiaries of our controlling shareholder, Landsea Group Co., Ltd. We are authorized to use such intellectual property rights by their respective owners. Historically, the PRC has not protected intellectual property rights to the same extent as certain other countries, and infringement of intellectual property rights

continues to pose a serious risk of doing business in the PRC. Monitoring and preventing unauthorised use is difficult. The measures we take to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate. Furthermore, the application of laws governing intellectual property rights in the PRC and abroad is uncertain and evolving. If the intellectual property rights we use are unable to be adequately protected or their owners terminate the authorizations, we may lose the rights to continue to use these intellectual property rights and our business may suffer materially.

The interest of our controlling shareholder may not be aligned with those of us, our other shareholders and holders of the Notes

Landsea Group Co., Ltd. is our controlling shareholder and has approximately 50.32% of our total number of issued shares as of the date of this information memorandum. As our controlling shareholder, Landsea Group Co., Ltd. may significantly influence most of our matters requiring our shareholders' approval, including the election of directors and the approval of significant corporate actions, including mergers and acquisitions. Our chairman and executive director, Mr. Tian Ming, is also the chairman and president of Landsea Group Co., Ltd., and there is no assurance that the interest of Landsea Group Co., Ltd. will be consistent with our interests and those of our creditors, including holders of the Notes. To the extent that there are conflicts of interest between Landsea Group Co., Ltd. and us or our creditors, we cannot assure you that Landsea Group Co., Ltd. will not cause us to enter into transactions or take, or omit to take, other actions or make decision that may not be in the best interests of our creditors, including holders of the Notes.

We may fail to obtain, or experience material delays in obtaining, requisite certificates, licences, permits or governmental approvals for our property development operations, and as a result our development plans, business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected

The property industry in the PRC is heavily regulated. During various stages of our property development projects, we are required to obtain and maintain various certificates, licences, permits, certificates and governmental approvals, including but not limited to qualification certificates, land use rights certificates, construction land planning permits, construction works planning permits, construction works commencement permits, pre-sale permits and completion certificates. Before the government authorities issue or renew any certificate, licence or permit, we must meet specific conditions.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to adapt to new PRC land policies that may come into effect from time to time with respect to the property development industry or that we will not encounter other material delays or difficulties in fulfilling the necessary conditions to obtain and/or renew all necessary certificates, licences or permits for our operations in a timely manner, or at all, in the future. If we fail to obtain or renew, or encounter significant delays in obtaining or renewing, the necessary certificates, licences or permits for any of our major property development projects, we will not be able to continue with our development plans or they may be delayed, and our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We may be subject to fines due to the commencement of construction works prior to obtaining the relevant construction works commencement permit or building unauthorised construction without local government's permission

Pursuant to the Regulation on the Quality Management of Construction Projects (《建設工程質量管理條例》) promulgated by the State Council on January 10, 2000 and last amended on April 23, 2019, a property developer shall apply for a construction works commencement permit from the relevant authority prior to the commencement of any construction works on the land. If a property developer fails to obtain the relevant construction works commencement permit before commencement of construction works, the relevant authorities may order the property developer to stop the construction and make corrections and impose a fine of no less than 1% but no more than 2% of the contractual price of the project to the property developer. Pursuant

to the Administrative Measures for Construction Permits of Construction Projects (《建築工程施工許可管理辦法》) promulgated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on 25 June 2014 and last amended on September 28, 2018, where a fine is imposed on the property developer, a fine of no less than 5% but no more than 10% of the amount of the property developer's fine may be imposed on the directly liable person-in-charge and other directly liable persons in the property developer. If any of our project companies commences construction without the construction work commencement permit, we may be subject to fines, which may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

We may not be able to complete or deliver our property development projects on time, which may subject us to liabilities as a result of such delays

The progress of a property development project may be materially and adversely affected by various factors, including delays in obtaining necessary licences, permits or governmental approvals, shortages of materials, equipment and skilled workers, labour disputes, negligence or poor work quality of contractors, construction accidents, natural catastrophes, adverse weather conditions and changes in governmental policies.

We make certain undertakings in our sales contracts including delivering completed properties and individual building ownership certificates to our customers within the period stipulated in the sales contracts. These sales contracts and the relevant PRC laws and regulations provide for remedies for breach of such undertakings. If we fail to complete the properties on time, our customers may seek compensation for late delivery pursuant to either their sales contracts with us or relevant PRC laws and regulations. If our delay extends beyond a specified period, our customers may terminate the sales contracts and claim compensation. Our customers may also elect to default on such sales contracts. We may also be liable to our customers for any delay in the delivery of individual building ownership certificates, which is caused by delays in the administrative approval process or other reasons beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will not experience any significant delays in the completion or delivery of our properties, or that we will not be subject to any liabilities for any such delays. Liabilities arising from any delays in the completion or delivery of our properties may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, you should not unduly rely upon our contracted sales numbers (which have neither been audited nor reviewed by our auditors) contained in this information memorandum as a measure or indication of our current or future operating performance.

The PRC government may impose fines or other penalties on us if we fail to comply with the terms of the land grant contracts or listing-for-sale confirmation letters, and we may not be able to obtain land use rights certificates with respect to certain parcels of land

Under PRC laws and regulations, the PRC government may issue a warning, impose a penalty and/ or reclaim our land if we fail to develop a particular project according to the terms of the relevant land grant contracts, such as the approved land use, payment of land premiums and other fees, and the time for commencement and completion of development.

Under current PRC laws and regulations, we may be subject to late penalties as stipulated in the land grant contracts if we fail to pay any outstanding land premium by the stipulated deadline. If we fail to commence development for more than one year from the commencement date stipulated in the land grant contracts, the relevant PRC land bureau may serve an investigation notice and impose an idle land fee of up to 20% of the land premium on us if the delay is found out not to be caused by government actions or force majeure. If we fail to commence development for more than two years, the land may be subject to forfeiture by the PRC government unless the delay is caused by government actions or force majeure. Furthermore, even if we commence development in accordance with the land grant contracts, if the developed land area is less than one-third of the total land area, or if the total capital expenditure on land development is less than one-fourth of the total amount expected to be invested in the project as specified in the project registration or approval documents,

not including the purchase price of the land, and the development of the land is suspended for over one year without government approval, the land will still be treated as idle land.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to fully comply with the obligations under the land grant contracts or listing-for-sale letters in the future due to factors which are beyond our control, or that our property development projects will not be subject to idle land penalties or be taken back by the government as a result of such delays. If we fail to comply with the terms of any land grant contract or listing-for-sale confirmation letter as a result of delays in project development or any other reasons, we may lose our previous investments in the land and the opportunity to develop the project, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We provide guarantees for mortgage loans of our customers and may become liable to mortgagee banks if our customers default on their mortgage loans

In line with industry practice, we provide guarantees for mortgage loans given by banks to our purchasers of properties developed by us. Typically, we guarantee mortgage loans given by banks to purchasers until the earlier of (i) the relevant properties are completed and the relevant building ownership certificates and the mortgage are registered in favour of the mortgagee bank, and (ii) the mortgage loans between the mortgagee bank and the purchaser are settled. If a purchaser defaults on a mortgage loan, we may be required to repurchase the underlying property by paying off the mortgage. If we fail to do so, the mortgagee bank may auction the underlying property and recover any additional amount outstanding from us as the guarantor of the mortgage loans. In line with industry practice, we do not conduct any independent credit checks on our customers and rely on the credit evaluation conducted by the mortgagee banks on such customers. These are contingent liabilities not reflected on our balance sheets. If there is any material default and if we were called upon to honour our guarantees, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Our profitability and results of operations are affected by changes in interest rates

We finance our property development projects primarily through proceeds from pre-sales and sales, bank borrowings and shareholder loan from our controlling shareholder, Landsea Group Co., Ltd. Changes in interest rates have affected, and will continue to affect, the financing costs for our property developments. Our bank borrowings are primarily denominated in Renminbi. The interest rates on our Renminbi bank borrowings are primarily affected by the benchmark interest rate set by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC"), which has fluctuated significantly in recent years. Any increases in the PBOC benchmark interest rate as a result of government policies may lead to higher lending rates, which may increase our borrowing costs and thereby adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our average borrowing cost represent actual finance cost incurred during the period divided by weighted average borrowings that were outstanding during the period. Most of our finance costs are capitalised and recognised as cost of sales upon the sale of properties. As a result, such capitalised finance costs may adversely affect our gross profit margin upon the sales of properties in future. In addition, changes in interest rates may affect our customers' ability to secure mortgages on acceptable terms, which, in turn, may affect their ability to purchase our properties.

We cannot assure you that the PBOC will not raise lending rates further or otherwise discourage bank lending. Further increases in lending rates may increase our finance costs, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Fluctuations in cost of construction materials or cost of labour may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition

The cost of construction materials such as steel and cement, as well as contractors' labour costs, may fluctuate. We procure construction materials through our external contractors or by ourselves. If the price of construction materials increases beyond the agreed pre-determined percentage, we may be required to reimburse our

contractors for any shortfall. If there is a material increase in the costs of construction materials and we cannot pass on such increase to our customers, our business, financial conditions and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our construction costs have also been affected by rising labour costs in the PRC in recent years, and we expect labour costs in the PRC to continue to increase in the future.

If the cost of construction materials or cost of labour deviate materially from our initial estimation, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of the members of our senior management and qualified personnel and our ability to attract and retain them

Our business depends, to a significant extent, on the capability and expertise of our senior management team members, including our executive directors and other members of our management who have operational experience in the real estate business. In particular, we rely on Mr. Tian Ming, our chairman, who has more than 20 years of experience in the development and management of real estate industry. If one or more of our senior management team members are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to identify and recruit suitable replacements in a timely manner, or at all, and the implementation of our business strategies may be affected, which could materially and adversely affect our operations. In addition, we rely on our employees, which include qualified administrative, customer services, supervisory and management personnel for our daily operations and business expansion. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to attract and retain sufficient skilled and experienced employees in the future. If we fail to recruit, retain or train skilled employees, our growth and business prospects could be adversely affected.

We may not have adequate insurance coverage to cover our potential liability or losses and as a result our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected

We face various risks in connection with our businesses and may lack adequate insurance coverage or may have no relevant insurance coverage. In addition, in line with general industry practice in the PRC, we do not maintain insurance in respect of litigation risks, business termination risks, product liability or important personnel of our Group. Please refer to the section headed “*Business — Insurance*” in this information memorandum for further information. The occurrence of any of these events may result in an interruption of our operations and subject us to significant losses or liabilities. In addition, there are certain losses for which insurance is not available on commercially reasonable terms, such as losses suffered due to earthquake, war, civil unrest and certain other events of force majeure. If we incur substantial losses or liabilities and our insurance coverage is unavailable or inadequate to cover such losses or liabilities, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

We may be involved in disputes, administration, legal and other proceedings arising out of our operations from time to time and may face significant liabilities or damage to our reputation as a result

We may from time to time be involved in disputes with various parties involved in the development and sales of our properties, including contractors, suppliers, construction workers and purchasers. See “*Business — Legal Proceedings*” for more details. These disputes may lead to protests or legal or other proceedings and may result in damage to our reputation, substantial costs to our operations and diversion of our management’s attention. As of the date of this information memorandum, we are involved in several legal proceedings, including but not limited to a lawsuit regarding a leasing agreement in the amount over RMB80 million. Furthermore, failure to perform our obligations timely under the court judgements of the legal proceedings may subject us to enforcement actions. As of the date of this information memorandum, one of our subsidiaries, Tianjin Langyue

Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. (“**Tianjin Langyue**”), has been listed as a judgment debtor for not performing its obligations timely under several court judgements. In addition, we may have disagreements with regulatory bodies in the ordinary course of our operations, which may subject us to administrative proceedings and unfavourable decrees that result in significant liabilities and cause delays to our property developments. For example, Tianjin Langyue has been penalized in 2021 and 2022 for not obtaining construction permits and occupying land illegally, respectively. Finally, any failure or alleged failure by us or any of our directors, officers or other agents to fully adhere to the PRC or other applicable anti-corruption laws, any investigation in relation to such failure by any regulatory body, or any failure to comply with other applicable laws or regulations could materially and adversely affect our reputation and our business, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot assure you that we will not be so involved in any major legal or other proceedings in the future.

We are subject to certain restrictive covenants and risks normally associated with borrowings which may limit or otherwise materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition

Certain of our banking facilities are subject to a number of material, customary affirmative and/or negative covenants. For example, certain of our subsidiaries are restricted from carrying out merger, restructuring, spin-off, material asset transfer, liquidation, change of control, reduction of registered capital, change of scope of business, declaration of dividends and incurring further indebtedness without the prior consent of the relevant banks. Certain of our banking facilities taken out by certain of our operating subsidiaries also contain cross default conditions which deem a breach of default conditions under relevant financing facilities by such operating subsidiaries and their guarantor(s) to be a default by such operating subsidiaries of the banking facilities. If any cross default occurs, these banks are entitled to accelerate payment of all or any part of the indebtedness owing under the relevant loan agreements and to enforce all or any of the security for such indebtedness. If we fail to comply with any of those covenants or repay these loans in part or in full at their respective maturity dates, there may be a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Investment in real property is relatively illiquid, and we may not be able to sell such investment properties at prices or on terms satisfactory to us, or at all

In general, investment in real property is relatively illiquid compared with other forms of investment. We may need to dispose of certain investment properties in the event of changing economic, financial and investment conditions. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to sell such investment properties at prices or on terms satisfactory to us, or at all.

We may be subject to potential liability for environmental problems, which may result in losses

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations concerning the protection of the environment. The applicable environmental laws and regulations may vary significantly depending on the location, environmental condition and present and former uses of the site. Project development activities can be severely restricted or prohibited in environmentally sensitive regions or areas. Compliance with health and environmental laws and conditions may result in delays or cause us to incur substantial compliance and other costs. Please refer to the sections headed “*Business — Environmental and Safety Matters*” in this information memorandum for details.

As required by PRC laws, we have engaged independent third-party environmental consultants to conduct environmental impact assessments at all of our construction projects, and such environmental impact assessments were submitted to the relevant government authorities for approval before commencement of development. It is possible that the environmental impact assessment conducted may not reveal all environmental liabilities or their extent, and there may be material environmental liabilities of which we are unaware. If any portion of the project is found to be non-compliant with relevant environmental standards, we may be subject to suspension of our operations of such project as well as fines and penalties.

Future investments or acquisitions may have a material adverse effect on our ability to manage our business and harm our results of operations and financial condition

We may make strategic investments and acquisitions that complement our operations. However, our ability to make successful strategic investments and acquisitions will depend to a large extent on our ability to identify suitable acquisition targets that meet our investment and acquisition criteria, to obtain financing on favourable terms and, where relevant, to obtain the required regulatory approvals. In the event that we are unable to make, or are restricted from making, such strategic investments or acquisitions due to regulatory, financial or other constraints, we may not be able to effectively implement our investment or expansion strategies.

Acquisitions typically involve a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

- the difficulty of integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired business;
- the potential disruption to our ongoing business and the distraction of our management;
- the difficulty of maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;
- the impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of integration of new management and personnel;
- unrevealed potential liabilities associated with acquired businesses;
- higher than planned requirements to preserve and grow the value of acquired businesses or assets; and
- impairment provisions for goodwill or other intangible assets associated with acquisitions, and losses sustained by acquired businesses after the date of acquisitions.

We may not be able to make acquisitions or investments on favourable terms or within a desired time frame. Even if we were able to make acquisitions or investments successfully as desired, we cannot assure you that we will achieve an intended level of return on such acquisitions or investments. In addition, we may require additional equity financing in order to make such acquisitions and investments. If obtained, any such additional equity financing may result in dilution to the holdings of existing shareholders. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We mainly purchase from a small group of suppliers, and any disruption in their supply may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition

Our major suppliers were mainly our construction contractors. Purchases from our five largest suppliers accounted for approximately 6% of our total purchases for the six months ended June 30, 2022, and purchases from our largest supplier accounted for approximately 2% of our total purchases for the same period. Should there be a disruption in supply by one or more of our major suppliers and we fail to find replacement suppliers on favourable terms, or at all, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Legislation enacted in Bermuda as to Economic Substance may affect our operations

Pursuant to The Economic Substance Act 2018 which came into force on December 31, 2018 (the “**Bermuda ES Act**”), a “registered entity” engaged in “relevant activities” is required to satisfy the economic substance test set out in the Bermuda ES Act. A “registered entity” includes an exempted company incorporated in Bermuda as is the Company, but does not include a non-resident entity. A “non-resident entity” means an entity that is not in Annex 1 to the EU List of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes.

Based on the current interpretation of the Bermuda ES Act, we believe that we are a pure equity holding entity since our primary function is to acquire and hold shares or an equitable interest in other entities, and the shares or equitable interest are controlling stakes in other entities.

Accordingly, for so long as the Company is a “pure equity holding entity”, we are only subject to the minimum economic substance requirements, which require us to file an annual economic substance declaration and monitor ongoing compliance, as well as having adequate employees and premises in Bermuda for holding and managing our equity participations. We are also required to comply with our statutory corporate governance requirements which we are already required to do under the Companies Act 1981. However, if the Company is resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction outside Bermuda that is not in Annex 1 to the EU List of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes, the Bermuda ES Act will not apply, and the Company will be exempted from the Bermuda economic substance law.

Legislation enacted in the British Virgin Islands as to Economic Substance may affect our operations

Pursuant to the Economic Substance (Companies and Limited Partnerships) Act, 2018 of the British Virgin Islands (“BVI ES Act”) that came into force on January 1, 2019, a “legal entity” engaged in “relevant activities” is required to satisfy the economic substance test set out in the BVI ES Act. A “legal entity” includes a business company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands as is our BVI subsidiaries; based on the current interpretation of the BVI ES Act, we believe that our BVI subsidiaries are pure equity holding entities since we only passively hold equity participations and earn revenue from dividends, distributions, capital gains and other incidental income derived from such equity participations.

Accordingly, for so long as our BVI subsidiaries are “pure equity holding entities”, we are only subject to the reduced economic substance requirements, which require us to have adequate employees and premises in the British Virgin Islands for holding and managing our equity participations and to comply with the statutory obligation which we are already required to do under the BVI Business Companies Act. However, if our BVI subsidiaries are tax resident outside the BVI, the BVI ES Act will not apply, and our BVI subsidiaries will be exempted from the BVI economic substance law.

RISKS RELATING TO THE PRC REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

The PRC government may adopt further measures to slow down growth in the property sector

Along with the economic growth in China, investments in the property sectors have increased significantly in the past few years. In response to concerns over the increase in property investments, the PRC government has introduced various policies and measures to curtail property developments in recent years, including:

- requiring real estate developers to finance, with their internal resources, at least 25% of the total investment (excluding affordable housing projects);
- limiting the monthly mortgage payment to 50% of an individual borrower’s monthly income and limiting all monthly debt service payments of an individual borrower to 55% of his or her monthly income;
- suspending land supply for villa construction and restricting land supply for high-end residential property construction;
- requiring that at least 70% of the land supply approved by any local government for residential property development during any given year must be used for developing low-to medium-cost and small-to medium-size units for sale or as low-cost rental properties;
- requiring that at least 70% of the total development and construction area of residential projects approved or constructed on or after June 1, 2006 in any administrative jurisdiction must consist of units with a unit floor area of less than 90 sq.m. and that projects which have received project approvals prior to this date but have not obtained construction permits must adjust their planning in order to comply with this new requirement, with the exception that municipalities under direct administration of the PRC central

government and provincial capitals and certain cities may deviate from such ratio under special circumstances upon approval from the MOHURD;

- requiring any first-time home owner using housing reserves (住房公積金) to pay the minimum amount of down-payment at 20% of the purchase price of the underlying property if the underlying property has a unit floor area of less than 90 sq.m. and the purchaser is buying the property as a primary residence, or 30% of the purchase price if the underlying property has a unit floor area of larger than 90 sq.m.;
- requiring any second-time home buyer to pay an increased minimum mortgage loan interest rate at 110% of the relevant PBOC benchmark one-year bank lending interest rate;
- for a commercial property buyer, (i) requiring banks not to finance any purchase of presold properties, (ii) increasing the minimum mortgage loan interest rate to 110% of the relevant PBOC benchmark one-year bank lending interest rate, and (iii) limiting the terms of such bank borrowings to no more than 10 years, with commercial banks allowed flexibility based on their risk assessment;
- for a buyer of commercial/residential dual-purpose properties, increasing the minimum amount of down-payment to 45% of the purchase price of the underlying property, with the other terms similar to those for commercial properties;
- limiting the grant or extension of revolving credit facilities to property developers that hold a large amount of idle land and vacant commodity properties;
- imposing or increasing taxes on short-term gains from second-hand property sales;
- restricting foreign investment in the property sector by, among other things, increasing registered capital and other requirements for establishing foreign-invested real estate enterprises (“**FIREEs**”), tightening foreign exchange control and imposing restrictions on purchases of properties in China by foreign persons;
- requiring commercial banks to suspend mortgage loans to customers for purchase of a third or further residential property, or to non-residents who cannot provide proof of local tax or social security insurance payments for more than a one-year period;
- adjusting the benchmark one-year lending rate published by PBOC multiple times over the past years with the benchmark one-year lending rate as of December 31, 2019 being 4.15%;
- adjusting the PBOC Renminbi deposit reserve requirement ratio for all PRC deposit-taking financial institutions several times in 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019 and early 2020, with the current ratio ranging from 10.5% to 12.5%, effective as of January 6, 2020; and
- further increasing down payment ratios and interest rates for loans to purchase second properties in accordance with the price control policies and targets of the corresponding local governments for those cities with excessive growth in housing prices.

Beginning in the second half of 2008, in order to mitigate the impact of the global economic slowdown, the PRC government adopted measures to encourage domestic consumption in the residential property market and support property development. However, in December 2009 and January 2010 the PRC government adjusted some policies in order to enhance the regulation of the property market, restrain property purchases for investment or speculation purposes and keep property prices from rising too quickly in certain regions and cities. At the same time, the PRC government abolished certain preferential treatments relating to business taxes payable upon transfers of residential properties by property owners and imposed more stringent requirements on the payment of land premiums by property developers. In addition, in April 2010, the PRC government

identified certain policy measures to increase down payment for properties purchased with mortgage loans. In January 2011, the PRC government adopted certain new policies to cool down the real estate property market, including increasing the minimum down-payment to at least 60% of the total purchase price for second-house purchases with a minimum mortgage lending interest rate at least 1.1 times the benchmark rate, in certain targeted cities restricting purchasers from acquiring second (or further) residential properties and restricting non-residents that cannot provide any proof of local tax or social security payments for more than a specified time period from purchasing any residential properties, imposing property tax in certain cities and levying business tax on the full amount of transfer price if an individual owner transfers a residential property within five years of purchase. In addition, certain cities, including Guangzhou, Tianjin, Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou, Qingdao, Chengdu, Foshan, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Sanya, promulgated measures further limiting the number of residential properties one family is allowed to purchase. On February 26, 2013, the PRC government further adopted more strict policies for properties purchase, including increasing down payment ratios and interest rates for loans to purchase second properties for those cities with excessive growth in housing prices and imposing individual income tax at a rate of 20% from the sale of a self-owned property. In the third quarter of 2013, the minimum down payment was raised to 70% in several cities. In 2015 and 2016, in certain cities where restrictions on the purchase of residential property had not been implemented, the minimum down payment for first-time home buyers was reduced to 25% of the property price, whereas the minimum down payment for second home buyers who had not fully paid off their existing housing loan was reduced to 30%. In August 2020, the MOHURD and the PBOC announced that they are considering new rules on capital monitoring and financing for key real estate enterprises, which would impose certain requirements on the asset-liability ratio (excluding proceeds from advance sales), net debt ratio and cash short term debt ratio of real estate enterprises. Effective from January 1, 2021, PRC banks (excluding their overseas branches) are required to limit the amount of real estate loans and personal housing mortgage loans they lend to the proportions determined by PBOC and the CBIRC) and calculated based on the total amount of RMB loans extended by such PRC banks. These measures may limit our access to capital resources, reduce market demand for our products and increase our operating costs in complying with these measures. We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not adopt additional and more stringent measures, which could further slow down property development in China. If we fail to adapt our operations to new policies, regulations and measures that may come into effect from time to time with respect to the real property industry, or such policy changes disrupt our business or cause us to incur additional costs, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We are exposed to contractual, legal and regulatory risks related to pre-sales

We depend on cash flows from pre-sales of properties as an important source of funding for our property developments. We face risks relating to the pre-sale of properties. For example, we may find ourselves liable to the purchasers for their losses, if we pre-sell units in a property development and fail to complete that development. If we fail to complete a pre-sold property on time, our purchasers may claim compensation for late delivery pursuant to either their contracts with us or relevant PRC laws and regulations. If our delay extends beyond a specified period, our purchasers may terminate their pre-sale contracts and claim for compensation. A purchaser may also terminate his or her contract with us if the GFA of the relevant unit, as set out in the individual property ownership certificate, deviates by more than 3% from the GFA of that unit set out in his or her contract. We cannot assure you that we will not experience delays in the completion and delivery of our projects, nor that the GFA for a delivered unit will not deviate more than 3% from the GFA set out in the relevant contract. Any termination of the purchase contract as a result of our late delivery of properties will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Under current PRC laws and regulations and pursuant to land grant contracts, property developers must fulfill certain conditions before they can commence pre-sales of the relevant properties and pre-sales proceeds may only be used to finance the related development. Various PRC authorities and regulators have publicly called

for the discontinuance or abolishment of pre-sales, or to impose tighter regulations on such practice. On March 16, 2011, the NDRC promulgated the Regulation on Price of Commodity Properties (《商品房銷售明碼標價規定》) effective from May 1, 2011. According to the regulation, real estate enterprises are required to make public the price of commodity properties for sale or pre-sale and to make public all the apartments available for sale or pre-sale within a certain time period. Moreover, on September 21, 2018, Guangdong Real Estate Association issued an “Emergency Notice on the Relevant Opinions on Providing the Pre-sale Permit for Commodity Houses” (《關於請提供商品房預售許可有關意見的緊急通知》), asking for opinions on the cancelation of the pre-sale system of commodity residential properties. We cannot assure you that PRC governments will continue to allow pre-sale of properties or will not impose additional or more stringent requirements on pre-sale. In the event that the PRC governments prohibit pre-sale of properties or impose additional or more stringent requirements, the property developers like us may not have sufficient cash flow for property development projects and have liquidity problems. If we do not have sufficient cash flow from pre-sale to fund our future liquidity, pay our trade and bills payables and repay the outstanding debt obligations when they become due, we may need to significantly increase external borrowings or secure other external financing. If adequate funds are not available from external borrowings, whether on satisfactory terms or at all, we may be forced to delay or abandon our development and expansion plans, and our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. We cannot assure you that the PRC governmental authority will not ban the practice of pre-selling uncompleted properties or implement further restrictions on the pre-sale of properties, such as imposing additional conditions for a pre-sale permit or further restrictions on the use of pre-sale proceeds. Proceeds from the pre-sale of our properties are an important source of financing for our property developments. Consequently, any restriction on our ability to pre-sell our properties, including any increase in the amount of up-front expenditure we must incur prior to obtaining the pre-sale permit, would extend the time period required for recovery of our capital outlay and would result in our needing to seek alternative means to finance the various stages of our property developments. This, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our business, cash flow results of operations and financial condition.

We may not have adequate financing, whether through bank loans or other arrangements, to fund our property developments, and such capital resources may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all

Property development is capital intensive. We finance our property development projects primarily through proceeds from sales of properties and bank borrowings. We may also access the capital markets to raise further financing. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- the condition of the international and domestic financial markets and financing availability;
- international markets;
- our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flow;
- general economic conditions in the PRC;
- performance and outlook of the property development industry in the PRC;
- changes in the monetary policy of the PRC government with respect to bank interest rates, lending practices and conditions; and
- changes in policies regarding regulation and control of the property market.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet our sales targets or that banks or other lenders will grant us sufficient financings in the future as we expect. Accordingly, we may not be able to raise enough funds for our continuing operations, existing and future capital expenditure requirements, acquisition and investment plans and other funding requirements.

There are certain PRC laws and regulations which govern financing policies on PRC financial institutions for the property development sector and tighten the criteria for banks to provide loans to property development enterprises and limit the accessibility of bank financing to our development projects.

The PRC government may further tighten financing policies on PRC financial institutions for the property development sector. These property-related financing policies may limit our ability and flexibility to use bank borrowings to finance our property projects and therefore may require us to maintain a relatively high level of internally generated cash.

We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not introduce other initiatives which may further limit our access to capital and the ways we finance our property development projects, or that we will be able to secure adequate financing or renew our existing credit facilities prior to their expiration on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we fail to secure adequate financing or renew our existing loans prior to their expiry as a result of these governmental actions and policy initiatives, there may be a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to extensive governmental regulation, and we may be affected by further measures promulgated by the PRC government to slow down the growth of the property sector

Our business of developing and selling residential premises is extensively regulated in the PRC. We are required to comply with various PRC laws and regulations, as well as policies and procedures prescribed by local authorities to implement such laws and regulations. In particular, the PRC government exerts considerable direct and indirect influence on the development of the PRC property sector by imposing industry policies and other economic measures, which, among other things, control foreign exchange, taxation, foreign investment and the supply of land for property development. Through these policies and measures, the PRC government may raise the benchmark interest rates of commercial banks, place additional limitations on the ability of commercial banks to make loans to property developers and property purchasers, impose additional taxes and levies on property sales, impose foreign exchange restriction on cross-border investment and financing related activities and restrict foreign investment in the PRC property sector and restrict or reduce the supply of land for property development. In the event that we breach any applicable laws, rules, regulations or restrictions, we may be subject to fines or penalties, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Over the past few years, the PRC government has introduced a number of policies to control the growth and curtail the overheating of, and the foreign investment in, the PRC property sector. Since late 2020, there were reports that the PRC government may start to restrict financing available to property developers by reference to leverage ratios such as liabilities to assets ratio, net gearing ratio and cash to short-term borrowings ratio. On December 28, 2020, PBOC and CBRC jointly promulgated the Notice of PBOC and CBRC on Establishing a Centralization Management System for Real Estate Loans of Banking Financial Institutions (《中國人民銀行、中國銀行保險監督管理委員會關於建立銀行業金融機構房地產貸款集中度管理制度的通知》), which requires a PRC financial institution (excluding its overseas branches) to limit the amount of real estate loans and personal housing mortgage loans it lends to a proportion calculated based on the total amount of RMB loans extended by such financial institution. A relevant financial institution will have a transition period of two years or four years to comply with the requirements depending on whether such financial institution exceeded 2% of the legal proportion based on the statistical data relating to such financial institution as of December 31, 2020. Under the notice, PBOC and CBRC will have the authority to take measures such as, among other things,

imposing additional capital requirements on and reallocating the weight adjustments relating to the risk of real estate assets for financial institutions that fail to rectify the proportion requirements within a certain period. On January 1, 2021, the PBOC, together with CBRC, set forth the capped ratios of the amount of outstanding real estate loans to the total outstanding amount of RMB denominated loans of a PRC financial institution. This ratio currently ranges from 12.5% to 40.0%. On March 26, 2021, the General Office of CBIRC, the General Office of MOHURD and the General Office of PBOC jointly issued the Notice of the General Office of CBIRC, the General Office of MOHURD and the General Office of PBOC on Preventing the Illegal Flow of Loans for Business Purposes into the Real Estate Sector (中國銀保監會辦公廳、住房和城鄉建設部辦公廳、中國人民銀行辦公廳關於防止經營用途貸款違規流入房地產領域的通知), pursuant to which, in order to prevent business-use loans from illegally flowing into the real estate sector, and to support the development of the real economy, some measures, such as strengthening borrower qualification verification, strengthening credit demand review, strengthening loan term management, strengthening loan collateral management, strengthening post-loan management and etc, will be adopted and implemented. All banking and insurance regulatory bureaus, local housing and urban-rural construction departments, and branches of the PBOC shall jointly carry out a special investigation on the illegal flow of business-use loans into real estate, complete the investigation before May 31, 2021, and increase supervision and rectification of illegal problems and penalties. The PRC government's measures and policies could restrict our ability to obtain financing and increase our operating costs, as well as limit our potential customers' ability to purchase our properties. Measures and policies adopted by the PRC government to restrict the ability of purchasers to obtain mortgages, to resell their properties or to increase the cost of mortgage financing may reduce market demand for our properties and therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The PRC government may adopt further measures in the future which may further reduce market demand and slow down the growth of the property industry. These measures may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in PRC laws and regulations with respect to pre-sale may have a material adverse effect on our business performance

We depend on cash flows from the pre-sale of properties as an important source of funding for our property development. Under current PRC laws and regulations, property developers must fulfil certain conditions before they can commence pre-sale of the relevant properties and may only use pre-sale proceeds to finance their development. We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not implement further restrictions on property pre-sale, such as imposing additional conditions for obtaining pre-sale permits or imposing further restrictions on the use of pre-sale proceeds. The adoption of any such measures may materially and adversely affect our cash flow position and force us to seek alternative sources of funding to finance our project development, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

The relevant PRC tax authorities may challenge the basis on which we calculate our land appreciation tax obligations which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations

In accordance with the provisions of the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Land Appreciation Tax (《中華人民共和國土地增值稅暫行條例》) and the related implementation rules, all persons including companies and individuals that receive income from the sale or transfer of land use rights, buildings and ancillary facilities are subject to LAT at progressive rates ranging from 30% to 60% of the appreciated value of such properties. The PRC government issues rules and regulations in respect of LAT, including rules and regulations relating to assessable rates, the deductibility of certain expenses and the collection and settlement of LAT. In addition, the PRC government has determined that provincial and local tax bureaus may formulate their own implementing rules and determine how LAT will be settled in their jurisdiction. There is an exemption for the sale of ordinary residential properties if the appreciated value does not exceed 20% of the total deductible expense items allowed under the relevant LAT regulations. This exemption is not

available for sales of luxury residential properties, villas and commercial properties. The ordinary residential portion of our mixed residential and commercial developments will not be eligible for the exemption available to ordinary residential properties if we fail to account for the added value separately or fail to accurately account for the added value on the ordinary residential portion and other types of properties. Pursuant to a circular issued by the State Administration of Taxation, effective February 1, 2007, LAT obligations must be settled with the relevant tax bureaus within a specified time frame after the completion of a property development project.

We make prepaid LAT in accordance with the relevant PRC tax laws and regulations from time to time pending settlement of the same with the relevant tax authorities. As we often develop our projects in several phases, deductible items for calculation of LAT, such as land costs, are apportioned amongst such different phases of development. Prepaid LAT are made on our own estimates based on, among others, our own apportionment of deductible expenses which are subject to final confirmation by the relevant tax authorities upon settlement of the LAT. However, given the time gap between the point at which we make prepayment for and the point at which we settle the full amount of LAT payable, the relevant tax authorities may not necessarily agree with our own apportionment of deductible expenses or other bases on which we calculate LAT. If we substantially underestimated LAT for a particular period, a payment of the actual LAT assessed and levied on us by the tax authorities could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for a subsequent period.

The terms on which mortgage loans are available, if at all, may affect our sales

Many purchasers of our properties rely on mortgages to finance their purchases. Any increase in interest rates may significantly increase the cost of mortgage financing, thus affecting the purchasers' affordability of properties. In addition, the PRC government and commercial banks may increase the down payment requirement, impose other conditions or otherwise change the regulatory framework in a manner that would make mortgage financing unavailable or unattractive to potential property purchasers.

From time to time, the PRC government issues laws, regulations or government policies regarding mortgage financing to regulate the PRC property market, in order to reduce perceived speculation in the property market. During the global financial crisis the PRC government implemented a number of measures designed to stimulate the economy, including lowering the down payment requirements for purchasing residential properties and PBOC benchmark bank lending rates. However, since the fourth quarter of 2009, the PRC government has again enacted policies intended to restrain property purchases for investment or speculation purposes and to keep property prices from rising too quickly. Measures include requiring and adjusting the minimum down payment for the acquisition of residential properties, requiring and adjusting the minimum mortgage loan interest rate for purchases of residential properties, requiring commercial banks to suspend mortgage loans to customers for purchase of multiple residential properties.

We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not further increase down payment requirements, impose other conditions or otherwise change the regulatory framework in a manner that would make mortgage financing unavailable or unattractive to potential property purchasers. Nor can we assure you that such regulatory changes would not adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, in line with industry practice, we provide guarantees to banks for mortgages they offer to our purchasers up until the relevant property and the individual property ownership certificates with respect to the relevant properties are issued to our purchasers and the mortgage registrations for the relevant properties have been completed. If there are changes in laws, regulations, policies and practices that would prohibit property developers from providing guarantees to banks in respect of mortgages offered to property purchasers and the banks would not accept any alternative guarantees by third parties, or if no third party is available or willing in the market to provide such guarantees, it may become more difficult for property purchasers to obtain mortgages from banks and other financial institutions during sales and pre-sales of our properties. Such difficulties in financing could result in a substantially lower rate of sale and pre-sale of our properties, which would materially

and adversely affect our cash flow, financial condition and results of operations. If the availability or attractiveness of mortgage financing is reduced or limited, many of our prospective customers may not be able to purchase our properties and, as a result, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Potential liability for environmental damages could result in substantial cost increases

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations concerning the protection of health and the environment. The particular environmental laws and regulations that apply to any given project development site vary according to the site's location, the site's environmental condition, the present and former uses of the site and the nature and former uses of adjoining properties. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may result in delays in development, substantial costs and may prohibit or severely restrict project development activity in environmentally sensitive regions or areas. Under PRC laws and regulations, we are required to submit an environmental impact assessment report to the relevant governmental authorities for approval before commencing construction of any project. Although the environmental inspection conducted by the relevant PRC environmental protection agencies to date have not revealed any environmental violations that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition, there may be potential material environmental liabilities of which we are unaware. In addition, our operations could result in environmental liabilities or our contractors could violate environmental laws and regulations in their operations that may be attributed to us.

The full-fledged levy of value added tax on revenues from a comprehensive list of service sectors may subject our revenues to a higher average tax rate

Pursuant to Circular on Comprehensively Promoting the Pilot Program of the Collection of Value-added Tax in Lieu of Business Tax (《關於全面推開營業稅改徵增值稅試點的通知》) issued on March 23, 2016 and implemented on May 1, 2016 (“Circular 36”) by the Ministry of Finance and SAT, effective from May 1, 2016, PRC tax authorities have started imposing value added tax on revenues from various service sectors, including real estate, construction, financial services and insurance, as well as other lifestyle service sectors, to replace the business tax that co-existed with value added tax for over 20 years. Since the issuance of Circular 36, the Ministry of Finance and SAT have subsequently issued a series of tax circulars in March and April 2016 to implement the collection of value added tax on revenues from construction, real estate, financial services and lifestyle services. The value added tax rates applicable to us may be generally higher than the business tax rate we were subject to prior to the implementation of Circular 36. For example, the value added tax rate for the sale of self-developed real estate projects was increased from 5% to 11%, which was reduced to 10% on May 1, 2018 according to a notice jointly issued by MOF and SAT in April 2018 and has been further reduced to 9% (current value added tax rate) from April 1, 2019 according to a joint notice issued by MOF, SAT and the General Administration of Customs in March 2019. Unlike business tax, the value added tax will only be imposed on added value, which means the input tax incurred from our construction and real estate can be offset from our output tax. However, details of concrete measures are still being formulated in accordance with Circular 36. We are still in the process of assessing the comprehensive impact of the new value added tax regime on our tax burden, our revenues and results of operations, which remains uncertain.

Intensified competition may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition

Competition within the PRC real estate industry is intense. Domestic and overseas property developers have also entered the property development markets in cities where we have operations. Many of them may have more financial, marketing, technical or other resources than us. Competition among property developers may cause an increase in land premium and raw material costs, shortages in quality construction contractors, surplus in property supply leading to decreasing property prices, further delays in issuance of governmental approvals,

and higher costs to attract or retain skilled employees. If we fail to compete effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

We cannot prevent our competitors from engaging in similar development projects. We also face intense competition from other real estate developers. These factors may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and our financial position

We believe that our specialization in the development of high-quality, comfortable and eco-friendly properties that deploy energy-saving technologies is one of the main reasons for our success. If our competitors construct similar development projects, or use similar concepts to advertise their products, it may affect our customers' understanding of our products and the image of our brand. Further, demand for our development may fall if our competitors offer competing products similar to ours. This will affect our business and results of operations.

In recent years, a large number of property developers, including a number of leading Hong Kong property developers and other overseas developers, have begun undertaking property development and investment projects in the PRC. Some of these developers may have better track records, greater financial, land and other resources, broader name recognition and greater economies of scale than us.

Competition among property developers may result in an increase in acquisition costs of land for development, an increase in costs for raw materials, an over-supply of properties, a decrease in property prices in certain parts of the PRC or an inability to sell such properties, a slowdown in the rate at which new property developments are approved or reviewed by the relevant PRC government authorities and an increase in administrative costs for hiring or retaining qualified personnel, any of which may adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations. In addition, recent market downturns in the PRC may further decrease property prices. If we cannot respond to changes in market conditions in the markets in which we operate more swiftly and effectively than our competitors, our business, financial position and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

RISKS RELATING TO CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE PRC

Most of our assets and operations are in the PRC, and substantially all of our revenue is derived from our operations in the PRC. Accordingly, our future business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects are subject, to a significant degree, to economic, political and legal developments in the PRC, including the following risks:

Political and economic policies of the PRC government may affect our business and results of operations and may result in our inability to sustain our growth and expansion strategies

The PRC economy has largely been a centrally planned economy, which differs from other developed economies of the world in many respects, including:

- its structure;
- the level of governmental involvement;
- the level of development;
- growth rate and degree of development;
- uniformity in the implementation and enforcement of laws;
- content of and control over capital investment;
- the control of foreign exchange; and

- the allocation of resources.

The PRC economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market oriented economy. The PRC government has implemented economic reform measures emphasising utilization of market forces in the development of the PRC economy and is continuing to play a significant role in regulating industries by imposing industrial policies.

We cannot, however, predict whether changes in the political, economic and social conditions and policies in the PRC, or in the relevant laws and regulations, will have any material adverse effect on our current or future business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

In addition, many of the economic reforms carried out by the PRC government are unprecedented or experimental and are expected to be refined and improved over time. Other political, economic and social factors may also lead to further adjustments of the reform measures. This refining and adjustment process may not necessarily have a positive effect on our operations and business development. For example, the PRC government has in the past implemented a number of measures intended to slow down certain segments of the economy that the government believed to be overheating, including the real estate industry. These measures have included restricting foreign investment in certain sectors of the real estate industry, raising benchmark interest rates of commercial banks, reducing currency supply and placing additional limitations on the ability of commercial banks to make loans by raising bank reserves against deposits and raising the thresholds and minimum loan interest rates for residential mortgages. These actions, as well as future actions and policies of the PRC government, could cause a decrease in the overall level of economic activity, and in turn have a material and adverse impact on our business and financial condition.

Our ability to successfully expand our business operations in the PRC depends on a number of factors, including macro-economic and other market conditions, and credit availability from lending institutions. The PRC government has recently articulated the need to control economic growth, and to limit inflation. The PRC government implemented a series of macro-economic policies which included raising the benchmark interest rates, increasing the PBOC statutory deposit reserve ratio and imposing commercial bank lending guidelines that had the effect of restricting loans to certain industries. Certain of these macro-economic policies and stricter lending policies in the PRC may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and our ability to obtain financing, thus reducing our ability to implement our expansion strategies. We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not implement any additional measures to tighten lending, or that, if any such measure is implemented, it will not have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations or profitability. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that our historical economic and market conditions will continue, or that we will be able to sustain our growth.

In May 2017, Moody's Investors Service downgraded China's sovereign credit rating for the first time since 1989 and changed the outlook from stable to negative, citing concerns on the China's rising levels of debt and expectations of slower economic growth. In September 2017, S&P Global Ratings downgraded China's sovereign credit rating for the first time since 1999, citing similar concerns. The full impact of such actions by international rating agencies remains to be seen, but the perceived weaknesses in China's economic development model, if proven and left unchecked, would have profound implications. If China's economic conditions worsen, or if the banking and financial systems experience difficulties from over-indebtedness, businesses in China may face a more challenging operating environment, which may have a material and adverse impact on our business and financial condition.

Interpretation of PRC laws and regulations involve inherent uncertainties that could limit the legal protection available to us and to our shareholders

Our core business is conducted within China and is governed by PRC laws and regulations. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions can only be used as a reference. Since 1979, the

PRC government has promulgated laws and regulations in relation to economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade, with a view to developing a comprehensive system of commercial law, including laws relating to property ownership and development. However, due to the fact that these laws and regulations have not been fully developed, and because of the limited volume of published cases and the non-binding nature of prior court decisions, interpretation of PRC laws and regulations involves a degree, sometimes a significant degree, of uncertainty. For example, on September 14, 2015, the NDRC issued the NDRC Notice, which provides that enterprises domiciled within the PRC and their overseas subsidiaries or branches should file and register with the NDRC prior to issuance of foreign debt instruments and report relevant information on the issuance of the foreign debt instruments in relation to foreign debt with a maturity of more than one year to the NDRC within ten business days in the PRC after the completion of each issuance. In practice, enterprises incorporated outside of the PRC and controlled by individuals (other than those controlled by PRC enterprises as expressly provided in the NDRC Notice) may also be required by the NDRC to comply with the NDRC Notice. We have registered the issuance of the Notes with the NDRC pursuant to the NDRC Notices. Nevertheless, there are still uncertainties regarding its interpretation, implementation and enforcement by the NDRC. Furthermore, the legal protections available to us under these laws, rules and regulations may be limited.

Depending on the governmental agency or the presentation of an application or case to such agency, we may receive less favorable interpretations of laws and regulations than our competitors. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. All these uncertainties may cause difficulties in the enforcement of our land use rights, entitlements under our permits, and other statutory and contractual rights and interests.

Changes in government control of currency conversion and in PRC foreign exchange regulations may adversely affect our business operations

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility between Renminbi and foreign currencies and the remittance of foreign exchange out of China. We receive substantially all our revenue in Renminbi. Under our current corporate structure, our income is primarily derived from dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries. Our PRC subsidiaries must convert their Renminbi earnings into foreign currency before they may pay cash dividends to us or service their foreign currency-denominated obligations. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current-account items may be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”) by complying with certain procedural requirements.

However, approval from appropriate governmental authorities is required when Renminbi is converted into foreign currencies and remitted out of China for capital-account transactions, such as the repatriation of equity investment in China and the repayment of the principal of loans or debt denominated in foreign currencies. Such restrictions on foreign exchange transactions under capital accounts also affect our ability to finance our PRC subsidiaries. Our choice of investment is affected by the relevant PRC regulations with respect to capital-account and current-account foreign exchange transactions in China. Our investment decisions are additionally affected by various other measures taken by the PRC government relating to the PRC property market. In addition, our transfer of funds to our subsidiaries in China is subject to approval by PRC governmental authorities in the case of an increase in registered capital, and subject to approval by and registration with PRC governmental authorities in case of shareholder loans to the extent that the existing foreign investment approvals received by our PRC subsidiaries permit any such shareholder loans at all. These limitations on the flow of funds between us and our PRC subsidiaries could restrict our ability to act in response to changing market conditions.

Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and changes in foreign exchange regulations may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations and our ability to remit dividends

Our revenue and expenditure are mainly denominated in Renminbi, which is currently not a freely convertible currency. We do not have a formal hedging policy and have not entered into any foreign currency exchange contracts or derivative transactions to hedge our currency risk. In addition, we will require foreign currencies for dividend payment (if any) to our shareholders. As a result, we are exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

The China Foreign Exchange Trade System and National Interbank Funding Center (“CFETS”), authorized by the PBOC, calculates and publishes the central parity of RMB against USD and other major foreign currencies on each business day. From 1994 to July 20, 2005, the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including Hong Kong dollars and U.S. dollars, was based on rates set daily by PBOC on the basis of the previous day’s inter-bank foreign exchange market rates and then current exchange rates in the world financial markets. During this period, the official exchange rate for the conversion of Renminbi to U.S. dollars remained generally stable. Although the PRC government introduced policies in 1996 to reduce restrictions on the convertibility of Renminbi into foreign currencies for current account items, conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies for capital items, such as foreign direct investment, loan principals and securities trading, still requires the approval of SAFE and other relevant authorities. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government introduced a managed floating exchange rate system to allow the value of the Renminbi to fluctuate within a regulated band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of currencies. On the same day, the value of the Renminbi appreciated by approximately 2% against the U.S. dollar. On May 18, 2007, PBOC enlarged the floating band for the trading prices in the inter-bank foreign exchange market of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar from 0.3% to 0.5% around the central parity rate, effective on May 21, 2007. This allows the Renminbi to fluctuate against the U.S. dollar by up to 0.5% above or below the central parity rate published by PBOC. The floating band was widened to 1.0% on April 16, 2012 and further to 2.0% on March 17, 2014. Effective since August 11, 2015, market makers are required to quote their central parity rates for Renminbi against the U.S. dollar to the China Foreign Exchange Trade System daily before the market opens by reference to the closing rate of the PRC inter-bank foreign exchange market on the previous trading day in conjunction with the demand and supply conditions in the foreign exchange markets and exchange rate movements of major currencies. The PBOC has further authorized the CFETS to announce its central parity rate for Renminbi against the U.S. dollar through a weighted averaging of the quotes from the market makers after removing the highest quote and the lowest quote. Any appreciation of Renminbi may result in the decrease in the value of foreign currency-denominated assets. Conversely, any depreciation of Renminbi may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Capital account transactions in foreign currencies are subject to significant exchange controls and generally require the approval of PRC government authorities, including SAFE. Under the existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, by complying with certain procedural requirements, we will be able to pay dividends (if any) in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE. However, in the future, the PRC government may, at its discretion, take measures to restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions under certain circumstances. In this case, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders.

PRC regulations relating to acquisition of PRC companies by offshore holding companies may limit our ability to acquire PRC companies and may materially and adversely affect the implementation of our acquisition strategies as well as our business and prospects

The Provisions on the Acquisition of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors 《關於外國投資者併購境內企業的規定》 (the “M&A Provisions”) issued by six PRC ministries, including MOFCOM, effective from September 8, 2006 and further amended on June 22, 2009, provide the rules with which foreign investors must comply should they seek to purchase by agreement the equities of the shareholders of a domestic non-foreign-invested enterprise or subscribe to the increased capital of a domestic non-foreign funded enterprise, and thus

convert the domestic non-foreign-invested enterprise into a foreign invested enterprise to conduct asset merger and acquisition. It stipulates that the business scope upon acquisition of domestic enterprises must conform to the Special Administrative Measures on Access of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (2021 Edition) (外商投資准入特別管理措施(負面清單) (2021 年版)) issued by the NDRC and the PRC Ministry of Commerce (“MOFCOM”), which restricts the scope of permitted foreign investment. It also provides the takeover procedures for equity interests in domestic companies. On September 3, 2016, the National People’s Congress Standing Committee (“NPCSC”) adopted a decision on amending the law of foreign invested companies which became effective from October 1, 2016. Upon the effectiveness of the decision, the establishment of the foreign invested enterprise and its subsequent changes will be required to be filed with the relevant authorities instead of obtaining approvals from relevant commerce authorities as required by the existing PRC laws, except for the foreign invested enterprises which are subject to the special administrative measures regarding foreign investment entry. On October 8, 2016, the NDRC and the MOFCOM jointly issued a notice regarding the scope of industries subject to the special administrative measures for foreign investment entry, according to which the M&A Provisions still apply to convert the domestic non-foreign-invested enterprises into foreign invested enterprises. On June 30, 2019, NDRC and MOFCOM jointly promulgated the Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Admission of Foreign Investment (Year 2019) (外商投資准入特別管理措施負面清單 (2019 年版)) and the Catalog of Guidelines on Industries Encouraged Foreign Investment (Year 2019) (鼓勵外商投資產業目錄 (2019 年版)) to replace the Catalog of Guidance of Industries for Foreign Investment (2015) and the Catalog of Guidance on Industries for Foreign Investment (2017), which came into effect on July 30, 2019.

On July 30, 2017, MOFCOM promulgated the Decision of the Ministry of Commerce to Amend the Interim Measures for the Filing Administration of the Formation and Modification of Foreign-Invested Enterprises (關於修改<外商投資企業設立及變更備案管理暫行辦法>的決定), which was further amended on June 29, 2018, under which filing administration shall apply to foreign investors’ mergers and acquisitions of domestic non-foreign-invested enterprises and strategic investments in listed companies, provided that they do not involve special administrative measures stipulated in the Special Administrative Measures on Access of Foreign Investment (Negative List) (2019 Edition) (外商投資准入特別管理措施 (負面清單) (2019 年版)), or mergers and acquisitions of affiliates.

There are uncertainties as to how the M&A Provisions will be interpreted or implemented after the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Revision of Four Laws Including the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises (全國人民代表大會常務委員會關於修改<中華人民共和國外資企業法>等四部法律的決定). If we decide to acquire a PRC enterprise, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such PRC enterprise can successfully complete all necessary approval requirements under the M&A Provisions. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategies and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to comply with the cross-border guarantee related regulations may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition

On May 12, 2014, SAFE issued the Notice on Issuing the Provisions of Foreign Exchange Administration of Cross-Border Guarantees (關於發佈<跨境擔保外匯管理規定>的通知) (“Circular 29”). According to Circular 29, the Provisions of Foreign Exchange Administration of Cross-Border Guarantees (跨境擔保外匯管理規定) and Practice Guidance of Foreign Exchange Administration of Cross-Border Guarantees (跨境擔保外匯管理操作指引) became effective on June 1, 2014, and 12 regulations and rules regarding the foreign guarantee regime in China were abolished at the same time. According to the provisions, onshore guarantees for offshore loans and offshore guarantees for onshore loans shall be subject to the registration administration

of foreign exchange authorities, and the execution and performance of the guarantee contract for cross-border guarantee will not be subject to SAFE's prior approval in most situations. Further, upon the performance of the guarantee obligation by the offshore guarantor in favour of the onshore creditor, the onshore debtor will consequently incur foreign debt owed to the offshore guarantor. Thereafter, the onshore debtor shall register with SAFE for the foreign debt. The unpaid principal of foreign debt arising from the performance of the guarantee agreement owed by the onshore debtor is not allowed to exceed the onshore debtor's audited net assets in the previous year; if exceeded, the exceeded amount shall use up part of the foreign debt quota of the onshore debtor; if the foreign debt quota is not enough, the exceeded portion will be deemed and handled as foreign debt without SAFE's approval. Pursuant to the Practice Guidance of Foreign Exchange Administration of Cross-Border Guarantees, whoever fails to comply with the Circular 29 and other relevant provisions when engaging in cross-border guarantees will be punished by the foreign exchange authority under the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Foreign Exchange Administration (中華人民共和國外匯管理條例). If we engage in cross-border guarantees and fail to comply with the Circular 29 and other foreign guarantee related regulations, such failure may subject us to fines and legal sanctions and may also materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our income tax obligations may increase and dividends from certain PRC subsidiaries may be subject to withholding tax under PRC tax laws

The definition of "EIT Law" should refer to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law. Regulations on the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC (中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例), or the EIT Implementation Rules, effective January 1, 2008 and amended April 23, 2019, provide that any dividend payment to foreign investors will be subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 10%. In addition, pursuant to the Arrangement between Mainland China and Hong Kong for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (內地和香港特別行政區關於對所得避免雙重徵稅和防止偷漏稅的安排) signed on August 21, 2006, a company incorporated in Hong Kong will be subject to withholding income tax at a rate of 5% on dividends it receives from its PRC subsidiaries if it holds directly a 25% or more interest in that particular PRC subsidiary at the time of the distribution, or 10% if it holds less than a 25% interest in that subsidiary. However, according to Circular 9 of the PRC State Administration of Taxation dated April 1, 2018, tax treaty benefits will be denied to "conduit" or shell companies without business substance. Therefore, it is unclear whether dividend payments made by our PRC subsidiaries to our Hong Kong subsidiaries, which hold the equity interests in our PRC subsidiaries, will continue to enjoy the 5% PRC tax rate.

We conduct a substantial portion of our operations through our Hong Kong and BVI subsidiaries, which hold operating subsidiaries located in the PRC. Dividend payments made by PRC subsidiaries to our BVI subsidiaries may be subject to the 10% PRC withholding tax.

Dividend payments made by PRC subsidiaries to our Hong Kong subsidiaries may not continue to enjoy the 5% PRC tax rate. As a result, our financial conditions may be materially and adversely impacted.

Interest payable by us to our foreign investors and gain on the sale of the Notes may be subject to taxes under PRC tax laws

Since we conduct, through our indirect subsidiaries, some operations in the PRC, the interest payable on the Notes may be considered to be sourced within China under the EIT Law. As such, PRC income tax at the rate of 10% may need to be withheld from interest payable on the Notes to investors that are "non-resident enterprises" so long as such "non-resident enterprise" investors do not have an establishment or place of business in China or, if despite the existence of such establishment or place of business in China, the relevant income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in China. Any gain realised

on the transfer of the Notes by such investors will be subject to a 10% PRC income tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within China.

If we are required under the EIT Law to withhold PRC income tax on our interest payable to non-resident holders who are “non-resident enterprises”, we will be required, subject to certain exceptions based on the applicable tax treaty, to pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by a holder of the Notes of such amounts as would have been received by the holder had no such withholding been required. The requirement to pay additional amounts will increase the cost of servicing interest payments on the Notes, and could have a material adverse effect on our ability to pay interest on, and repay the principal amount of, the Notes, as well as our profitability and cash flow. In addition, if you are required to pay PRC income tax on the transfer of the Notes, the value of your investment in the Notes may be materially and adversely affected. Prospective holders should consult their tax advisers as to whether they may be able to claim the benefit of income tax treaties or agreements entered into between China and other countries or areas if we are considered a PRC “resident enterprise”.

It may be difficult to effect service of process in connection with disputes brought in courts outside the PRC on, or to enforce judgments obtained from non-PRC courts against, us or our management who reside in the PRC

Most of our management reside in the PRC and a significant portion of our assets and the assets of our management are located in the PRC. Accordingly, it may be difficult for you to effect service of process in connection with disputes brought in the courts outside the PRC on, or to enforce judgments obtained from non-PRC courts against, us or our management who reside in the PRC.

Furthermore, the PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments awarded by courts in the BVI, Bermuda and most other western countries. Hence, the recognition and enforcement in the PRC of judgments of a court in any of these jurisdictions in relation to any matter not subject to a binding arbitration provision may be difficult or even impossible. An Arrangement between China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments of Civil and Commercial Cases under the Jurisdictions as Agreed to by the Parties Concerned was executed on July 14, 2006. However, there are many restrictions on such arrangement. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon us or our management to the authority of non-PRC courts. Further, the recognition and enforcement in the PRC of judgments of courts outside the PRC might be difficult or impossible. In addition, on January 18, 2019, the Supreme People’s Court of China (the “SPC”) and the Hong Kong government 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 “New Arrangement”). The New Arrangement extends the scope of judicial assistance, and the effective date shall be announced by SPC and Hong Kong after SPC issued the judicial interpretation and Hong Kong completed relevant procedures.

Acts of God, acts of war, epidemics and other disasters could affect our business

Our business is subject to the general and social conditions in the PRC. Natural disasters, epidemics, acts of God and other disasters that are beyond our control may materially and adversely affect the economy, infrastructure and livelihood of the people of the PRC. Some cities in the PRC are under the threat of flood, earthquake, sandstorm or drought. Our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected if these natural disasters occur.

Epidemics threaten people’s lives and may materially and adversely affect their livelihoods. The occurrence of an epidemic is beyond our control and there is no assurance that any future outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, Ebola virus disease, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus, H1N1 flu, human swine flu, COVID-19 or other epidemics occurring in areas in which we operate, or even in areas in which we

do not operate, will not seriously interrupt our business, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Acts of war and terrorist attacks may cause damage or disruption to us, our employees, facilities, markets, suppliers and customers, any of which may materially and adversely affect our revenue, cost of sales, results of operations, financial condition or share price. Potential war or terrorist attacks may also cause uncertainty and cause our business to suffer in ways that we cannot currently predict.

We cannot guarantee the accuracy of facts, forecasts and other statistics with respect to China, the PRC economy, the PRC real estate industry and the selected PRC regional data contained in this information memorandum

Facts, forecasts and other statistics in this information memorandum relating to China, the PRC economy, the PRC real estate industry and the selected PRC regional data have been derived from various official or other publications available in China and may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside China. However, we cannot guarantee the quality or reliability of such source materials. They have not been prepared or independently verified by us, the Dealer Manager or any of our or the Dealer Manager's affiliates or advisors (including legal advisors), or other participants in this exchange offer and, therefore, we make no representation as to the accuracy of such facts, forecasts and statistics. Due to possibly flawed or ineffective collection methods or discrepancies between published information and market practice, these facts, forecasts and statistics in this information memorandum may be inaccurate or may not be comparable to facts, forecasts and statistics produced with respect to other economies. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that they are stated or compiled on the same basis or with the same degree of accuracy as in other jurisdictions. Therefore, you should not unduly rely upon the facts, forecasts and statistics with respect to China, the PRC economy, the PRC real estate industry and the selected PRC regional data contained in this information memorandum.

RISKS RELATING TO THE NOTES

We are a holding company and payments with respect to the Notes are structurally subordinated to liabilities, contingent liabilities and obligations of our subsidiaries

We are a holding company with no material operations. We conduct substantially all of our business operations through our PRC subsidiaries and U.S. subsidiaries, but none of our current PRC subsidiaries or U.S. subsidiaries will provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee upon issuance of the Notes. No existing or future PRC subsidiaries will provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee at any time in the future. No existing or future offshore subsidiaries will provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee at any time in the future, to the extent the consolidated assets of all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 35.0% of our total assets and the consolidated assets of all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 10.0% of our total assets. Moreover, the Notes will not be guaranteed by certain of our other offshore subsidiaries upon issuance. See “*Description of the Notes — The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees*” for a list of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries. Our primary assets are ownership interests in our PRC subsidiaries and U.S. subsidiaries, which are held through the Subsidiary Guarantors and certain Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries. The Subsidiary Guarantors do not, and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) may not, have significant operations. Accordingly, our ability to pay principal and interest on the Notes and the ability of the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) to satisfy their obligations under the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees (as the case may be) will depend upon our receipt of principal and interest payments on the intercompany loans and distributions of dividends from our PRC subsidiaries and U.S. subsidiaries.

Creditors, including trade creditors of Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries and any holders of preferred shares in such entities, would have a claim on the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries' assets that would be prior to the claims of holders of the Notes. As a result, our payment obligations under the Notes will be effectively subordinated to

all existing and future obligations of our Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, including their obligations under guarantees they have issued or will issue in connection with our business operations, and all claims of creditors of our Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries will have priority as to the assets of such entities over our claims and those of our creditors, including holders of the Notes.

The Notes and the Indenture permit us, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) and our Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue additional guarantees, subject to certain limitations.

Under the terms of the Notes, a Subsidiary Guarantee may be replaced by a limited-recourse guarantee, or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, following the sale or issuance to a third party of equity interest of no less than 20% in such subsidiary by its direct or indirect majority shareholders (subject to satisfaction of certain conditions). Recovery under a JV Subsidiary Guarantee is limited to an amount equal to our proportional interest in the issued share capital of such Subsidiary Guarantor, or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, multiplied by the fair market value of the total assets of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, as of the date of the last fiscal year end of the Company. As a result, the amount that may be recovered by the Trustee pursuant to a JV Subsidiary Guarantee (compared to a Subsidiary Guarantee) is reduced, which in turn may affect your ability to recover any amounts due under the Notes.

We have substantial indebtedness and may incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, which could adversely affect our financial health and our ability to generate sufficient cash to satisfy our outstanding and future debt obligations

We now have, and will continue to have after the offering of the Notes, a substantial amount of indebtedness.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

- limit our ability to satisfy our obligations under the Notes and other debt;
- increase our vulnerability to adverse general economic and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to servicing and repaying our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in our businesses and the industry in which we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;
- limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants of our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds; and
- increase the cost of additional financing.

In the future, we may from time to time incur substantial additional indebtedness and contingent liabilities. Under the Indenture, our ability to incur additional debt is subject to limitations on indebtedness and preferred stock covenant. Under such covenant, we may incur (i) certain Permitted Indebtedness or (ii) additional indebtedness if we can, among other things, satisfy the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. The Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is derived by dividing Consolidated EBITDA by Consolidated Fixed Charges. Because our definition of Consolidated Net Income (which is a significant component of Consolidated EBITDA) for the Notes includes our unrealized gains on fair value adjustments on our investment properties, our Consolidated EBITDA and therefore our ability to incur additional debt under such covenants could be substantially larger when compared to other similarly situated PRC senior notes issuers whose covenants do not typically include

such unrealized gains in the definition of consolidated net income. In addition, because our definition of Consolidated Interest Expense for the Notes excludes the interest expense on indebtedness of third parties that we guarantee (except to the extent that such interest expense is actually paid by us), our Consolidated Interest Expense and our ability to incur additional debt could be even larger when compared to other similarly situated PRC senior notes issuers whose covenants would typically include such interest expense in the definition of consolidated interest expense. If we or our subsidiaries incur additional debt, the risks that we face as a result of our already substantial indebtedness and leverage could intensify.

Our ability to generate sufficient cash to satisfy our outstanding and future debt obligations will depend upon our future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. We anticipate that our operating cash flow will be sufficient to meet our anticipated operating expenses and to service our debt obligations as they become due. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow for these purposes. If we are unable to service our indebtedness, including our obligations under the Notes, we will be forced to adopt an alternative strategy that may include actions such as reducing or delaying capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our indebtedness or seeking equity capital. These strategies may not be instituted on satisfactory terms, if at all.

In addition, the terms of the Indenture prohibit us from incurring additional indebtedness unless (i) we are able to satisfy certain financial ratios or (ii) we are able to incur such additional indebtedness pursuant to any of the exceptions to the financial ratio requirements, and meet any other applicable restrictions. Our ability to meet our financial ratios may be affected by events beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet these ratios. Certain of our financing arrangements also impose operating and financial restrictions on our business. Such restrictions in the Indenture and our other financing arrangements may negatively affect our ability to react to changes in market conditions, take advantage of business opportunities we believe to be desirable, obtain future financing, fund required capital expenditures, or withstand a continuing or future downturn in our business or the general economy. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our ability to satisfy our obligations under the Notes and other debt.

We may in the future designate certain subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries under the Indenture, which will not be subject to various covenants under the Indenture; and we and our Restricted Subsidiaries may be able to make dividend payment in shares of our Unrestricted Subsidiaries under the Indenture

We have the flexibility under the terms of the Notes to designate any subsidiary in the Restructuring Group (as defined under “*Description of the Notes — Definitions*”) as Unrestricted Subsidiaries, subject to certain conditions. The effects of designation of an entity as an Unrestricted Subsidiary include, but are not limited to:

- the business, assets and liabilities of such entity will no longer be part of the credit underlying the Notes;
- such entity will not be subject to the restrictive covenants applicable to Restricted Subsidiaries under the Indenture;
- as applicable, the Subsidiary Guarantees of such entity may be released, and the shares of such entity previously pledged to the collateral agent for the benefit of the holders of the Notes and the Trustee may be released; and
- interest expenses on Indebtedness (as defined in the Indenture) of such entity will not be included in the calculation of our Consolidated Interest Expense (as defined under “*Description of the Notes — Definitions*”), other than such interest expenses on indebtedness that is guaranteed and is actually paid by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary.

As a result of any such designation, the value of assets subject to the restrictive covenants under the Indenture may decrease and the market pricing and trading of the Notes may be materially affected. In addition, we will be able to pay dividends or make distributions on or with respect to our or our Restricted Subsidiaries' capital stock in shares of capital stock of any Unrestricted Subsidiary, as long as there is no default at the time of, and after giving effect to, such dividend payment or distribution under the Indenture. Accordingly, you are cautioned as to our ability to designate further Unrestricted Subsidiaries subject to the conditions set forth in the Indenture.

Our subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on the payment of dividends and the repayment of intercompany loans or advances to us and our subsidiaries

As a holding company, we depend on the receipt of dividends and the principal and interest payments on intercompany loans or advances from our subsidiaries, including our PRC subsidiaries, to satisfy our obligations, including our obligations under the Notes. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make payments on intercompany loans or advances to their shareholders is subject to, among other things, distributable earnings, cash flow conditions, restrictions contained in the articles of association of our subsidiaries, applicable laws and restrictions contained in the debt instruments or agreements of such subsidiaries. Pursuant to the loan agreements with certain PRC banks, several of our PRC subsidiaries are subject to certain dividend distribution limitations. Such restrictions may adversely affect the calculation of our Consolidated EBITDA, and in turn our ability to undertake additional financing, investment or other transactions under the terms of the Notes. In addition, if any of our subsidiaries raises capital by issuing equity securities to third parties, dividends declared and paid with respect to such equity securities would not be available to us to make payments on the Notes. These restrictions could reduce the amounts that we receive from our subsidiaries, which would restrict our ability to meet our payment obligations under the Notes and the obligations of the Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) under the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees as the case may be.

PRC laws and regulations permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations and such profits differ from profits determined in accordance with HKFRS in certain significant respects, including the use of different bases of recognition of revenue and expenses. Our PRC subsidiaries are also required to set aside a portion of their after-tax profits according to PRC accounting standards and regulations to fund certain reserves that are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries to their non-PRC parent companies are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless there is a tax treaty between the PRC and the jurisdiction in which the overseas parent company is incorporated, which specifically exempts or reduces such withholding tax. Pursuant to an avoidance of double taxation arrangement between Hong Kong and the PRC, if the non-PRC parent company is a Hong Kong resident and directly holds a 25% or more interest in the PRC enterprise, such withholding tax rate may be lowered to 5%. As a result of such restrictions, there could be limitations on payments from our PRC subsidiaries to meet payments required by the Notes or satisfy the obligations of the Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) under the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees as the case may be, and there could be restrictions on payments required to redeem the Notes at maturity or as required for any early redemption.

Furthermore, although we currently do not have any offshore shareholder loan to our PRC subsidiaries, we may resort to such offshore lending in the future, rather than equity contribution, to our PRC subsidiaries to finance their operations. In such events, the market interest rates that our PRC subsidiaries can pay with respect to offshore loans generally may not exceed comparable interest rates in the international finance markets. The interest rates on shareholder loans paid by our subsidiaries, therefore, are likely to be lower than the interest rate for the Notes. Our PRC subsidiaries are also required to pay a 10% (or 7% if the interest is paid to a Hong Kong resident) withholding tax on our behalf on the interest paid under any shareholder loan. Prior to payment of interest and principal on any such shareholder loan, the PRC subsidiaries (as foreign-invested enterprises in

China) must present evidence of payment of the withholding tax on the interest payable on any such shareholder loan and evidence of registration with SAFE, as well as any other documents that SAFE or its local branch may require.

As a result of the foregoing, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient cash flow from dividends or payments on intercompany loans or advances from our subsidiaries to satisfy our obligations under the Notes or the obligations of the Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) under the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees as the case may be.

The Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees will be unsecured and effectively subordinated to our and our subsidiaries' existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness

Our obligations under the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantors' obligations under the Subsidiary Guarantees are unsecured. However, the Indenture governing the Notes will allow us to incur certain additional secured indebtedness and the Notes will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to any of our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness. Also, the Subsidiary Guarantees will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, incurred in the future by the Subsidiary Guarantors. The effect of this subordination is that upon a default in payment on, or the acceleration of, any of our or any Subsidiary Guarantor's secured indebtedness or in the event of a bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding involving us or any of the Subsidiary Guarantors, the proceeds from the sale of assets securing our or any Subsidiary Guarantor's secured indebtedness will be available to pay obligations on the Notes or Subsidiary Guarantees, as applicable, only after all of our or any Subsidiary Guarantor's secured indebtedness has been paid in full. In any such event, it is possible that there would be no assets remaining from which the Noteholders' claims could be satisfied or, if any assets remained, they might be insufficient to satisfy the Noteholders' claims in full.

We may not be able to repurchase the Notes upon a Change of Control Triggering Event

We must offer to purchase the Notes upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event, at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. See the section entitled "*Description of the Notes.*" The source of funds for any such purchase would be our available cash or third-party financing.

However, we may not have sufficient available funds at the time of the occurrence of any Change of Control Triggering Event to make purchases of outstanding Notes. Our failure to make the offer to purchase or to purchase the outstanding Notes would constitute an Event of Default under the Notes. The Event of Default may, in turn, constitute an event of default under other indebtedness, any of which could cause the related debt to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods. If our other debt were to be accelerated, we may not have sufficient funds to purchase the Notes and repay the debt. In addition, the definition of a Change of Control Triggering Event for purposes of the Indenture does not necessarily afford protection for the holders of the Notes in the event of some highly leveraged transactions, including certain acquisitions, mergers, refinancings, restructurings or other recapitalizations. These types of transactions could, however, increase our indebtedness or otherwise affect our capital structure or credit ratings. The definition of Change of Control Triggering Event for purposes of the Indenture also includes a phrase relating to the sale of "all or substantially all" of our assets. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase "substantially all," there is no precise established definition under applicable law. Accordingly, our obligation to make an offer to purchase the Notes and the ability of a holder of the Notes to require us to purchase its Notes pursuant to the offer as a result of a highly leveraged transaction or a sale of less than all of our assets may be uncertain.

Interest payable by us to our foreign investors and gain on the sale of our Notes may be subject to withholding taxes under PRC tax laws

We may be treated as a PRC resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes. See “— *Risks Relating to Conducting Business in the PRC — Our income tax obligations may increase and dividends from certain PRC subsidiaries may be subject to withholding tax under PRC tax laws.*” If we are deemed a PRC resident enterprise, the interest payable on the Notes may be considered to be sourced within China. In that case, PRC income tax at the rate of 10% will be withheld from interest paid by us to investors that are “non-resident enterprises” so long as such “non-resident enterprise” investors do not have an establishment or place of business in China or, if despite the existence of such establishment or place of business in China, the relevant income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in China. Any gain realized on the transfer of the Notes by such investors will be subject to a 10% PRC income tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within China. Furthermore, if we are considered a PRC resident enterprise and the relevant PRC tax authorities consider interest we pay with respect to the Notes, or any gains realized from the transfer of Notes, to be income derived from sources within the PRC, such interest or gains earned by non-resident individuals may be subject to PRC income tax (which in the case of interest, may be withheld by us) at a rate of 20%. It is uncertain whether we will be considered a PRC “resident enterprise.” If we are required under the EIT Law to withhold PRC income tax on interest payable to our foreign noteholders that are “non-resident enterprises,” we will be required to pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by a holder of a Note of such amounts as would have been received by the holder had no such withholding been required. The requirement to pay additional amounts will increase the cost of servicing interest payments on the Notes, and could have a material adverse effect on our ability to pay interest on, and repay the principal amount of, the Notes, as well as our profitability and cash flow. In addition, if you are required to pay PRC income tax on the transfer of our Notes, the value of your investment in our Notes may be materially and adversely affected. It is unclear whether, if we are considered a PRC “resident enterprise,” holders of our Notes might be able to claim the benefit of income tax treaties or agreements entered into between China and other countries or areas.

We may be able to redeem the Notes in whole at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest in the event we are required to pay additional amounts because we are treated as a PRC “resident enterprise”

In the event we are treated as a PRC “resident enterprise” under the EIT Law, we may be required to withhold PRC tax on interest payable to certain of our non-resident investors. In such case, we will, subject to certain exceptions, be required to pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by a holder of a Note of such amounts as would have been received by the holder had no such withholding been required. As described under “Description of the Notes — Redemption for Taxation Reasons,” in the event we are required to pay additional amounts as a result of certain changes in specified tax law or certain other circumstances, including any change in interpretation or statement of the official position that results in our being required to withhold tax on interest payments as a result of our being treated as a PRC “resident enterprise,” we may redeem the Notes in whole at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest.

If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements or the Indenture, there could be a default under the terms of these agreements or the Indenture, which could cause repayment of our debt to be accelerated

If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in the Indenture or our current or future debt obligations and other agreements, there could be a default under the terms of these agreements. In the event of a default under these agreements, the holders of the debt could terminate their commitments to lend to us, accelerate repayment of the debt and declare all outstanding amounts due and payable or terminate the agreements, as the case may be. Furthermore, some of our debt agreements, including the Indenture, contain cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions. As a result, our default under one debt agreement may cause the

acceleration of repayment of not only such debt but also other debt, including the Notes, or result in a default under our other debt agreements, including the Indenture. If any of these events occur, we cannot assure you that our assets and cash flow would be sufficient to repay in full all of our indebtedness, or that we would be able to find alternative financing. Even if we could obtain alternative financing, we cannot assure you that it would be on terms that are favorable or acceptable to us.

Our operations are restricted by the terms of the Notes, which could limit our ability to plan for or to react to market conditions or meet our capital needs, which could increase your credit risk

The Indenture includes a number of significant restrictive covenants. These covenants restrict, among other things, our ability, and the ability of our Restricted Subsidiaries, to:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue disqualified or preferred stock;
- declare dividends on capital stock or purchase or redeem capital stock;
- make investments or other specified restricted payments;
- issue or sell capital stock of Restricted Subsidiaries;
- guarantee indebtedness of Restricted Subsidiaries;
- sell assets;
- create liens;
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- engage in any business other than permitted business;
- enter into agreements that restrict the Restricted Subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends;
- transfer assets or make intercompany loans;
- enter into transactions with shareholders or affiliates; and
- effect a consolidation or merger.

These covenants could limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions or to meet our capital needs. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control, and we may have to curtail some of our operations and growth plans to maintain compliance.

The terms of the Notes permit us to make investments in Unrestricted Subsidiaries and minority owned joint ventures

In light of land prices, sizes of projects and other factors, we may from time to time consider developing property developments jointly with third parties, including other PRC property developers. As a result, we may need to make investments in joint ventures (including joint ventures in which we may own less than a 50% equity interest) and such joint ventures may or may not be Restricted Subsidiaries. Although the Indenture restricts us and our Restricted Subsidiaries from making investments in Unrestricted Subsidiaries or minority joint ventures, these restrictions are subject to important exceptions and qualifications, including, among others, that we may, subject to certain conditions, make investments in any minority owned joint ventures primarily engaged in permitted business up to an aggregate amount equal to 5% of our total assets, without satisfying the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio requirement. We are also permitted to make investments in any minority owned joint venture which are Franchise Companies (as defined in the Indenture) that are engaged in property development, of which we, through contractual agreements, directly or indirectly, controls and managers operations, subject to conditions. See "*Description of the Notes.*"

The terms of the Notes permit us to pay substantial amount of dividends

We pay dividends to our shareholders from time to time. Under the Indenture, any such dividend payment will be a “Restricted Payment”, which could not be made unless we can, among other things, satisfy the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. However, such restriction is subject to important exceptions and qualifications. Under the terms of the Notes, we may pay dividends on our common stock in an aggregate amount up to 20% of our profit for the period without satisfying the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. Additionally, such dividends will not reduce the “restricted payment” basket. With such an exception, we may be able pay substantial amount of dividends even when we are highly leveraged, which may materially and adversely affect our ability to service our indebtedness, including the Notes.

The Notes are subject to optional redemption by us

As set forth in “*Description of the Notes — Optional Redemption*,” the Notes may be redeemed at our option in the circumstances set out therein. An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of the Notes. During any period when we may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This may also be the case prior to any redemption period. We may be expected to redeem Notes when the current financing cost is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. In such case, a Noteholder generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to reinvest so at a significantly lower rate. It may therefore cause a negative financial impact on the holders of the Notes. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

A trading market for the Notes may not develop, and there are restrictions on resale of the Notes

The Notes are a new issue of securities for which there is currently no trading market. In addition, the Notes are being offered pursuant to exemptions from registration under the U.S. Securities Act and, as a result, you will only be able to resell your Notes in transactions that have been registered under the U.S. Securities Act or in transactions not subject to or exempt from registration under the U.S. Securities Act. See the section entitled “Transfer Restrictions.” No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or the development and continuation of an active trading market for the Notes. If an active trading market does not develop or is not continued, the market price and liquidity of the Notes could be adversely affected.

Certain transactions that constitute “connected transactions” under the Listing Rules will not be subject to the “Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates” covenant

Our shares are listed on The Hong Kong Stock Exchange and we are required to comply with its Listing Rules, which provide, among other things, that any transaction between a listed company or any of its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and a “connected person” of such listed company, on the other hand, is a “connected transaction” that, if the value of such transaction exceeds the applicable de minimis thresholds, will require the prior approval of the independent shareholders of such listed company. The definition of “connected person” to a listed company includes, among others, any 10% or more shareholder of (i) such listed company or (ii) any subsidiary of such listed company. The concept of “connected person” also captures “associates,” which include, among others, (a) any subsidiary of such “connected person,” (b) any holding company of such “connected person” and any subsidiary of such holding company, and (c) any company in which such entity or entities mentioned in (a) and (b) above taken together has/have the power to exercise control, directly or indirectly, of 30% or more of the voting power of such company.

The “Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates” covenant in the Notes only applies to transactions between the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, on the one hand, and (x) any holder (or any Affiliate of such holder) of 10% or more of the shares of the Company or (y) any Affiliate of the Company, on the other hand. As such, transactions between the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, on the one hand, and

an Affiliate of any Restricted Subsidiary, on the other hand, will not be captured by such covenant, even though they are subject to the independent shareholders' requirement under the Listing Rules. As a result, we are not required by the terms of the Notes to ensure that any such transactions are on terms that are fair and reasonable, and we will not need to deliver officers' certificates or procure the delivery of fairness opinions of accounting, appraisal or investment banking firms to the trustee of the Notes for any such transactions.

The insolvency laws of Bermuda and other local insolvency laws may differ from those of another jurisdiction with which holders of the Notes are familiar

Because we and some of the Subsidiary Guarantors are incorporated, and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) may be incorporated, under the laws of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, United States or Hong Kong an insolvency proceeding relating to us or any such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, even if brought in other jurisdictions, would likely involve Bermuda insolvency laws, the procedural and substantive provisions of which may differ from comparable provisions of bankruptcy law in other jurisdictions. In addition, our other Subsidiary Guarantors and JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) are incorporated or may be incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the United States or Hong Kong and the insolvency laws of the British Virgin Islands, the United States and Hong Kong may also differ from the laws of the jurisdictions with which the holders of the Notes are familiar.

We conduct a large part of our business operations through PRC-incorporated subsidiaries in China. The Subsidiary Guarantors, as equity holders in our PRC subsidiaries, are necessarily subject to the bankruptcy and insolvency laws of China in a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding involving any of such PRC subsidiaries. Any JV Subsidiary Guarantors which become equity holders of our PRC subsidiaries would also be subject to such laws. The PRC laws and regulations relating to bankruptcy and insolvency and the legal proceedings in that regard may significantly differ from those of the jurisdictions with which the holders of the Notes are familiar. You should analyze the risks and uncertainties carefully before you invest in our Notes.

The liquidity and price of the Notes following the offering may be volatile

The price and trading volume of the Notes may be highly volatile. Factors such as variations in our revenues, earnings and cash flows, proposals for new investments, strategic alliances and/or acquisitions, changes in interest rates, fluctuations in price for comparable companies, government regulations and changes thereof applicable to our industry and general economic conditions nationally or internationally could cause the price of the Notes to change. Any such developments may result in large and sudden changes in the trading volume and price of the Notes. We cannot assure you that these developments will not occur in the future.

Even after consummation of the exchange offer, we may not be able to make payments due on any outstanding Existing Notes or any other outstanding indebtedness and the events of default provision under the Notes will carve out any cross-default events and final judgments and orders arising directly or indirectly from any defaults or events of default under the Existing Notes

It is possible that not all of the Existing Notes will be tendered, in which case some principal amount of Existing Notes will continue to remain outstanding. In addition, we maintain a substantial level of other indebtedness. Although we are undertaking the exchange offer as part of our broader strategy to improve our financial condition, extend our debt maturity profile, strengthen our balance sheet and improve cash flow management, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in our strategy, or that we will have sufficient cash to pay the remaining principal payments as they come due under any outstanding Existing Notes. If we fail to make timely payment under any outstanding Existing Notes or any other outstanding indebtedness, that may in turn trigger cross-defaults or cross-acceleration under our other borrowings, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial conditions, on the trading price of the Notes, and ultimately on our ability to repay our obligations under the Notes on a timely basis, or at all.

The events of default provision under the Notes carves out any cross-default events and final judgments and orders arising directly or indirectly from any defaults or events of default under the Existing Notes. In addition, the events of default provision under the Notes also carves out any involuntary case or proceeding commenced based on the Existing Notes under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect seeking the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator or similar official of the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary or for any substantial part of the property and assets of the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary, or the Company consents to such appointment solely for the purpose of defending against any remedy exercised under the Existing Notes by any holder or the trustee thereof. Holders of the Notes may face more uncertainty and potentially higher credit risk in this regard if any default occurs with respect to the Existing Notes, because the Existing Notes and certain of our other indebtedness could become immediately due and payable upon such defaults, and we would have to settle or repay such indebtedness, but payment of the Notes would not be accelerated and holders of the Notes would continue to hold the Notes without recourse upon occurrence of such events. See “*Description of the Notes.*”

The Trustee may request the holders of the Notes to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction

In certain circumstances, the Trustee may request holders of the Notes to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction before it will take actions on their behalf. The Trustee will not be obliged to take any such actions unless it is instructed in writing by the requisite number of holder and indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction. Negotiating and agreeing to an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding can be a lengthy process and may impact on when such actions can be taken. Further, the Trustee may not be able to take actions, notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity, security and/or prefunding to it, in breach of the terms of the Indenture or in circumstances where there is uncertainty or dispute as to such actions’ compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In such circumstances, to the extent permitted by any applicable agreements or applicable laws, it will be for the holders of the Notes to take such actions directly.

There may be less publicly available information about us than is available in certain other Jurisdictions

There may be less publicly available information about companies listed in Hong Kong than is regularly made available by public companies in certain other countries. In addition, the financial information incorporated by reference in this information memorandum has been prepared in accordance with HKFRS, which differ in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in other jurisdictions, or other GAAPs, which might be material to the financial information contained in this information memorandum. We have not prepared a reconciliation of our consolidated financial statements and related footnotes between HKFRS and other GAAPs. In making an investment decision, you must rely upon your own examination of us, the terms of the offering and our financial information. You should consult your own professional advisers for an understanding of the differences between HKFRS and other GAAPs and how those differences might affect the financial information incorporated by reference in this information memorandum.

We will follow the applicable corporate disclosure standards for debt securities listed on the SGX-ST, which standards may be different from those applicable to debt securities listed in certain other countries

For so long as the Notes are listed on the SGX-ST, we will be subject to continuing listing obligations in respect of the Notes. The disclosure standards imposed by the SGX-ST may be different from those imposed by securities exchanges in other countries. As a result, the level of information that is available may not correspond to what investors in the Notes are accustomed to.

The Notes will initially be held in book-entry form, and therefore you must rely on the procedures of the relevant clearing systems to exercise any rights and remedies

The Notes will initially only be issued in global certificate form and held through Euroclear and Clearstream. Interests in the Notes represented by the global certificate will trade in book entry form only, and notes in definitive registered form, or definitive registered notes, will be issued in exchange for book-entry interests only in very limited circumstances. Owners of book entry interests will not be considered owners or holders of the Notes. The nominee of the common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream will be the sole registered holder of the global certificate representing the Notes. Payments of principal, interest and other amounts owing on or in respect of the global certificate representing the Notes will be made to the paying agent, which will make payments to Euroclear and Clearstream. Thereafter, these payments will be credited to accounts of participants that hold book-entry interests in the global certificate representing the Notes and credited by such participants to indirect participants. After payment to the nominee of the common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, we will have no responsibility or liability for the payment of interest, principal or other amounts to the owners of book entry interests. Accordingly, if you own a book-entry interest, you must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream or, if you are not a participant in Euroclear and Clearstream, on the procedures of the participant through which you own your interest, to exercise any rights and obligations of Noteholder under the Indenture.

Unlike the holders of the Notes themselves, owners of book-entry interests will not have the direct right to act upon our solicitations for consents, requests for waivers or other actions from Noteholders. Instead, if you own a book-entry interest, you will be permitted to act only to the extent you have received appropriate proxies to do so from Euroclear and Clearstream. The procedures implemented for the granting of such proxies may not be sufficient to enable you to vote on a timely basis. Similarly, upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Indenture, unless and until definitive registered notes are issued in respect of all book-entry interests, if you own a book-entry interest, you will be restricted to acting through Euroclear and Clearstream. The procedures to be implemented through Euroclear and Clearstream may not be adequate to ensure the timely exercise of rights under the Notes.

RISKS RELATING TO THE SUBSIDIARY GUARANTEES AND THE JV SUBSIDIARY GUARANTEES

Our initial Subsidiary Guarantors do not currently have significant operations and certain Subsidiary Guarantees may in some cases be replaced by limited-recourse guarantees

We conduct substantially all of our business operations through our PRC subsidiaries and U.S. subsidiaries, but none of our current PRC subsidiaries or U.S. subsidiaries will provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee upon issuance of the Notes. No existing or future PRC subsidiaries will provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee at any time in the future. No existing or future offshore subsidiaries will provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee at any time in the future, to the extent the consolidated assets of all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 35.0% of our total assets and the consolidated assets of all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 10.0% of our total assets. See “*Description of the Notes — The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees*” for a list of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries. As a result, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to all the debt and other obligations, including contingent obligations and trade payables, of such Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries. See “*Description of the Notes — The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees*” for a list of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.

The initial Subsidiary Guarantors which will guarantee the Notes do not have significant operations. We cannot assure you that the initial Subsidiary Guarantors or any subsidiaries that may become Subsidiary Guarantors or

JV Subsidiary Guarantors in the future will have the funds necessary to satisfy our obligations under Notes if we are unable to do so.

Under the terms of the Notes, a Subsidiary Guarantor may be able to release its Subsidiary Guarantee if it sells or issues no less than 20% of the Capital Stock of such Subsidiary Guarantor to a third party, as long as the consolidated assets of all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including the resulting New Non-Guarantor Subsidiary from such release) do not account for more than 35.0% of our total assets and (ii) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiary) do not account for more than 10.0% of our total assets.

In addition, a Subsidiary Guarantee may be replaced by a limited-recourse JV Subsidiary Guarantee following the sale or issuance to a third party of certain minority interest in such subsidiary (subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions). Recovery under a JV Subsidiary Guarantee is limited to an amount equal to our proportional interest in the issued share capital of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor multiplied by the fair market value of the total assets of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, as of the date of our last fiscal year-end. See “— *Risks Relating to the Notes — We are a holding company and payments with respect to the Notes are structurally subordinated to liabilities, contingent liabilities and obligations of our subsidiaries.*”

The Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees may be challenged under applicable insolvency or fraudulent transfer laws, which could impair the enforceability of the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees

Under bankruptcy laws, fraudulent transfer laws, insolvency or unfair preference or similar laws in Bermuda, the BVI, Hong Kong and other jurisdictions where future Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) may be established, a guarantee could be voided, or claims in respect of a guarantee could be subordinated to all other debts of that guarantor if, among other things and where applicable, the guarantor, at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by, or when it gives, its guarantee:

- incurred the debt with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors (whenever the transaction took place and irrespective of insolvency) or was influenced by a desire to put the beneficiary of the guarantee in a position which, in the event of the guarantor’s insolvency, would be better than the position the beneficiary would have been in had the guarantee not been given;
- received no consideration or received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of such guarantee;
- was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the incurrence of such guarantee;
- in the case of guarantors incorporated outside of the British Virgin Islands only, was engaged in a business or transaction for which the guarantor’s remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or
- intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature.

The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing will vary depending on the laws of the applicable jurisdiction. Generally, however, a guarantor would be considered insolvent at a particular time if it were unable to pay its debts as they fell due or if the sum of its debts was then greater than all of its properties at a fair valuation or if the present fair saleable value of its assets was then less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liabilities in respect of its existing debts as they became absolute and matured.

In addition, a guarantee may be subject to review under applicable insolvency or fraudulent transfer laws in certain jurisdictions or subject to a lawsuit by or on behalf of creditors of the guarantor. In such case, the analysis set forth above would generally apply, except that the guarantee could also be subject to the claim that, since

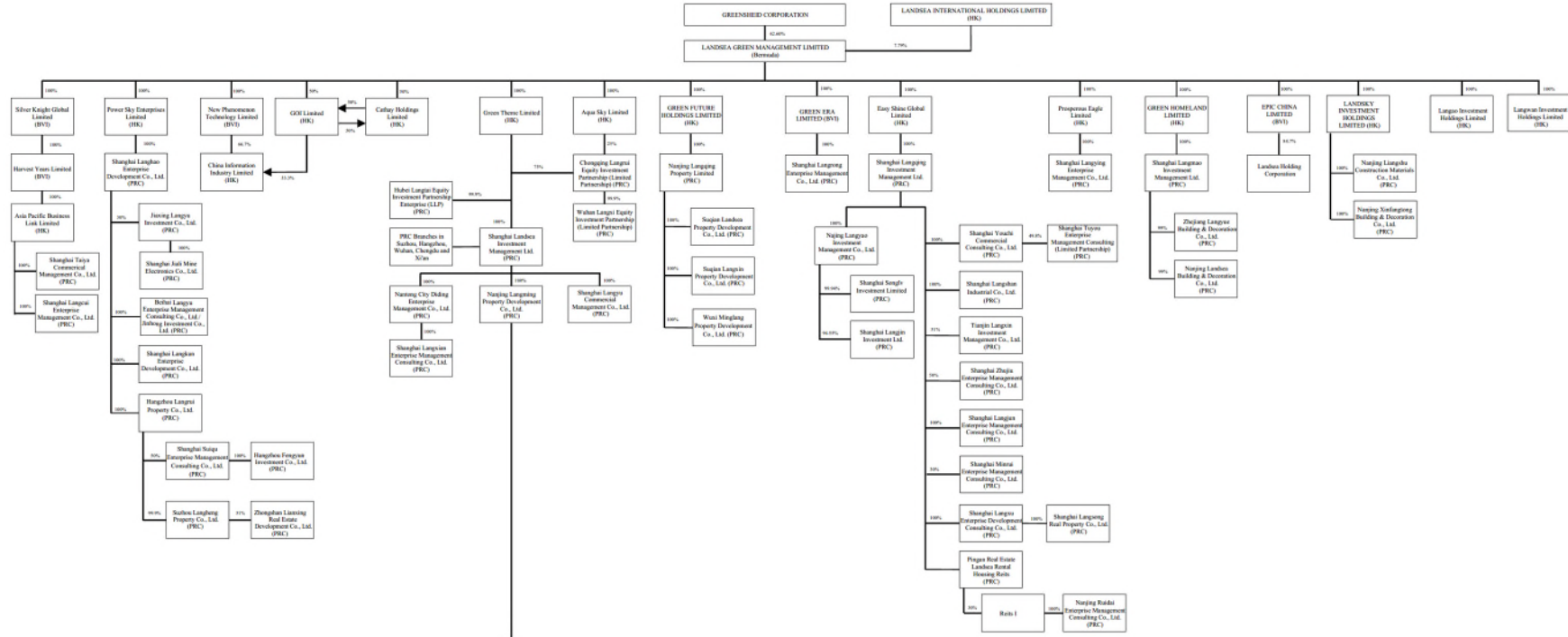
the guarantee was not incurred for the benefit of the guarantor, the obligations of the guarantor thereunder were incurred for less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration.

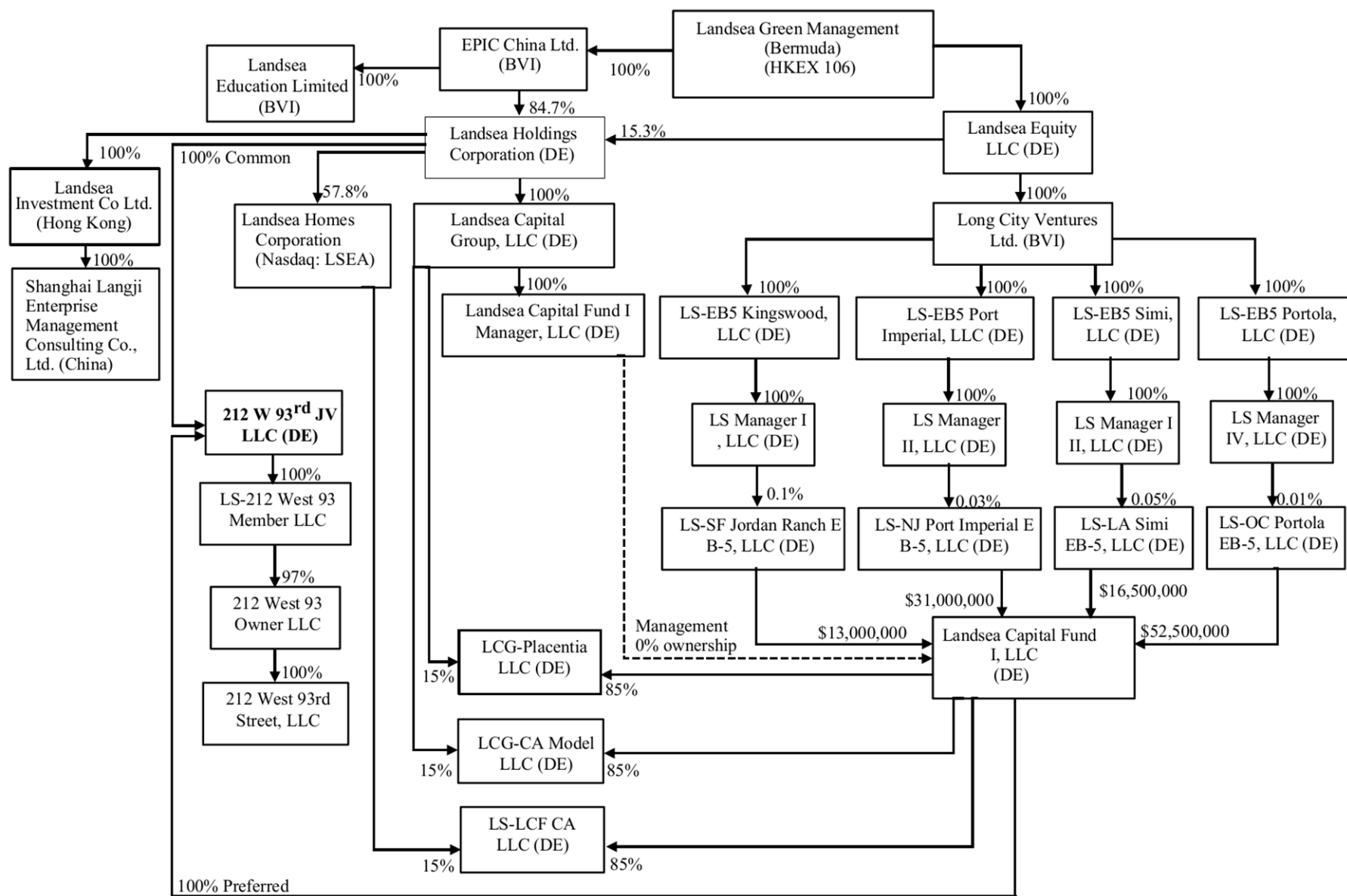
In an attempt to limit the applicability of insolvency and fraudulent transfer laws in certain jurisdictions, the obligations of the Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors (if any) under the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees (as the case may be) will be limited to the maximum amount that can be guaranteed by the applicable Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor without rendering the guarantee, as it relates to such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, voidable under such applicable insolvency or fraudulent transfer laws.

If a court voids a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee (as the case may be), subordinates such guarantee to other indebtedness of the Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, or holds the Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee (as the case may be) unenforceable for any other reason, holders of the Notes would cease to have a claim against that Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor based upon such guarantee, would be subject to the prior payment of all liabilities (including trade payables) of such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor (as the case may be), and would solely be creditors of us and any Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors whose guarantees have not been voided or held unenforceable. We cannot assure you that, in such an event, after providing for all prior claims, there would be sufficient assets to satisfy the claims of the holders of the Notes.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The following chart illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this information memorandum:





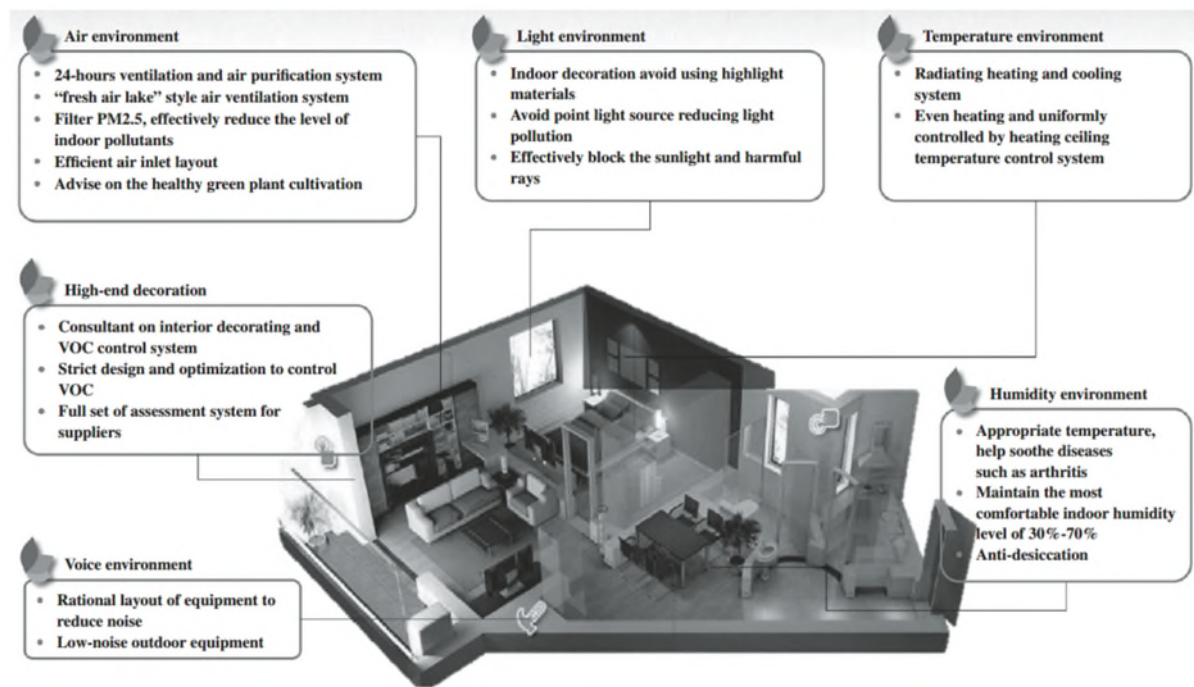
BUSINESS

We are a PRC property developer focusing on the development of green, energy-saving and eco-friendly residential properties. Over the years, we have been exploring the path of transforming from a traditional asset-heavy housing model to an asset-light model. We not only wish to become a branded service provider with light-asset operation capability, but also wish our investment capability to be of a certain level, such that our revenue level could be improved through quality joint venture projects with minority interests. Under our “product differentiation, asset-light transformation and market-internationalization” development strategies, we have expanded our operations into many first and second-tier cities in China, including Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou, Nanjing, Wuhan, Chengdu, Hefei, Tianjin, Wuxi, Xi’an, Changsha, Kunshan, Shenzhen and Zhongshan, as well as certain other major international cities, such as New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Arizona, in the United States. On January 7, 2021, Landsea Homes completed the SPAC transaction and was listed on NASDAQ in the United States under the stock code of “LSEA”. On May 4, 2021, Landsea Homes, acquired Vintage Estate Homes, expanding its footprint to Florida and Texas, which is an important milestone for Landsea Homes to further become a national homebuilder in the United States. On January 19, 2022, Landsea Homes also completed the acquisition of Hanover Family Builders, a Florida-based homebuilder, further increased our new projects in Florida.

We focus on the development of residential properties with innovative technologies and green ecological environment. We develop our business under the strategies of “product-differentiation, asset-light and market-internationalization” and actively explore opportunities in our efforts to develop various types of green operation or services. We brought to market environmentally friendly and energy-saving properties, including the 1.0 version products represented by our Nanjing Landsea International Block, the 2.0 version products represented by our Landsea Zhongshan Green County and currently the 3.0 version products represented by our Landsea Xinhua Mansion which was launched in Nanjing in late 2015. We launched 4.0 version products, such as the Passive House in Yangqing District, Beijing, in 2018. In the first half of 2019, we recorded approximately RMB11.5 billion (US\$1.7 billion) in contracted sales with GFA of approximately 692,990 million sq.m. under the brand “Product of Landsea”. In 2017, we launched our “Banyan Tree Scheme,” which focuses on offering comprehensive sub-brand systems including property financing, development and design, decoration, property and elderly care services in addition to our traditional residential development business. Leveraging our established market presence, we also launched long-term rental apartment projects in 2017, as part of our efforts to become a more asset-light business and further expand into the property rental market.

We place heavy emphasis on environmental protection and green construction, and are committed to delivering comfortable and eco-friendly residential properties to the market. We maintain a well-established green system throughout the cycle of our project development including green control, green construction, green procurement, and green assessment. We believe our residential properties under our “Landsea” brand enjoy broad recognition among our customers, and “Landsea” has become one of the few brand names that are representative of eco-friendly building design and construction. We have, over the years, developed a technology system combining energy-saving and eco-friendly construction technologies and techniques designed to provide energy-saving and comfortable living experience to our customers.

The following diagram illustrates our typical design of a comfortable living environment:



We have adopted and implemented prudent business expansion and land acquisition strategies, and have built our land reserves in strategically important regions where our technologies can be widely applied under local climate conditions.

We intend to continue to expand our operations into new markets. We take into account a number of factors in selecting new markets for our expansion, such as economic growth, governmental policies and application of our technologies. We will also customize our product features according to local market conditions.

Historically, we have developed our property projects primarily through our wholly owned subsidiaries and joint ventures with third parties. When suitable opportunities arise, we may continue to enter into joint ventures with third parties including other property developers and real estate trusts or funds. We may enter into joint venture arrangements by forming new joint venture companies with third parties, securing shareholders' loans from our joint venture partners, acquiring equity interests in third parties.

We mainly have three principal business segments, namely, property development, property development and management services and property investment.

We were incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability. The addresses of our registered office and principal place of business are Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, HM11, Bermuda and Unit 5103, 51/F., The Center, 99 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Our website is <http://www.landsea.hk>. Information contained on our website does not constitute part of this Information Memorandum. Our shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and our announcements (including copies of our annual and interim financial statements) may be obtained without charge from the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (<https://www.hkexnews.hk/>). This Information Memorandum should also be read and construed in conjunction with our Latest Audited Annual Financial Statements which are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Information Memorandum. Our Latest Audited Annual Financial Statements may be obtained without charge on the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (<https://www.hkexnews.hk/>).

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

For purposes of this “Description of the Notes”, the term **“Company”** refers only to Landsea Green Management Limited (朗詩綠色管理有限公司) (previously known as Landsea Green Properties Co., Ltd. (朗詩綠色地產有限公司)), a company incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability, and any successor obligor on the Notes, and not to any of its Subsidiaries. Each Subsidiary of the Company that Guarantees the Notes is referred to as a **“Subsidiary Guarantor”**, and each such Guarantee is referred to as a **“Subsidiary Guarantee”**. Each Subsidiary of the Company that provides a JV Subsidiary Guarantee (as defined herein) is referred to as a **“JV Subsidiary Guarantor”**.

The Notes are to be issued under an indenture (the **“Indenture”**), to be dated as of the Original Issue Date, among the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as guarantors, and DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited, as trustee (the **“Trustee”**).

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Indenture, the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to all of the provisions of the Indenture, the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees. It does not restate those agreements in their entirety. Whenever particular sections or defined terms of the Indenture not otherwise defined herein are referred to, such sections or defined terms are incorporated herein by reference. Copies of the Indenture will be available for inspection upon prior written request during normal business hours (being between 9:00 a.m. (Hong Kong time) to 3:00 p.m. (Hong Kong time) from Monday to Friday (other than public holidays)) and proof of holding and identity to the satisfaction of the Trustee, on or after the Original Issue Date at the corporate trust office of the Trustee at Level 60, International Commerce Centre, 1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Brief Description of the Notes

The Notes are:

- general obligations of the Company;
- senior in right of payment to any existing and future obligations of the Company expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes;
- at least pari passu in right of payment with all other unsecured, unsubordinated Indebtedness (including the October 2022 Notes) of the Company (subject to any priority rights of such unsubordinated Indebtedness pursuant to applicable law);
- Guaranteed by the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors on a senior basis, subject to the limitations described below under the caption “— The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees” and in “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees”;
- effectively subordinated to other secured obligations of the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantors, to the extent of the value of the assets serving as security therefor; and
- effectively subordinated to all existing and future obligations of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.

The Notes will mature on October 20, 2024 (the **“Maturity Date”**). Except as described under “Mandatory Redemption”, “Optional Redemption”, “Redemption for Tax Reasons” and otherwise provided in the Indenture, the Notes may not be redeemed prior to maturity (unless they have been repurchased by the Company). The Indenture allows additional Notes to be issued from time to time (the **“Additional Notes”**), subject to certain limitations described under the caption “— Further Issues”. Unless the context requires otherwise, references

to the “**Notes**” for all purposes of the Indenture and this “Description of the Notes” include any Additional Notes that are actually issued. The Notes will bear interest at 10.75% per annum from the Original Issue Date or from the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for, payable semi-annually in arrear on April 20 and October 20 of each year, commencing on April 20, 2023, and the Maturity Date (each an “**Interest Payment Date**”).

Interest on the Notes will be paid to Noteholders (“**Holders**”) of record at the close of business on April 5, and October 5 immediately preceding an Interest Payment Date, (each, a “**Record Date**”), notwithstanding any transfer, exchange or cancellation thereof after a Record Date and prior to the immediately following Interest Payment Date. In any case in which the date of the payment of principal of, premium (if any) or interest on the Notes is not a Business Day in the relevant place of payment or in the place of business of the Trustee, then payment of such principal, premium (if any) or interest need not be made in such place on such date but may be made on the next succeeding Business Day in such place. Any payment made on such Business Day shall have the same force and effect as if made on the date on which such payment is due, and no interest on the Notes shall accrue for the period after such date. Furthermore, Holders will not be entitled to any interest or other payment if the Holder is late in surrendering its certificate of Note (as applicable, if required to do so) or if a payment timely mailed arrives after the due date for payment. Interest on the Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months. So long as the Notes are held in global form, each payment in respect of the Global Note will be made to the person shown as the holder of the Notes in the Register at the close of business (of the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payments, where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means a weekday (Monday to Friday, inclusive) except December 25 and January 1.

The Notes will be issued only in fully registered form, without coupons, in denominations of US\$150,000 and integral multiples of US\$1 in excess thereof. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of Notes, but the Company may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any transfer tax or other similar governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

All payments on the Notes will be made in U.S. dollars by the Company at the office or agency of the Company maintained for that purpose (which initially will be the specified office of the Paying Agent, currently located at Level 60, International Commerce Centre, 1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong, and the Notes may be presented for registration of transfer or exchange at such office or agency. Interest payable on the Notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream will be available to Euroclear or Clearstream participants on the Business Day following payment thereof.

The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees

The initial Subsidiary Guarantors will be Power Sky Enterprises Limited, Prosperous Eagle Limited, GOI Limited, Cathay Holdings Limited, Green Theme Limited, Aqua Sky Limited, Easy Shine Global Limited, Green Future Holdings Limited, Landsky Investment Holdings Limited, Green Homeland Limited, Green Era Limited, New Phenomenon Technology Limited and Epic China Limited. All of the Subsidiary Guarantors are holding companies that do not have significant operations.

None of the existing or future PRC Restricted Subsidiaries, Exempted Subsidiaries or Listed Subsidiaries (if any) (as long as they continue to be Exempted Subsidiaries or Listed Subsidiaries) will at any time in the future provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee. Although the Indenture contains limitations on the amount of additional Indebtedness that the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries may incur, the amount of such additional Indebtedness could be substantial.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any Non-Guarantor Subsidiary, any such Non-Guarantor Subsidiary will pay the holders of its debt and its trade creditors before it will be able to distribute any of its assets to the Company.

The Subsidiary Guarantee of each Subsidiary Guarantor is:

- a general obligation of such Subsidiary Guarantor;
- effectively subordinated to secured obligations of such Subsidiary Guarantor, to the extent of the value of the assets serving as security therefor;
- senior in right of payment to all future obligations of such Subsidiary Guarantor expressly subordinated in right of payment to such Subsidiary Guarantee;
- at least pari passu with all other unsecured, unsubordinated Indebtedness of such Subsidiary Guarantor (subject to any priority rights of such unsubordinated Indebtedness pursuant to applicable law); and
- effectively subordinated to all existing and future obligations of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.

If any is provided, the JV Subsidiary Guarantee of each JV Subsidiary Guarantor is:

- a general obligation of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor;
- enforceable only up to the JV Entitlement Amount;
- effectively subordinated to secured obligations of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor, to the extent of the value of the assets serving as security therefor;
- limited to the JV Entitlement Amount and will be senior in right of payment to all future obligations of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor expressly subordinated in right of payment to such JV Subsidiary Guarantee;
- limited to the JV Entitlement Amount and will rank at least pari passu with all other unsecured, unsubordinated Indebtedness of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor (subject to any priority rights of such unsubordinated Indebtedness pursuant to applicable law); and
- effectively subordinated to all existing and future obligations of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.

The Company will cause each of its future Restricted Subsidiaries (other than any PRC Restricted Subsidiaries, any Exempted Subsidiaries or any Listed Subsidiaries), as soon as practicable and in any event within 30 days after it becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture to the Indenture, pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary will Guarantee the payment of the Notes as either a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor. The Company will cause each of its Restricted Subsidiaries that is an Exempted Subsidiary or a Listed Subsidiary, as soon as practicable after ceasing to be an Exempted Subsidiary or a Listed Subsidiary, to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture to the Indenture, pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary will Guarantee the payment of the Notes as either a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor. Each Restricted Subsidiary that Guarantees the Notes after the Original Issue Date (other than a JV Subsidiary Guarantor) is referred to as a **“Future Subsidiary Guarantor”** and upon execution of the applicable supplemental indenture to the Indenture will be a **“Subsidiary Guarantor”**.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may elect to have (x) any existing or future Restricted Subsidiary organized outside the PRC or (y) as soon as practicable after an Exempted Subsidiary or a Listed Subsidiary ceases to be an Exempted Subsidiary or a Listed Subsidiary, such Exempted Subsidiary or Listed Subsidiary, not provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee (the **“New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries”**), provided that, after giving effect to the Consolidated Assets of such Restricted Subsidiary, (i) the Consolidated Assets of all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 35.0% of Total Assets and (ii) the Consolidated Assets of all Other Non-Guarantor

Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 10.0% of Total Assets.

If, at any time, the Consolidated Assets of (x) all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 35.0% of Total Assets or (y) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 10.0% of Total Assets, the Company must promptly (i) remove the designation of one or more Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries and cause such Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture to the Indenture pursuant to which such Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries will Guarantee the payment of the Notes with a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, (ii) designate one or more Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries and/or (iii) cause one or more Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries to pay dividends or make distributions on or with respect to their respective Capital Stock pro rata to their respective shareholders or on a basis more favorable to the Company in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and such that the Consolidated Assets of (1) all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries no longer exceed 35.0% of Total Assets and (2) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries no longer exceed 10.0% of Total Assets. Such removal of designation as a Non-Guarantor Subsidiary, designation as an Unrestricted Subsidiary and/or payment of dividends or distributions, as the case may be, must be made as soon as practicable, and in any event no later than 30 days, after the date any consolidated financial statements of the Company (which the Company shall use its reasonable best efforts to compile in a timely manner) are available (which may include internal consolidated financial statements) which show that the Consolidated Assets of (1) all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 35.0% of Total Assets or (2) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries exceed 10.0% of Total Assets.

In the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is, or is proposed by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to be, established after the Original Issue Date, or any entity in respect of which the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, (x) in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary, is proposing to sell, whether through the sale of existing shares or the issuance of new shares, no less than 20% of the Capital Stock of such Restricted Subsidiary, or (y) in the case of any other entity, is proposing to purchase the Capital Stock of an Independent Third Party such that it becomes a non-Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company and designate such Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, the Company may (in each case, to the extent such Restricted Subsidiary is not an Exempted Subsidiary, a Listed Subsidiary or incorporated in the PRC), concurrently with or as soon as practicable after the consummation of such establishment, sale, issuance, or purchase, cause (a) such Restricted Subsidiary and (b) the Restricted Subsidiaries of such Restricted Subsidiary that are organized in any jurisdiction other than the PRC (other than Exempted Subsidiaries or Listed Subsidiaries) to provide a JV Subsidiary Guarantee (as defined below) instead of a Subsidiary Guarantee, if the following conditions, in the case of both (a) and (b), are satisfied:

- as of the date of execution of the JV Subsidiary Guarantee, no document exists that is binding on the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries that would have the effect of (1) prohibiting the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries from providing such JV Subsidiary Guarantee or (2) requiring the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to deliver or keep in place a Guarantee on terms that are more favorable to the recipients of such Guarantee than the JV Subsidiary Guarantee;
- such sale or issuance of Capital Stock is made to, or such purchase of Capital Stock is purchased from, an Independent Third Party at a consideration that is not less than (in the case of a sale or issuance) or no more than (in the case of a purchase) the Fair Market Value of such Capital Stock;
- concurrently with providing the JV Subsidiary Guarantee, the Company shall or shall cause such JV Subsidiary Guarantor to deliver to the Trustee:
 - (i) (A) a duly executed JV Subsidiary Guarantee of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor and each Restricted Subsidiary of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor that is not organized under the laws of the PRC (other than any Non-Guarantor Subsidiary designated pursuant to the Indenture) and (B) a

duly executed supplemental indenture to the Indenture pursuant to which such JV Subsidiary Guarantor will Guarantee the payment of the Notes, each of which provides, among other things, that the aggregate claims of the Trustee under such JV Subsidiary Guarantee and all JV Subsidiary Guarantees provided by the Restricted Subsidiaries of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor will be limited to the JV Entitlement Amount;

- (ii) an Officers' Certificate certifying a copy of the Board Resolution to the effect that such JV Subsidiary Guarantee has been approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board of Directors; and
- (iii) an Opinion of Counsel by a law firm of recognized international standing confirming that under New York law such JV Subsidiary Guarantee is valid, binding and enforceable against the JV Subsidiary Guarantor providing the JV Subsidiary Guarantee (subject to customary qualifications and assumptions).

Under the Indenture, and any supplemental indenture to the Indenture, as applicable, each of the Subsidiary Guarantors and JV Subsidiary Guarantor will jointly and severally Guarantee the due and punctual payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, and all other amounts payable under, the Notes provided that any JV Subsidiary Guarantee will be limited to the JV Entitlement Amount. The Subsidiary Guarantors and the JV Subsidiary Guarantor will (1) agree that their respective obligations under the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, will be enforceable irrespective of any invalidity, irregularity or unenforceability of the Notes or the Indenture and (2) waive their right to require the Trustee to pursue or exhaust its legal or equitable remedies against the Company prior to exercising its rights under the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be. Moreover, if at any time any amount paid under a Note or the Indenture is rescinded or must otherwise be restored, the rights of the Holders under the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, will be reinstated with respect to such payments as though such payment had not been made. All payments under the Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees are required to be made in U.S. dollars.

Under the Indenture, and any supplemental indenture to the Indenture, as applicable,

- each Subsidiary Guarantee will be limited to an amount not to exceed the maximum amount that can be Guaranteed by the applicable Subsidiary Guarantor without rendering the Subsidiary Guarantee, as it relates to such Subsidiary Guarantor, voidable under applicable law relating to fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer or similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally; and
- each JV Subsidiary Guarantee will be limited to an amount which is the lower of (i) the JV Entitlement Amount and (ii) an amount not to exceed the maximum amount that can be Guaranteed by the applicable JV Subsidiary Guarantor without rendering the JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as it relates to such JV Subsidiary Guarantor, voidable under applicable law relating to fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer or similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

No assurance can be given that the preceding provision limiting the maximum amount of each Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee will be given effect. If a Subsidiary Guarantee or a JV Subsidiary Guarantee were to be rendered voidable, it could be subordinated by a court to all other Indebtedness (including Guarantees and other contingent liabilities) of the applicable Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, and, depending on the amount of such indebtedness, a Subsidiary Guarantor's liability on its Subsidiary Guarantee or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor's liability on its JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, could in each case be reduced to zero.

The obligations of each Subsidiary Guarantor under its Subsidiary Guarantee may be limited, or possibly invalid, under applicable laws. Similarly, the obligations of each JV Subsidiary Guarantor under its JV

Subsidiary Guarantee may be limited, or possibly invalid, under applicable laws. See “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees — The Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees may be challenged under applicable insolvency or fraudulent transfer laws, which could impair the enforceability of the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees”.

Release of the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees

A Subsidiary Guarantee given by a Subsidiary Guarantor and a JV Subsidiary Guarantee given by a JV Subsidiary Guarantor may be released in certain circumstances, including:

- upon repayment in full of the Notes;
- upon a defeasance or satisfaction and discharge as described under the caption “— Defeasance” and “— Satisfaction and Discharge”;
- in the case of a Subsidiary Guarantee, upon the replacement of such Subsidiary Guarantee with a JV Subsidiary Guarantee in compliance with the terms of the Indenture;
- upon the designation by the Company of a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in compliance with the terms of the Indenture;
- upon the sale, disposition or merger of a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, in compliance with the terms of the Indenture (including the covenants under the captions “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Sales and Issuances of Capital Stock in Restricted Subsidiaries”, “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Asset Sales” and “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”) resulting in such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, no longer being a Restricted Subsidiary, so long as (1) such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor is simultaneously released from its obligations in respect of any of the Company’s other Indebtedness or any Indebtedness of any other Restricted Subsidiary and (2) the proceeds from such sale, disposition or merger are used for the purposes permitted or required by the Indenture;
- in the case of a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, upon it becoming an Exempted
- in the case of a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor, upon it becoming a New Non-Guarantor Subsidiary, in compliance with the terms of the Indenture.

In the case of a Subsidiary Guarantor with respect to which the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries is proposing to sell, whether through the sale of existing shares or the issuance of new shares, no less than 20% of the Capital Stock of such Subsidiary Guarantor, the Company may concurrently with or, as soon as practicable after, the consummation of such sale or issuance of Capital Stock, instruct the Trustee to release the Subsidiary Guarantees provided by such Subsidiary Guarantor and each of its Restricted Subsidiaries organized outside the PRC, and upon such release such Subsidiary Guarantor and its Restricted Subsidiaries organized outside the PRC will become New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (such that each New Non-Guarantor Subsidiary will no longer Guarantee the Notes), provided that after the release of such Subsidiary Guarantees and after giving effect to the Consolidated Assets of such Restricted Subsidiary, the Consolidated Assets of (i) all U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 35.0% of Total Assets and (ii) all Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (including such New Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) do not account for more than 10.0% of Total Assets. A Subsidiary Guarantee of a Subsidiary Guarantor may only be released pursuant to this paragraph if as of the date of such proposed release, no document exists that is binding on the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary that would have the effect of (a) prohibiting the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary from releasing such Subsidiary Guarantee or (b) requiring the Company or such Subsidiary Guarantor to deliver or keep in place a Guarantee of other Indebtedness of the Company by such Subsidiary Guarantor.

No release of a Subsidiary Guarantor from its Subsidiary Guarantee or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor from its JV Subsidiary Guarantee shall be effective against the Trustee or the Holders until the Company has delivered to the Trustee an Officers' Certificate stating that all requirements relating to such release have been complied with and that such release is authorized and permitted by the terms of the Indenture. The Trustee shall be entitled to conclusively rely on such certificate without investigating the accuracy, authenticity and validity of the certificate and without any liability or responsibility to any person.

Replacement of Subsidiary Guarantees with JV Subsidiary Guarantees

A Subsidiary Guarantee given by a Subsidiary Guarantor may be released and replaced by a JV Subsidiary Guarantee following the sale or issuance by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Capital Stock in (a) such Subsidiary Guarantor or (b) any other Subsidiary Guarantor that, directly or indirectly, owns a majority of the Capital Stock of such Subsidiary Guarantor, in each case where such sale or issuance, whether through the sale of existing shares or the issuance of new shares, is for no less than 20% of the issued the Capital Stock of the relevant Subsidiary Guarantor, provided that the following conditions are satisfied or complied with:

- as of the date of such proposed release, no document exists that is binding on the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries that would have the effect of (a) prohibiting the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries from releasing such Subsidiary Guarantee, (b) prohibiting the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries from providing such JV Subsidiary Guarantee or (c) requiring the Company or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to deliver or keep in force a replacement Guarantee on terms that are more favorable to the recipients of such Guarantee than the JV Subsidiary Guarantee;
- such sale is made to an Independent Third Party at a consideration that is not less than the Fair Market Value of such Capital Stock;
- concurrently with the release of such Subsidiary Guarantee, the Company shall or shall cause such JV Subsidiary Guarantor to deliver to the Trustee:
 - (i) (A) a duly executed JV Subsidiary Guarantee of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor and each Restricted Subsidiary of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor that is not organized under the laws of the PRC (other than any Non-Guarantor Subsidiary designated pursuant to the Indenture) and (B) a duly executed supplemental indenture to the Indenture pursuant to which such JV Subsidiary Guarantor will Guarantee the payment of the Notes, each of which provides, among other things, that the aggregate claims of the Trustee under such JV Subsidiary Guarantee and all JV Subsidiary Guarantees provided by the Restricted Subsidiaries of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor will be limited to the JV Entitlement Amount;
 - (ii) an Officers' Certificate certifying a copy of a Board Resolution to the effect that such JV Subsidiary Guarantee has been approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board of Directors; and
 - (iii) an Opinion of Counsel by a law firm of recognized international standing confirming that under New York law such JV Subsidiary Guarantee is valid, binding and enforceable against the JV Subsidiary Guarantor providing such JV Subsidiary Guarantee (subject to customary qualifications and assumptions).

Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, any such sale or issuance of the Capital Stock of the relevant Subsidiary Guarantor (including where such sale results in the relevant Subsidiary Guarantor ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary) will need to comply with the other covenants set forth in the Indenture, including the "Limitation on Asset Sales" and "Limitation on Restricted Payments" covenants.

Any Net Cash Proceeds from the sale of such Capital Stock shall be applied by the Company (or any Restricted Subsidiary) in accordance with the “Limitation on Asset Sales” covenant.

As of the Original Issue Date, all of the Company’s Subsidiaries other than those designated in the definition of “Unrestricted Subsidiaries” under the caption “—Definitions” will be “Restricted Subsidiaries”. However, under the circumstances described below under the caption “— Certain Covenants — Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries”, the Company will be permitted to designate certain of its Subsidiaries as “Unrestricted Subsidiaries”. The Company’s Unrestricted Subsidiaries will generally not be subject to the restrictive covenants in the Indenture, and will not Guarantee the Notes.

Further Issues

Subject to the covenants described below and in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the Company may, from time to time, without notice to or the consent of the Holders, create and issue Additional Notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes (including the benefit of the Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees) in all respects (or in all respects except for the issue date, issue price and the first payment of interest on them and, to the extent necessary, certain temporary securities law transfer restrictions) (a “**Further Issue**”) so that such Additional Notes may be consolidated and form a single class with the previously outstanding Notes and vote together as one class on all matters with respect to the Notes; provided that the issuance of any such Additional Notes shall then be permitted under the Indenture.

Mandatory Redemption

On each redemption date set forth below (each, a “**Mandatory Redemption Date**”), the Company shall redeem at least the Minimum Principal of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed and, in respect of any Mandatory Redemption Date that does not fall on an Interest Payment Date, together with accrued and unpaid interest up to but not including such Mandatory Redemption Date, as follows:

Mandatory Redemption Date	Cumulative Principal Amount of Notes to be Redeemed
July 20, 2023	15% of the Issue Amount
April 20, 2024	30% of the Issue Amount

The Company shall repay all remaining outstanding principal amounts of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Maturity Date. The Trustee and the Paying Agent shall not be required to calculate or verify the Minimum Principal which shall be determined by the Company.

Optional Redemption

At any time prior to the Maturity Date, the Company may at its option redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including) the redemption date.

Procedures for Redemptions

The Company will give not less than 30 days’ nor more than 60 days’ notice of any optional redemption. If less than all of the Notes are to be redeemed at any time, the Notes for redemption will be selected as follows:

- (1) if the Notes are listed on any recognized securities exchange and/or held through a clearing system, in compliance with the requirements of the principal recognized securities exchange on which the Notes are listed and/or the requirements of the clearing system, as applicable; or

- (2) if the Notes are not listed on any recognized securities exchange or held through a clearing system, on a pro rata basis, by lot or by such method as the Trustee deems fair and appropriate in its sole and absolute discretion, unless otherwise required by law.

A Note of US\$150,000 in principal amount or less shall not be redeemed in part. If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption relating to such Note will state the portion of the principal amount to be redeemed. With respect to any certificated Note, a new Note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion will be issued upon cancellation of the original Note; provided, however, that no such partial redemption shall be allowed if it would result in the issuance of a new Note, representing the unredeemed portion, in an amount of less than US\$1. On and after the redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on Notes or portions of them called for redemption.

Repurchase of Notes Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event

Not later than 30 days following a Change of Control Triggering Event, the Company will make an Offer to Purchase all outstanding Notes (a “**Change of Control Offer**”) at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to (but not including) the Offer to Purchase Payment Date.

The Company has agreed in the Indenture that it will timely repay all Indebtedness or obtain consents as necessary under, or terminate, agreements or instruments that would otherwise prohibit a Change of Control Offer required to be made pursuant to the Indenture. Notwithstanding this agreement of the Company, it is important to note that if the Company is unable to repay (or cause to be repaid) all of the Indebtedness, if any, that would prohibit repurchase of the Notes or is unable to obtain the requisite consents of the holders of such Indebtedness, or terminate any agreements or instruments that would otherwise prohibit a Change of Control Offer, it would continue to be prohibited from purchasing the Notes. In that case, the Company’s failure to purchase tendered Notes would constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture.

Certain of the events constituting a Change of Control Triggering Event under the Notes may also constitute an event of default under certain debt instruments of the Company and its Subsidiaries. Future debt of the Company may also (1) prohibit the Company from purchasing Notes in the event of a Change of Control Triggering Event; (2) provide that a Change of Control Triggering Event is a default; or (3) require repurchase of such debt upon a Change of Control Triggering Event. Moreover, the exercise by the Holders of their right to require the Company to purchase the Notes could cause a default under other Indebtedness, even if the Change of Control Triggering Event itself does not, due to the financial effect of the purchase on the Company. The Company’s ability to pay cash to the Holders following the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event may be limited by the Company’s and the Subsidiary Guarantor’s then-existing financial resources. There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make the required purchase of the Notes. See “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Notes — We may not be able to repurchase the Notes upon a Change of Control Triggering Event”.

The definition of Change of Control includes a phrase relating to the sale of “all or substantially all” of the assets of the Company. Such phrase will likely be interpreted under applicable law of the relevant jurisdictions. Accordingly, the ability of a Holder of Notes to require the Company to repurchase such Holder’s Notes as a result of a sale of less than all of the assets of the Company to another person or group is uncertain and will be dependent upon particular facts and circumstances. As a result, there may be a degree of uncertainty in ascertaining whether a sale or transfer of “all or substantially all” of the assets of the Company has occurred.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control Triggering Event if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner at the same time and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change

of Control Offer made by the Company and purchases all Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer.

Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control Triggering Event, the Indenture does not contain provisions that permit the Holders to require that the Company purchase or redeem the Notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

The Trustee and the Agents shall not be obliged to take any steps to ascertain whether a Change of Control Triggering Event has occurred or to monitor the occurrence of any Change of Control Triggering Event, and shall not be liable to the Holders of the Notes or any other person for not doing so.

No Sinking Fund

There will be no sinking fund payments for the Notes.

Additional Amounts

All payments of principal of, and premium (if any) and interest on the Notes or under the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or within any jurisdiction in which the Company, a Surviving Person (as defined under the caption “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”) or an applicable Subsidiary Guarantor or an applicable JV Subsidiary Guarantor is organized or resident for tax purposes or through which payment is made (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein), including, without limitation, the PRC (each, as applicable, a “**Relevant Jurisdiction**”), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law or by regulation or governmental policy having the force of law. In the event that any such withholding or deduction is so required, the Company, a Surviving Person or the applicable Subsidiary Guarantor or the applicable JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, will pay such additional amounts (“**Additional Amounts**”) as will result in receipt by the Holder of each Note the

Subsidiary Guarantee or the JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, of such amounts as would have been received by such Holder had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no Additional Amounts shall be payable:

- (1) for or on account of:
 - (a) any tax, duty, assessment or other governmental charge that would not have been imposed but for:
 - (i) the existence of any present or former connection between the Holder or beneficial owner of such Note or Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, and the Relevant Jurisdiction other than merely holding such Note or the receipt of payments thereunder or under a Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee or the enforcement of or exercise of rights thereunder, including, without limitation, such Holder or beneficial owner being or having been a national, domiciliary or resident of such Relevant Jurisdiction or treated as a resident thereof or being or having been physically present or engaged in a trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;
 - (ii) the presentation of such Note (in cases in which presentation is required) more than 30 days after the later of the date on which the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, such Note became due and payable pursuant to the terms thereof or was made or duly provided for, except to the extent that the Holder thereof would have been

entitled to such Additional Amounts if it had presented such Note for payment on any date within such 30-day period;

- (iii) the failure of the Holder or beneficial owner to comply with a timely request of the Company, a Surviving Person or any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor addressed to the Holder or beneficial owner, as the case may be, to provide information concerning such Holder's or beneficial owner's nationality, residence, identity or connection with any Relevant Jurisdiction, if and to the extent that due and timely compliance with such request is required by statute or regulation of a Relevant Jurisdiction to reduce or eliminate any withholding or deduction as to which Additional Amounts would have otherwise been payable to such Holder;
 - (iv) the presentation of such Note (in cases in which presentation is required) for payment in the Relevant Jurisdiction, unless such Note could not have been presented for payment elsewhere;
- (b) any estate, inheritance, gift, sale, transfer, personal property or similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge;
 - (c) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that is payable otherwise than by withholding or deduction from payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest on the Notes or from payments under the Subsidiary Guarantees or JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any); or
 - (d) any tax, assessment, withholding or deduction required by sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("FATCA"), any current or future Treasury Regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder, any law, regulation or other official guidance enacted in any jurisdiction implementing FATCA, any intergovernmental agreement between the United States and any other jurisdiction to implement FATCA, or any agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service under FATCA;
 - (e) any combination of taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges referred to in the preceding clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d); or
- (2) to a Holder that is a fiduciary, partnership or person other than the sole beneficial owner of any payment to the extent that such payment would be required to be included in the income under the laws of a Relevant Jurisdiction, for tax purposes, of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to the fiduciary, or a member of that partnership or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to such Additional Amounts had that beneficiary, settlor, partner or beneficial owner been the Holder thereof.

Whenever there is mentioned in any context the payment of principal of, and any premium or interest on, any Note or under any Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, such mention shall be deemed to include payment of Additional Amounts provided for in the Indenture to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

The Paying Agent and the Trustee will make payments free of withholdings or deductions on account of taxes unless required by applicable law. If such a deduction or withholding is required, the Paying Agent or the Trustee will not be obligated to pay any Additional Amount to the recipient unless such an Additional Amount is received by the Paying Agent or the Trustee (as the case may be) in accordance with the Indenture.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons

The Notes may be redeemed, at the option of the Company or a Surviving Person with respect to the Company, as a whole but not in part, upon giving not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' notice to the Holders (which notice shall be irrevocable) and the Trustee, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount

thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest (including any Additional Amounts), if any, to the date fixed by the Company or the Surviving Person, as the case may be, for redemption if, as a result of:

- (1) any change in, or amendment to, the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of a Relevant Jurisdiction affecting taxation; or
- (2) any change in the existing official position or the stating of an official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment or order by a court of competent jurisdiction),

which change or amendment is proposed and becomes effective or, in the case of an official position, is announced (i) with respect to the Company or any initial Subsidiary Guarantor, on or after the Original Issue Date, or (ii) with respect to any Future Subsidiary Guarantor, JV Subsidiary Guarantor or Surviving Person, on or after the date such Future Subsidiary Guarantor, JV Subsidiary Guarantor or Surviving Person becomes a Subsidiary Guarantor, JV Subsidiary Guarantor or Surviving Person, with respect to any payment due or to become due under the Notes or the Indenture, the Company, a Surviving Person or a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, is, or on the next Interest Payment Date would be, required to pay Additional Amounts, and such requirement cannot be avoided by the taking of reasonable measures by the Company, a Surviving Person or a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be; provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Company, a Surviving Person or a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due.

Prior to the giving of any notice of redemption of the Notes pursuant to the foregoing, the Company, a Surviving Person or a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, will deliver to the Trustee at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before a redemption date:

- (1) an Officers' Certificate stating that such change, amendment or statement of an official position referred to in the prior paragraph has occurred, describing the facts related thereto and stating that such requirement cannot be avoided by the Company, a Surviving Person or a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, taking reasonable measures available to it; and
- (2) an Opinion of Counsel or an opinion of a tax consultant, in either case of recognized standing with respect to tax matters of the Relevant Jurisdiction, stating that the requirement to pay such Additional Amounts results from such change, amendment or statement of an official position referred to in the prior paragraph.

The Trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate and opinion as conclusive evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent described above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Holders.

Any Notes that are redeemed will be cancelled.

Certain Covenants

Set forth below are summaries of certain covenants contained in the Indenture.

Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock

- (1) The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, Incur any Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness), and the Company will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to issue Preferred Stock, provided that the Company and any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor may Incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness) and any Non-Guarantor Subsidiary may Incur Permitted Subsidiary Indebtedness if, after giving effect to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and the receipt and application of the proceeds therefrom, (x) no Default has occurred and is continuing

and (y) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio would be not less than 2.5 to 1.0. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to Incur any Disqualified Stock (other than Disqualified Stock of Restricted Subsidiaries held by the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor, so long as it is so held).

- (2) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company and, to the extent provided below, any Restricted Subsidiary may Incur each and all of the following (“**Permitted Indebtedness**”):
- (a) Indebtedness under the Notes (excluding any Additional Notes) and each Subsidiary Guarantee and JV Subsidiary Guarantee;
 - (b) Pari Passu Guarantee;
 - (c) Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary outstanding on the Original Issue Date excluding Indebtedness permitted under clause (2)(d); provided that such Indebtedness of Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries shall be included in the calculation of Permitted Subsidiary Indebtedness (other than any such Indebtedness excluded in the proviso contained in the definition of Permitted Subsidiary Indebtedness);
 - (d) Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary owed to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; provided that (i) any event which results in any such Restricted Subsidiary ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary or any subsequent transfer of such Indebtedness (other than to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary) shall be deemed, in each case, to constitute an Incurrence of such Indebtedness not permitted by this clause (2)(d) and (ii) if the Company is the obligor on such Indebtedness, such Indebtedness must be unsecured and expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, and if a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness and the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor is not the obligee, such Indebtedness must be unsecured and expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Subsidiary Guarantee of such Subsidiary Guarantor or the JV Subsidiary Guarantee of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as applicable;
 - (e) Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (“**Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness**”) issued in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to refinance or refund, replace, exchange, renew, repay, defease, discharge or extend (collectively, “refinance”, and “refinances” and refinanced” shall have a correlative meaning) then outstanding Indebtedness Incurred under the immediately preceding paragraph (1) or clauses (a), (c), (e), (h), (p), (q), (r), (s), (v) and (w) of this paragraph (2) and any refinancings thereof in an amount not to exceed the amount so refinanced (plus premiums, accrued interest, fees and expenses); provided that (i) Indebtedness the proceeds of which are used to refinance the Notes or Indebtedness that is pari passu with, or subordinated in right of payment to, the Notes or a Subsidiary Guarantee or a JV Subsidiary Guarantee shall only be permitted under this clause (2)(e) if (A) in case the Notes are refinanced in part or the Indebtedness to be refinanced is pari passu with the Notes or a Subsidiary Guarantee or a JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, such new Indebtedness, by its terms or by the terms of any agreement or instrument pursuant to which such new Indebtedness is issued or remain outstanding, is pari passu with, or expressly made subordinate in right of payment to, the remaining Notes or such Subsidiary Guarantee or such JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, or (B) in case the Indebtedness to be refinanced is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or a Subsidiary Guarantee or a JV Subsidiary Guarantee, such new Indebtedness, by its terms or by the terms of any agreement or instrument pursuant to which such new Indebtedness is issued or remains outstanding, is expressly made subordinate in right of payment to the Notes or such Subsidiary Guarantee or such JV Subsidiary Guarantee at least to the extent that the

Indebtedness to be refinanced is subordinated to the Notes or such Subsidiary Guarantee or such JV Subsidiary Guarantee, (ii) such new Indebtedness, determined as of the date of Incurrence of such new Indebtedness, does not mature prior to the Stated Maturity of the Indebtedness to be refinanced, and the Average Life of such new Indebtedness is at least equal to the remaining Average Life of the Indebtedness to be refinanced, (iii) in no event may Indebtedness of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor be refinanced pursuant to this clause (2)(e) by means of any Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor and (iv) in no event may Indebtedness of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor be refinanced pursuant to this clause by means of any Indebtedness of any JV Subsidiary Guarantor;

- (f) Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to Hedging Obligations designed solely to reduce or manage the exposure of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries from fluctuations in interest rates, currencies or the price of commodities;
- (g) Pre-Registration Mortgage Guarantees by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (h) Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary for the purpose of financing (x) all or any part of the purchase price of assets, real or personal property (including the lease purchase price of land use rights) or equipment to be used in the ordinary course of business by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary in the Permitted Business, including any such purchase through the acquisition of Capital Stock of any Person that owns such real or personal property or equipment which will, upon acquisition, become a Restricted Subsidiary, or (y) all or any part of the purchase price or the cost of development, construction or improvement of assets, real or personal property (including the lease purchase price of land use rights) or equipment to be used in the ordinary course of business by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary in the Permitted Business; provided that in the case of clauses (x) and (y), (A) the aggregate principal amount of such Indebtedness shall not exceed such purchase price or cost, (B) such Indebtedness shall be Incurred no later than 180 days after the acquisition of such assets, property or equipment or completion of such development, construction or improvement and (C) on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and after giving effect thereto, the sum of (1) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness permitted by this clause (2)(h) (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Contractor Guarantee Incurred under this clause (2)(h) to the extent the amount of such Contractor Guarantee is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount), plus (2) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all Indebtedness permitted under clauses (2)(p), (2)(q), (2)(r), (2)(s), (2)(u) and (2)(v) below (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Guarantee Incurred under clauses (2)(p), (2)(q), (2)(r) and (2)(s) below to the extent the amount of such Guarantee is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) does not exceed an amount equal to 35.0% of Total Assets;
- (i) Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary constituting reimbursement obligations with respect to workers' compensation claims or self-insurance obligations or bid, performance or surety bonds (in each case other than for an obligation for borrowed money);
- (j) Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary constituting reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit, trade Guarantees or similar instruments issued in the ordinary course of business to the extent that such letters of credit, trade Guarantees or similar instruments are not drawn upon or, if drawn upon, to the extent such drawing is reimbursed no later than 30 days following receipt by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary of a demand for reimbursement;

- (k) Indebtedness arising from agreements providing for indemnification, adjustment of purchase price or similar obligations, or from Guarantees or letters of credit, surety bonds or performance bonds securing any obligation of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to such agreements, in any case, Incurred in connection with the disposition of any business, assets or Restricted Subsidiary, other than Guarantees of Indebtedness Incurred by any Person acquiring all or any portion of such business, assets or Restricted Subsidiary for the purpose of financing such acquisition; provided that the maximum aggregate liability in respect of all such Indebtedness shall at no time exceed the gross proceeds actually received from the disposition of such business, assets or Restricted Subsidiary;
- (l) Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course of business provided that such Indebtedness is extinguished within five Business Days of Incurrence;
- (m) (i) Guarantees by the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor of Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) that was permitted to be Incurred by another provision of this covenant; or (ii) Guarantees by any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness of the Company or another Restricted Subsidiary that was permitted to be Incurred by another provision of this covenant; or (iii) Guarantees by any JV Subsidiary Guarantor of Indebtedness of any other JV Subsidiary Guarantor that is a direct or indirect Subsidiary or parent of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor, in each case, which Indebtedness was permitted to be Incurred by another provision of this covenant;
- (n) Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary maturing within one year used by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary for working capital; provided that the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness permitted by this clause (n) at any time outstanding does not exceed US\$35.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof);
- (o) Indebtedness Incurred constituting a Subordinated Shareholder Loan;
- (p) Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary which is secured by Investment Properties, and Guarantees thereof by the Company or any such Restricted Subsidiary; provided that on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and after giving effect thereto, the sum of (1) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness permitted by this clause (2)(p) (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Guarantee Incurred under this clause (2)(p) to the extent the amount of such Guarantee is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) plus (2) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all Indebtedness permitted under clause (2)(h) above and clauses (2)(q), (2)(r), (2)(s), (2)(u) and (2)(v) below (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Contractor Guarantee Incurred under clause (2)(h) above or any Guarantee Incurred under clauses (2)(q), (2)(r) and (2)(s) below to the extent the amount of such Contractor Guarantee or Guarantee, as the case may be, is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) does not exceed an amount equal to 35.0% of Total Assets;
- (q) Indebtedness Incurred the Company or by Restricted Subsidiaries constituting Bank Deposit Secured Indebtedness; provided that on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and after giving effect thereto, the sum of (1) the aggregate amount outstanding of all Indebtedness permitted under this clause (2)(q) (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Guarantee Incurred under this clause (2)(q) to the extent the amount of such Guarantee is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) plus (2) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all Indebtedness permitted under clauses (2)(h) and (2)(p) above and clauses (2)(r),

(2)(s), (2)(u) and (2)(v) below (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Contractor Guarantee Incurred under clause (2)(h) above or any Guarantee Incurred under clause (2)(p) above and clause (2)(r) and (2)(s) below to the extent the amount of such Contractor Guarantee or Guarantee, as the case may be, is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) does not exceed an amount equal to 35.0% of Total Assets;

- (r) Indebtedness Incurred or Preferred Stock issued by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary arising from any Investment made by a Trust Company Investor in a Restricted Subsidiary; provided that on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness or issuance of such Preferred Stock and after giving effect thereto, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness and Preferred Stock permitted by this clause (2)(r) (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Guarantee Incurred under this clause (2)(r) to the extent the amount of such Guarantee is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) and the aggregate principal amount outstanding of Indebtedness that was permitted to be Incurred under clauses (2)(h), (2)(p) and (2)(q) above and clause (2)(s), (2)(u) and (2)(v) below (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Contractor Guarantee Incurred under clause (2)(h) above or any Guarantee Incurred under clauses (2)(p) and (2)(q) above and clause (s) below to the extent the amount of such Contractor Guarantee or Guarantee, as the case may be, is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) does not exceed an amount equal to 35.0% of Total Assets;
- (s) Acquired Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary Incurred and outstanding on the date on which such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary (other than Indebtedness Incurred (A) to provide all or any portion of the funds utilized to consummate the transaction or series of transactions pursuant to which a Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or (B) otherwise in contemplation of a Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary or any such acquisition); provided that on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness or any Preferred Stock and after giving effect thereto, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness and Preferred Stock permitted by this clause (2)(s) (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Guarantee Incurred under this clause (2)(s) to the extent the amount of such Guarantee is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) and the aggregate principal amount outstanding of Indebtedness that was permitted to be Incurred under clauses (2)(h), (2)(p), (2)(q) and (2)(r) above and clauses (2)(u) and (2)(v) below (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Contractor Guarantee Incurred under clause (2)(h) above or any Guarantee Incurred under clauses (2)(p), (2)(q) and (2)(r) above to the extent the amount of such Contractor Guarantee or Guarantee, as the case may be, is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) does not exceed an amount equal to 35.0% of Total Assets;
- (t) Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary constituting an obligation to pay the deferred purchase price of Capital Stock of a Person pursuant to a Staged Acquisition Agreement or Minority Interest Staged Acquisition Agreement, to the extent that such deferred purchase price is paid within 12 months after the date the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary becomes obligated to pay such deferred purchase price under such Staged Acquisition Agreement or Minority Interest Staged Acquisition Agreement;
- (u) Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary constituting a Guarantee of Indebtedness of any Person (other than the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary) by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary; provided that on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and after giving effect thereto, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness permitted by this clause (2)(u) and the aggregate principal amount outstanding of Indebtedness that was permitted to be Incurred under clauses (2)(h), (2)(p), (2)(q), (2)(r) and

- (2)(s) above and clause (2)(v) below (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Contractor Guarantee Incurred under clause (2)(h) above or any Guarantee Incurred under clauses (2)(p), (2)(q), (2)(r) and (2)(s) above to the extent the amount of such Contractor Guarantee or Guarantee, as the case may be, is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) does not exceed an amount equal to 35.0% of Total Assets;
- (v) Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary under Credit Facilities; provided that on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and after giving effect thereto, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (v) (together with refinancings thereof) does not exceed an amount equal to 15.0% of Total Assets; provided further that, on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and after giving effect thereto, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (v) and the aggregate principal amount outstanding of Indebtedness that was permitted to be Incurred under clauses (2)(h), (2)(p), (2)(q), (2)(r), (2)(s) and (2)(u) above (together with refinancings thereof, but excluding any Contractor Guarantee Incurred under clause (2)(h) above or any Guarantee Incurred under clauses (2)(p), (2)(q), (2)(r) and (2)(s) above to the extent the amount of such Contractor Guarantee or Guarantee, as the case may be, is otherwise reflected in such aggregate principal amount) does not exceed an amount equal to 35.0% of Total Assets.
- (w) Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in an aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time (together with refinancings thereof) not to exceed US\$20.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof).
- (3) For purposes of determining compliance with this “Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” covenant, in the event that an item of Indebtedness or Preferred Stock meets the criteria of more than one of the types of the Permitted Indebtedness or is entitled to be Incurred or issued pursuant to the proviso in the first sentence of clause (a) of this covenant, the Company, in its sole discretion, shall classify, and from time to time may reclassify, such item of Indebtedness or Preferred Stock as one or more of such types.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that may be Incurred or Preferred Stock that may be issued pursuant to this covenant will not be deemed to be exceeded with respect to any outstanding Indebtedness due solely to the result of fluctuations in the exchange rates of currencies; provided that such Indebtedness was permitted to be Incurred at the time of such Incurrence. For purposes of determining compliance with any U.S. dollar denominated restriction on the Incurrence of Indebtedness, the U.S. dollar-equivalent principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date such Indebtedness was Incurred, in the case of term Indebtedness, or first committed, in the case of revolving credit Indebtedness; provided that if such Indebtedness is Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency, and such refinancing would cause the applicable U.S. dollar-denominated restriction to be exceeded if calculated at the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date of such refinancing, such U.S. dollar-denominated restriction shall be deemed not to have been exceeded so long as the principal amount of such refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount of such Indebtedness being refinanced. The principal amount of any Indebtedness Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness, if Incurred in a different currency from the Indebtedness being refinanced, shall be calculated based on the currency exchange rate applicable to the currency in which such refinancing Indebtedness is denominated that is in effect on the date of such refinancing.

Limitation on Restricted Payments

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly (the payments or any other actions described in clauses (1) through (4) below being collectively referred to as “**Restricted Payments**”):

- (1) declare or pay any dividend or make any distribution on or with respect to the Company’s or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries’ Capital Stock (other than dividends or distributions payable or paid solely in shares of the Company’s Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock) or in options, warrants or other rights to acquire shares of such Capital Stock) held by Persons other than the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) purchase, call for redemption or redeem, retire or otherwise acquire for value any shares of Capital Stock of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (including options, warrants or other rights to acquire such shares of Capital Stock) or any direct or indirect parent of the Company held by any Persons other than the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary other than the purchase of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to a Staged Acquisition Agreement;
- (3) make any voluntary or optional principal payment, or voluntary or optional redemption, repurchase, defeasance, or other acquisition or retirement for value, of Indebtedness that is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or any of the Subsidiary Guarantees or any of the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (excluding any intercompany Indebtedness between or among the Company and any Restricted Subsidiary); or
- (4) make any Investment, other than a Permitted Investment;

if, at the time of, and after giving effect to, the proposed Restricted Payment:

- (a) a Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a result of such Restricted Payment;
- (b) the Company could not Incur at least US\$1.00 of Indebtedness under the proviso in the first sentence of clause (a) of the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”; or
- (c) such Restricted Payment (including Restricted Payments permitted by clause (1) of the next succeeding paragraph, together with the aggregate amount of all (1) Restricted Payments made by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Original Issue Date and (2) payments made by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Measurement Date but on or before the Original Issue Date that would have been Restricted Payments had they been made after the Original Issue Date, but excluding all other Restricted Payments permitted by the next succeeding paragraph), shall exceed the sum (without duplication) of:
 - (i) 50% of the aggregate amount of the Consolidated Net Income of the Company (or, if the Consolidated Net Income is a loss, minus 100% of the amount of such loss) accrued on a cumulative basis during the period (taken as one accounting period) beginning on July 1, 2017 and ending on the last day of the Company’s most recently ended fiscal quarter period for which consolidated financial statements of the Company (which the Company shall use its reasonable best efforts to compile in a timely manner) are available (which may include internal consolidated financial statements); plus
 - (ii) 100% of the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds received by the Company after the Measurement Date (1) as a capital contribution to its common equity or from the issuance and sale of its Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) to a Person who is not a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company, including any such Net Cash Proceeds received

upon (A) the conversion of any Indebtedness (other than Subordinated Indebtedness) of the Company into Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company, or (B) the exercise by a Person who is not a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company of any options, warrants or other rights to acquire Capital Stock of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock) in each case excluding the amount of any such Net Cash Proceeds used to redeem, repurchase, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Subordinated Indebtedness or Capital Stock of the Company; plus

- (iii) the amount by which Indebtedness of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries is reduced on the Company's consolidated balance sheet upon the conversion or exchange (other than by a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company) subsequent to the Measurement Date of any Indebtedness of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries convertible or exchangeable into Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company (less the amount of any cash, or the Fair Market Value of any other property, distributed by the Company upon such conversion or exchange); plus
- (iv) an amount equal to the net reduction in Investments (other than reductions in Permitted Investments) that were made after the Measurement Date in any Person resulting from (A) payments of interest on Indebtedness, dividends or repayments of loans or advances by such Person, in each case to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (except, in each case, to the extent any such payment or proceeds are included in the calculation of Consolidated Net Income) after the Measurement Date, (B) the unconditional release of a Guarantee provided by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary after the Measurement Date of an obligation of another Person, (C) to the extent that an Investment made after the Measurement Date was, after such date, or is sold or otherwise liquidated or repaid for cash, the lesser of (x) cash return of capital with respect to such Investment (less the cost of disposition, if any) and (y) the initial amount of such Investment, or (D) from redesignations of Unrestricted Subsidiaries as Restricted Subsidiaries, not to exceed, in each case, the amount of Investments (other than Permitted Investments) made by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary after the Measurement Date in any such Person; plus
- (v) US\$20.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof).

The foregoing provision shall not be violated by reason of:

- (1) the payment of any dividend or redemption of any Capital Stock within 60 days after the related date of declaration or call for redemption if, at said date of declaration or call for redemption, such payment or redemption would comply with the preceding paragraph;
- (2) the redemption, repurchase, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Subordinated Indebtedness of the Company or any of the Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors with the Net Cash Proceeds of, or in exchange for, a substantially concurrent Incurrence of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness;
- (3) the redemption, repurchase or other acquisition of Capital Stock of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantors (or options, warrants or other rights to acquire such Capital Stock) in exchange for, or out of the Net Cash Proceeds of a substantially concurrent capital contribution or sale (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company) of, shares of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor (or options, warrants or other rights to acquire such Capital Stock); provided that the amount of any such Net Cash Proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (c)(ii) of the preceding paragraph;

- (4) the redemption, repurchase, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Subordinated Indebtedness of the Company or any of the Subsidiary Guarantors or JV Subsidiary Guarantors in exchange for, or out of the Net Cash Proceeds of, a substantially concurrent capital contribution or sale (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company) of, shares of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company (or options, warrants or other rights to acquire such Capital Stock); provided that the amount of any such Net Cash Proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (c)(ii) of the preceding paragraph;
- (5) the purchase by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary that is not Wholly Owned, directly or indirectly, by the Company from an Independent Third Party pursuant to an agreement entered into between or among the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and such Independent Third Party solely for the purpose of acquiring real property or land use rights, provided that (x) such purchase occurs within 12 months after such Restricted Subsidiary acquires the real property or land use rights it was formed to acquire and (y) the Company delivers to the Trustee a Board Resolution set forth in an Officers' Certificate confirming that, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the purchase price of such Capital Stock is less than or equal to the Fair Market Value of such Capital Stock;
- (6) the payment of any dividends or distributions declared, paid or made by a Restricted Subsidiary payable, on a pro rata basis or on a basis more favorable to the Company, to all holders of any class of Capital Stock of such Restricted Subsidiary;
- (7) dividends paid to, or the purchase of Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary held by, any Trust Company Investor in respect of any Indebtedness or Preferred Stock outstanding on the Original Issue Date or permitted to be Incurred or issued under clause (2)(r) of the covenant described under "—Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock";
- (8) the declaration and payment of dividends on or repurchase of Capital Stock of the Company by the Company with respect to any financial year up to an aggregate amount not to exceed 20.0% of the Company's profit for the year in such financial year;
- (9) (A) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of the Capital Stock of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (directly or indirectly, including through any trustee, agent or nominee) in connection with an employee benefit plan, and any corresponding Investment by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in any trust or similar arrangements to the extent of such repurchased, redeemed, acquired or retired Capital Stock, or (B) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Capital Stock of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary held by an employee benefit plan of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, any current or former officer, director, consultant, or employee of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (or permitted transferees, estates or heirs of any of the foregoing); provided that the aggregate consideration paid for all such repurchased, redeemed, acquired or retired Capital Stock shall not exceed US\$5.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof using the Original Issue Date as the date of determination);
- (10) repurchases of Capital Stock deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options if such Capital Stock represents a portion of the exercise price thereof;
- (11) cash payments in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares in connection with the exercise of warrants, options or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for Capital Stock of the Company; provided that, any such cash payment shall not be for the purpose of evading the limitation of this "Limitation on Restricted Payments" covenant (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of the Company); or

- (12) the distributions or payments of Securitization Fees in connection with Receivable Financing permitted under the Indenture;

provided that, in the case of clause (2), (3), (4) or (8) of the preceding paragraph, no Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence of the actions or payments set forth therein.

Each Restricted Payment permitted pursuant to clauses (1) of the preceding paragraph shall be included in calculating whether the conditions of clause (c) of the first paragraph of this “Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant have been met with respect to any subsequent Restricted Payments.

The amount of any Restricted Payments (other than cash) will be the Fair Market Value on the date of the Restricted Payment of the asset(s) or securities proposed to be transferred or issued by the Company or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to the Restricted Payment. The value of any assets or securities that are required to be valued by this covenant will be the Fair Market Value. The Board of Directors’ determination of the Fair Market Value of a Restricted Payment or any such assets or securities (other than any Restricted Payments set forth in clauses (5) through (12) above) must be based upon an opinion or appraisal issued by an appraisal or investment banking firm of recognized international standing if the Fair Market Value exceeds US\$10.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof).

Not later than the date of making any Restricted Payment in excess of US\$10.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof) (other than any Restricted Payments set forth in clauses (5) through (12) above), the Company will deliver to the Trustee an Officers’ Certificate stating that such Restricted Payment is permitted and setting forth the basis upon which the calculations required by this “— Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant were computed, together with a copy of any fairness opinion or appraisal required by the Indenture.

For purposes of determining compliance with this “— Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant, in the event that an item of Investment meets the criteria of both the first paragraph of this “— Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant and paragraph (19) of the definition of “Permitted Investment” at any time, the Company, in its sole discretion, shall classify, and from time to time may reclassify, such item of Investment in either or both of them.

Limitation on Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries

- (1) Except as provided below, the Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, create or otherwise cause or permit to exist or become effective any encumbrance or restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:
- (a) pay dividends or make any other distributions on any Capital Stock of such Restricted Subsidiary owned by the Company or any other Restricted Subsidiary;
 - (b) pay any Indebtedness or other obligation owed to the Company or any other Restricted Subsidiary;
 - (c) make loans or advances to the Company or any other Restricted Subsidiary; or
 - (d) sell, lease or transfer any of its property or assets to the Company or any other Restricted Subsidiary.

provided that for the avoidance of doubt the following shall not be deemed to constitute such an encumbrance or restriction: (i) the priority of any Preferred Stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions being paid on Common Stock; (ii) the subordination of loans or advances made to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to other Indebtedness Incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; and (iii) the provisions contained in documentation governing Indebtedness requiring transactions between or among the Company and

any Restricted Subsidiary or between or among any Restricted Subsidiary to be on fair and reasonable terms or on an arm's length basis.

- (2) The provisions of paragraph (1) do not apply to any encumbrances or restrictions:
- (a) existing in agreements as in effect on the Original Issue Date, or in the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees, the JV Subsidiary Guarantees, the Indenture, Pari Passu Guarantee or any Indebtedness of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor guaranteed by any Pari Passu Guarantee, and any extensions, refinancings, renewals or replacements of any of the foregoing agreements; provided that the encumbrances and restrictions in any such extension, refinancing, renewal or replacement, taken as a whole, are no more restrictive in any material respect to the Holders than those encumbrances or restrictions that are then in effect and that are being extended, refinanced, renewed or replaced;
 - (b) existing under or by reason of applicable law, rule, regulation or order;
 - (c) existing with respect to any Person or the property or assets of such Person acquired by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, at the time of such acquisition and not Incurred in contemplation thereof, which encumbrances or restrictions are not applicable to any Person or the property or assets of any Person other than such Person or the property or assets of such Person so acquired, and any extensions, refinancings, renewals or replacements thereof; provided that the encumbrances and restrictions in any such extension, refinancing, renewal or replacement, taken as a whole, are no more restrictive in any material respect to the Holders than those encumbrances or restrictions that are then in effect and that are being extended, refinanced, renewed or replaced;
 - (d) that otherwise would be prohibited by the provision described in clause (1)(d) of this covenant if they arise, or are agreed to, in the ordinary course of business and, that (i) restrict in a customary manner the subletting, assignment or transfer of any property or asset that is subject to a lease or license, (ii) exist by virtue of any Lien on, or agreement to transfer, option or similar right with respect to any property or assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture, or (iii) do not relate to any Indebtedness, and that do not, individually or in the aggregate, detract from the value of the property or assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in any manner material to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
 - (e) with respect to a Restricted Subsidiary and imposed pursuant to an agreement that has been entered into for the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of the Capital Stock of, or property and assets of, such Restricted Subsidiary that is permitted by the “— Limitation on Sales and Issuances of Capital Stock in Restricted Subsidiaries”, “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” and “— Limitation on Asset Sales” covenants;
 - (f) existing in customary provisions in joint venture agreements and other similar agreements, to the extent such encumbrance or restriction relates to the activities or assets of a Restricted Subsidiary that is a party to such joint venture and if (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors) (i) the encumbrances or restrictions are customary for a joint venture or similar agreement of that type and (ii) the encumbrances or restrictions would not, at the time agreed to, be expected to materially adversely affect the ability of (x) the Company to make required payments on the Notes or (y) any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor to make required payments under its Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee;
 - (g) with respect to any Restricted Subsidiary and imposed pursuant to an agreement that has been entered into for the Incurrence of Indebtedness permitted under the “Limitation on Indebtedness

and Preferred Stock” covenant if, as determined by the Board of Directors, the encumbrances or restrictions are (i) customary for such types of agreements and (ii) would not, at the time agreed to, be expected to materially and adversely affect the ability of the Company to make required payment on the Notes and any extensions, refinancings, renewals or replacements of any of the foregoing agreements; provided that the encumbrances and restrictions in any such extension, refinancing, renewal or replacement, taken as a whole, are no more restrictive in any material respect to the Holders than those encumbrances or restrictions that are then in effect and that are being extended, refinanced, renewed or replaced;

- (h) any encumbrance or restriction existing by reason of any Lien permitted under the “— Limitation on Liens” covenant to the extent limiting the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets securing such Indebtedness;
- (i) existing with respect to Hedging Obligation permitted to be Incurred under clause (2)(f) of the covenant described under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” covenant solely to the extent that such restriction or encumbrance is only encumbering customary initial deposits or margin deposits or is otherwise within the general parameters customary in the industry with respect to such Hedging Obligations; and
- (j) existing with respect to any Unrestricted Subsidiary or the property or assets of such Unrestricted Subsidiary that is designated as a Restricted Subsidiary in accordance with the terms of the Indenture at the time of such designation and not Incurred in contemplation of such designation, which encumbrances or restrictions are not applicable to any Person or the property or assets of any Person other than such Unrestricted Subsidiary or its subsidiaries or the property or assets of such Unrestricted Subsidiary or its subsidiaries, and any extensions, refinancing, renewals or replacements thereof; provided that the encumbrances and restrictions in any such extension, refinancings, renewal or replacement, taken as a whole, are no more restrictive in any material respect to the Holders than those encumbrances or restrictions that are then in effect and that are being extended, refinanced, renewed or replaced.

Limitation on Sales and Issuances of Capital Stock in Restricted Subsidiaries

The Company will not sell, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to issue or sell any shares of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary (including options, warrants or other rights to purchase shares of such Capital Stock) except:

- (1) to the Company or a Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary, or in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not Wholly Owned, pro rata to its shareholders or incorporators or on a basis more favorable to the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (2) to the extent such Capital Stock represents director’s qualifying shares or is required by applicable law to be held by a Person other than the Company or a Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary;
- (3) the issuance or sale of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary if, immediately after giving effect to such issuance or sale, such Restricted Subsidiary would no longer constitute a Restricted Subsidiary and any remaining Investment in such Person would have been permitted to be made under the “Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant if made on the date of such issuance or sale and provided that the Company complies with the “— Limitation on Asset Sales” covenant; or
- (4) the issuance or sale of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary (which remains a Restricted Subsidiary after any such issuance or sale); provided that the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary applies the Net Cash Proceeds of such issuance or sale in accordance with the “— Limitation on Asset Sales” covenant.

Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees by Restricted Subsidiaries

The Company will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary which is not a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor directly or indirectly, to Guarantee any Indebtedness (“**Guaranteed Indebtedness**”) of the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, unless (1) (a) such Restricted Subsidiary, simultaneously executes and delivers a supplemental indenture to the Indenture providing for an unsubordinated Subsidiary Guarantee (in the case of Subsidiary Guarantor) or JV Subsidiary Guarantee (in the case of JV Subsidiary Guarantor) of payment of the Notes by such Restricted Subsidiary and (b) such Restricted Subsidiary waives and will not in any manner whatsoever claim or take the benefit or advantage of, any rights of reimbursement, indemnity or subrogation or any other rights against the Company or any other Restricted Subsidiary as a result of any payment by such Restricted Subsidiary under its Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, until the Notes have been paid in full, or (2) such Guarantee is permitted by clauses (2)(c), (2)(d) or (2)(q) (in the case of (2)(q), with respect to the Guarantee provided by any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor through the pledge of cash deposits, bank accounts or other assets to secure (or the use of any Guarantee, letter of credit or similar instrument to Guarantee), directly, or indirectly, any Bank Deposit Secured Indebtedness of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor) under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”.

If the Guaranteed Indebtedness (1) ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with the Notes or any Subsidiary Guarantee or any JV Subsidiary Guarantee, then the Guarantee of such Guaranteed Indebtedness shall rank *pari passu* in right of payment with, or subordinated to, the Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, or (2) is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or any Subsidiary Guarantee or any JV Subsidiary Guarantee, then the Guarantee of such Guaranteed Indebtedness shall be subordinated in right of payment to the Subsidiary Guarantee or the JV Subsidiary Guarantee at least to the extent that the Guaranteed Indebtedness is subordinated to the Notes or the Subsidiary Guarantee or the JV Subsidiary Guarantee.

The Company will not permit any JV Subsidiary Guarantor, directly or indirectly, to Guarantee any Indebtedness of the Company or any other Restricted Subsidiary unless the aggregate claims of the creditor under such Guarantee will be limited to the JV Entitlement Amount. If any JV Subsidiary Guarantor Guarantees any Indebtedness of the Company or any other Restricted Subsidiary where the aggregate claims of the creditor under such Guarantee exceeds the JV Entitlement Amount, such JV Subsidiary Guarantee shall be replaced with a Subsidiary Guarantee given by a Subsidiary Guarantor.

Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, enter into, renew or extend any transaction or arrangement (including, without limitation, the purchase, sale, lease or exchange of property or assets, or the rendering of any service) with (x) any holder (or any Affiliate of such holder) of 10.0% or more of any class of Capital Stock of the Company or (y) any Affiliate of the Company (each an “**Affiliate Transaction**”), unless:

- (1) the Affiliate Transaction is on fair and reasonable terms that are no less favorable to the Company or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than those that would have been obtained in a comparable transaction by the Company or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary with a Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company; and
- (2) the Company delivers to the Trustee:
 - (a) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of US\$5.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof), a Board Resolution set forth in an Officers’ Certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction complies

with this covenant and such Affiliate Transaction has been approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board of Directors; and

- (b) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of US\$10.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof), in addition to the Board Resolution required in clause 2(a) above, an opinion as to the fairness of the transaction to the Company or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, from a financial point of view or confirming that the terms of such Affiliate Transaction are no less favorable to the Company or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than terms available to (or from, as applicable) a Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company issued by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of international standing.

The foregoing limitation does not limit, and shall not apply to:

- (1) the payment of reasonable and customary regular fees and other reasonable and customary compensation for service to directors of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary who are not employees of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) transactions between or among the Company and any of its Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiaries or between or among Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) any Restricted Payment of the type described in clauses (1), (2) or (3) of the first paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption “— Limitation on Restricted Payments” if permitted by that covenant;
- (4) any sale of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company;
- (5) the payment of compensation to officers and directors of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to an employee stock or share option or other incentive scheme, so long as such scheme is in compliance with the Listing Rules, which as of the Original Issue Date require a majority shareholder approval of any such scheme;
- (6) any employment, consulting, service or termination agreement, or reasonable and customary indemnification arrangements, entered into by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries with directors, officers, employees and consultants in the ordinary course of business and the payment of compensation pursuant thereto;
- (7) any Affiliate Transaction relating to property development, property management, property sales, elderly care property management and operations, decoration services or green technology consulting services, in each case in the ordinary course of business and consistent with industry practice and otherwise in compliance with the terms of the Indenture, which are fair to the Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries, or are on terms at least as favorable as might reasonably have been obtained at such time from a Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company, as determined by the Board of Directors acting in good faith; and
- (8) any purchase of Capital Stock of a Person pursuant to a Staged Acquisition Agreement or Minority Interest Staged Acquisition Agreement, and any purchase of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary held by a Trust Company Investor, in each case, to the extent permitted under the “— Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant.

In addition, the requirements of clause (2) of the first paragraph of this covenant shall not apply to (i) Investments (including Permitted Investments that are permitted under paragraph (19) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” but otherwise excluding any other Permitted Investments) not prohibited by the “Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant, (ii) transactions pursuant to agreements in effect on the Original

Issue Date and described in this information memorandum, or any amendment or modification or replacement thereof, so long as such amendment, modification or replacement is not more disadvantageous to the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries than the original agreement in effect on the Original Issue Date, (iii) any transaction between or among the Company, any Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary and any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary or between or among Restricted Subsidiaries that are not Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiaries or between or among the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary on the one hand and a Minority Joint Venture or an Unrestricted Subsidiary on the other hand; provided that in the case of clause (iii), (a) such transaction is entered into in the ordinary course of business and (b) none of the shareholders or partners (other than the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary) of or in such Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary, Minority Joint Venture or Unrestricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, is a Person described in clauses (x) or (y) of the first paragraph of this covenant (other than by reason of such other shareholder or other partner being an officer or director of such Restricted Subsidiary, Minority Joint Venture or Unrestricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, or by reason of being a Restricted Subsidiary, Minority Joint Venture or Unrestricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) and (iv) for as long as the Common Stock of the Company remains listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, any Affiliate Transaction which is not in violation of the applicable Listing Rules.

Limitation on Liens

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, incur, assume or permit to exist any Lien of any nature whatsoever on any of its assets or properties of any kind, whether owned at the Original Issue Date or thereafter acquired, except Permitted Liens, unless the Notes are equally and ratably secured by (or, if the obligation or liability to be secured by such Lien is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, prior to) such Lien, for so long as any other obligation or liability of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary is secured by such Lien.

In the event that one or more Liens (and documents relating thereto) are to be established or maintained to effect equal and ratable security arrangements in respect of the Notes (as contemplated under the preceding paragraph) with regards to Indebtedness proposed to be or previously Incurred by the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor in compliance with the terms of the Indenture, the Company may instruct the Trustee to directly, or through its Affiliates (in its capacity as Trustee or that of a collateral agent on such terms as it shall require) and without the consent of any Holders, (a) enter into one or more intercreditor agreements, pledge agreements, collateral and security agreements or other arrangements intended to effect the shared security arrangements contemplated by this paragraph among holders of such Indebtedness and (b) complete or facilitate the completion by itself or other parties of filings, registrations or other actions necessary to effect or perfect the relevant Liens or related arrangements.

Limitation on Sale and Leaseback Transactions

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, enter into any Sale and Leaseback Transaction; provided that the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary may enter into a Sale and Leaseback Transaction if:

- (1) the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, could have (a) Incurred Indebtedness in an amount equal to the Attributable Indebtedness relating to such Sale and Leaseback Transaction under the covenant described above under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” and (b) Incurred a Lien to secure such Indebtedness pursuant to the covenant described above under the caption “— Limitation on Liens”, in which case, the corresponding Indebtedness and Lien will be deemed Incurred pursuant to those provisions;
- (2) the gross cash proceeds of that Sale and Leaseback Transaction are at least equal to the Fair Market Value of the property that is the subject of such Sale and Leaseback Transaction; and

- (3) the transfer of assets in that Sale and Leaseback Transaction is permitted by, and the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, applies the proceeds of such transaction in compliance with, the covenant described below under the caption “— Limitation on Asset Sales”.

Limitation on Asset Sales

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, consummate any Asset Sale, unless:

- (1) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a result of such Asset Sale;
- (2) the consideration received by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, is at least equal to the Fair Market Value of the assets sold or disposed of; and
- (3) at least 75.0% of the consideration received consists of cash, Temporary Cash Investments or Replacement Assets; provided that in the case of an Asset Sale in which the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary receives Replacement Assets involving aggregate consideration in excess of US\$10.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof), the Company shall deliver to the Trustee an opinion as to the fairness to the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary of such Asset Sale from a financial point of view issued by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of recognized international standing. For purposes of this provision, each of the following will be deemed to be cash:
 - (a) any liabilities, as shown on the Company’s most recent consolidated balance sheet, of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than contingent liabilities and liabilities that are by their terms subordinated to the Notes, any Subsidiary Guarantee or any JV Subsidiary Guarantee) that are assumed by the transferee of any such assets pursuant to a customary assumption, assignment, novation or similar agreement that releases the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary from further liability; and
 - (b) any securities, notes or other obligations received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary from such transferee that are promptly, but in any event within 30 days of closing, converted by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash, to the extent of the cash received in that conversion;

Within 360 days after the receipt of any Net Cash Proceeds from an Asset Sale, the Company (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) may apply such Net Cash Proceeds to:

- (1) permanently repay Senior Indebtedness of the Company, a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor or any Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor (and, if such Senior Indebtedness repaid is revolving credit Indebtedness, to correspondingly reduce commitments with respect thereto) in each case owing to a Person other than the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (2) acquire Replacement Assets;

pending application of such Net Cash Proceeds as set forth in clause (1) or (2) above, the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary may make an Investment in cash or Temporary Cash Investments.

Any Net Cash Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in clauses (1) and (2) in the immediately preceding paragraph will constitute “**Excess Proceeds**”. Excess Proceeds of less than US\$10.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof) will be carried forward and accumulated. When accumulated Excess Proceeds exceeds US\$10.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof), within 10 days thereof, the Company must make an Offer to Purchase Notes having a principal amount equal to:

- (1) accumulated Excess Proceeds, multiplied by

- (2) a fraction (x) the numerator of which is equal to the outstanding principal amount of the Notes and (y) the denominator of which is equal to the outstanding principal amount of the Notes and all pari passu Indebtedness similarly required to be repaid, redeemed or tendered for in connection with the Asset Sale, rounded down to the nearest US\$1.

The offer price in any Offer to Purchase will be equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but not including) the date of purchase, and will be payable in cash.

If any Excess Proceeds remain after consummation of an Offer to Purchase, the Company may use those Excess Proceeds for any purpose not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of Notes (and any other pari passu Indebtedness) tendered in such Offer to Purchase exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the Notes (and such other pari passu Indebtedness) will be purchased on a pro rata basis by the Company. Upon completion of each Offer to Purchase, the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset at zero.

Limitation on the Company's Business Activities

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, engage in any business other than a Permitted Business; provided, however, that the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary may own Capital Stock of an Unrestricted Subsidiary or joint venture or other entity that is engaged in a business other than Permitted Businesses as long as any Investment therein was not prohibited when made by the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Restricted Payments”.

Use of Proceeds

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, use the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes, in any amount, for any purpose other than (1) in the approximate amounts and for the purposes specified, including any adjustment in response to changes in acquisition or development plans as contemplated, under the caption “Use of Proceeds” in this information memorandum (or in the case of Additional Notes, the offering document relating to the sale of such Additional Notes) and (2) pending the application of all of such net proceeds in such manner, to invest the portion of such net proceeds not yet so applied in Temporary Cash Investments.

Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors may designate any Restricted Subsidiary to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary; provided that (1) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing at the time of or after giving effect to such designation; (2) neither the Company nor any Restricted Subsidiary Guarantees or provides credit support for the Indebtedness of such Restricted Subsidiary; (3) such Restricted Subsidiary has no outstanding Indebtedness that could trigger a cross-default to the Indebtedness of the Company as a result of such designation; (4) such Restricted Subsidiary does not own any Disqualified Stock of the Company or Disqualified or Preferred Stock of another Restricted Subsidiary or hold any Indebtedness of, or any Lien on any property of, the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, if such Disqualified or Preferred Stock or Indebtedness could not be Incurred under the covenant described under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” or such Lien would violate the covenant described under the caption “— Limitation on Liens”; (5) such Restricted Subsidiary does not own any Voting Stock of another Restricted Subsidiary, and all of its Subsidiaries are Unrestricted Subsidiaries or are being concurrently designated to be Unrestricted Subsidiaries in accordance with this paragraph; and (6) the Investment deemed to have been made thereby in such newly-designated Unrestricted Subsidiary and each other newly-designated Unrestricted Subsidiary being concurrently redesignated would be permitted to be made by the covenant described under the caption “— Limitation on Restricted Payments”.

The Board of Directors may designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary; provided that (1) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing at the time of or after giving effect to such designation; (2) any Indebtedness of such Unrestricted Subsidiary outstanding at the time of such designation which will be

deemed to have been Incurred by such newly-designated Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such designation would be permitted to be Incurred by the covenant described under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”; (3) any Lien on the property of such Unrestricted Subsidiary at the time of such designation which will be deemed to have been Incurred by such newly-designated Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such designation would be permitted to be Incurred by the covenant described under the caption “— Limitation on Liens”; (4) such Unrestricted Subsidiary is not a Subsidiary of another Unrestricted Subsidiary (that is not concurrently being designated as a Restricted Subsidiary); and (5) if such Restricted Subsidiary is not organized under the laws of the PRC and is not a New Non-Guarantor Subsidiary, such Restricted Subsidiary shall upon such designation execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture to the Indenture by which such Restricted Subsidiary shall become a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor in accordance with the terms under the Indenture.

Government Approvals and Licenses; Compliance with Law

The Company will, and will cause each Restricted Subsidiary to, (1) obtain and maintain in full force and effect all governmental approvals, authorizations, consents, permits, concessions and licenses as are necessary to engage in the Permitted Businesses; (2) preserve and maintain good and valid title to its properties and assets (including land-use rights) free and clear of any Liens other than Permitted Liens; and (3) comply with all laws, regulations, orders, judgments and decrees of any governmental body, except to the extent that failure so to obtain, maintain, preserve and comply would not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on (a) the business, results of operations or prospects of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or (b) the ability of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor to perform its obligations under the Notes, the relevant Subsidiary Guarantee, the relevant JV Subsidiary Guarantee or the Indenture.

Anti-Layering

The Company will not Incur, and will not permit any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor to Incur, any Indebtedness if such Indebtedness is contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of the Company or such Subsidiary Guarantor or such JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, unless such Indebtedness is also contractually subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, the applicable Subsidiary Guarantee or the applicable JV Subsidiary Guarantee, on substantially identical terms. This does not apply to distinctions between categories of Indebtedness that exist by reason of any Liens or Guarantees securing or in favor of some but not all of such Indebtedness.

Suspension of Certain Covenants

If, on any date following the Original Issue Date, the Notes have a rating of Investment Grade from two of the three Rating Agencies and no Default has occurred and is continuing (a “**Suspension Event**”), then, beginning on that day and continuing until such time, if any, at which the Notes cease to have a rating of Investment Grade from at least two of the three Rating Agencies, the provisions of the Indenture summarized under the following captions will be suspended:

- (1) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;
- (2) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Restricted Payments”;
- (3) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries”;
- (4) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates”;
- (5) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Sales and Issuances of Capital Stock in Restricted Subsidiaries”;
- (6) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees by Restricted Subsidiaries”;

- (7) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on the Company’s Business Activities”;
- (8) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Sale and Leaseback Transactions”;
- (9) “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Asset Sales”;
- (10) clauses (3), (4) and (5)(x) of the first and second paragraph under “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”; and
- (11) clause 2(a) under “—Certain Covenants —Provision of Financial Statements and Reports”.

During any period that the foregoing covenants have been suspended, the Board of Directors may not designate any of the Restricted Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries pursuant to the covenant summarized under the caption “— Certain Covenants — Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries” or the definition of “Unrestricted Subsidiary”.

Such covenants will be reinstituted and apply according to their terms as of and from the first day on which a Suspension Event ceases to be in effect. Such covenants will not, however, be of any effect with regard to actions of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary properly taken in compliance with the provisions of the Indenture during the continuance of the Suspension Event, and following reinstatement the calculations under the covenant summarized under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Restricted Payments” will be made as if such covenant had been in effect since the Original Issue Date except that no Default will be deemed to have occurred solely by reason of a Restricted Payment made while that covenant was suspended.

There can be no assurance that the Notes will ever achieve a rating of Investment Grade or that any such rating will be maintained.

Provision of Financial Statements and Reports

- (1) So long as any of the Notes remain outstanding, the Company will file with the Trustee and furnish to the Holders upon request, as soon as they are available but in any event not more than 10 calendar days after they are filed with The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or any other recognized exchange on which the Company’s Common Stock are at any time listed for trading, true and correct copies of any financial or other report in the English language filed with such exchange; provided that if at any time the Common Stock of the Company ceases to be listed for trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or any other recognized stock exchange, the Company will file with the Trustee and furnish to the Holders:
 - (a) as soon as they are available, but in any event within 90 calendar days after the end of the fiscal year of the Company, copies of its financial statements (on a consolidated basis and in the English language) in respect of such financial year (including a statement of income, balance sheet and cash flow statement) audited by a member firm of an internationally-recognized firm of independent accountants;
 - (b) as soon as they are available, but in any event within 60 calendar days after the end of the second fiscal quarter of the Company, copies of its financial statements (on a consolidated basis and in the English language) in respect of such half-year period (including a statement of income, balance sheet and cash flow statement) reviewed by a member firm of an internationally-recognized firm of independent accountants; and
 - (c) as soon as they are available, but in any event within 60 calendar days after the end of each of the first and third fiscal quarter of the Company, copies of its unaudited financial statements (on a consolidated basis and in the English language) in respect of the relevant quarterly period (including a statement of income, balance sheet and cash flow statement) prepared on a basis

consistent with the audited financial statements of the Company together with a certificate signed by the person then authorized to sign financial statements on behalf of the Company to the effect that such financial statements are true in all material respects and present fairly the financial position of the Company as at the end of, and the results of its operations for, the relevant quarterly period.

- (2) In addition, so long as any of the Notes remain outstanding, the Company will provide to the Trustee (a) within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year ending after the Original Issue Date, an Officers' Certificate stating the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio with respect to the four most recent fiscal quarter periods and showing in reasonable detail the calculation of the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, including the arithmetic computations of each component of the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, together with a certificate from the Company's external auditors verifying the accuracy and correctness of the calculation and arithmetic computation; provided that the Company shall not be required to provide such auditor certification if its external auditors refuse to provide such certification as a result of a policy of such external auditors not to provide such certification and (b) as soon as possible and in any event within 10 days after the Company becomes aware or should reasonably become aware of the occurrence of a Default, an Officers' Certificate setting forth the details of the Default, and the action which the Company proposes to take with respect thereto.

Events of Default

The following events will be defined as "**Events of Default**" in the Indenture:

- (1) default in the payment of principal of (or premium, if any, on) the Notes (including the amounts payable under "— Mandatory Redemption") when the same becomes due and payable at maturity, upon acceleration, redemption or otherwise;
- (2) default in the payment of interest on any Note when the same becomes due and payable, and such default continues for a period of 30 consecutive days;
- (3) default in the performance or breach of the provisions of the covenants described under the caption "— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets", the failure by the Company to make or consummate an Offer to Purchase in the manner described under the captions "— Repurchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Triggering Event" or "— Limitation on Asset Sales";
- (4) the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary defaults in the performance of or breaches any other covenant or agreement in the Indenture or under the Notes (other than a default specified in clause (1), (2) or (3) above) and such default or breach continues for a period of 30 consecutive days after written notice of such default or breach to the Company by the Holders of 25% or more in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding or the Trustee at the written direction of such Holders;
- (5) there occurs with respect to any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary having an outstanding principal amount of US\$30.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof) or more in the aggregate for all such Indebtedness of all such Persons, whether such Indebtedness now exists or shall hereafter be created, (a) an event of default that has caused the holder thereof to declare such Indebtedness to be due and payable prior to its Stated Maturity and/or (b) the failure to make a payment of principal when due, *provided, however*, that such Indebtedness shall not include (x) the Excluded Indebtedness and/or (y) any Indebtedness with respect to which any default or event of default occurs as a result of any default or event of default under the Excluded Indebtedness;
- (6) one or more final judgments or orders for the payment of money are rendered against the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and are not paid or discharged, and there is a period of 60 consecutive days following entry of the final judgment or order that causes the aggregate amount for all such final

judgments or orders outstanding and not paid or discharged against all such Persons to exceed US\$30.0 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof) (in excess of amounts which the Company's insurance carriers have unconditionally agreed to pay under applicable policies) during which a stay of enforcement, by reason of a pending appeal or otherwise, is not in effect, *provided, however*, that such final judgments or orders for the payment of money shall not include any which is in relation to (x) the Excluded Indebtedness and/or (y) any Indebtedness which occurs as a result of any default or event of default under the Excluded Indebtedness;

- (7) an involuntary case or other proceeding is commenced against the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary with respect to it or its debts (other than the Excluded Indebtedness) under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect seeking the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator or similar official of the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary or for any substantial part of the property and assets of the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary and such involuntary case or other proceeding remains undismissed and unstayed for a period of 60 consecutive days; or an order for relief is entered against the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law as now or hereafter in effect, except in each case under this paragraph (7), any proceeding commenced based on any Excluded Indebtedness;
- (8) the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary (a) commences a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or consents to the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case under any such law, (b) consents to the appointment of or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator or similar official of the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary or for all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary (except in each case under this paragraph (8)(b), any proceeding commenced, order sought or application or appointment made to defend against any remedy exercised under any Excluded Indebtedness) or (c) effects any general assignment for the benefit of creditors (other than, in each case under (b), any of the foregoing that arises from any solvent liquidation or restructuring of a Significant Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business that shall result in the net assets of such Significant Restricted Subsidiary being transferred to or otherwise vested in the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary on a pro rata basis or on a basis more favorable to the Company); or
- (9) any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under its Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee or, except as permitted by the Indenture, any Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee is determined to be unenforceable or invalid or shall for any reason cease to be in full force and effect.

If an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default specified in clause (7) or (8) above) occurs and is continuing under the Indenture, the Trustee or the Holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding, by written notice to the Company (and to the Trustee if such notice is given by the Holders), may, and the Trustee at the written request of Holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (subject to being indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction) shall, declare the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes to be immediately due and payable. Upon a declaration of acceleration, such principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest shall be immediately due and payable. If an Event of Default specified in clause (7) or (8) above occurs with respect to the Company or any Significant Restricted Subsidiary, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes then outstanding shall automatically become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any Holder.

The Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes by written notice to the Company and to the Trustee may on behalf of all Holders waive all past Defaults and rescind and annul a declaration of acceleration and its consequences, if:

- (1) all existing Events of Default, other than the non-payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes that have become due solely by such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived, and
- (2) the rescission would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Upon such waiver, the Default will cease to exist, and any Event of Default arising therefrom will be deemed to have been cured, but no such waiver will extend to any subsequent or other Default or impair any right consequent thereon.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee may pursue, and provided that it is secured and/or indemnified and/or prefunded to its satisfaction, shall upon request of Holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes, in its own name or as trustee of an express trust, any available remedy by proceeding at law or in equity to collect the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes or to enforce the performance of any provision of the Notes or the Indenture. The Trustee may maintain a proceeding even if it does not possess any of the Notes or does not produce any of them in the proceeding.

The Holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes may direct in writing the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee, subject to the Trustee being indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction in advance of the proceedings. However, the Trustee may refuse to follow any direction that is unclear, conflicting or equivocal conflicts with applicable law or the Indenture or that may involve the Trustee in personal liability, or that the Trustee determines in good faith may be unduly prejudicial to the rights of Holders not joining in the giving of such direction and may take any other action it deems proper that is not inconsistent with any such written direction received from Holders. In addition, the Trustee will not be required to expend its own funds in following such direction if it does not believe that reimbursement or satisfactory indemnification and/or security is assured to it.

A Holder may not institute any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, with respect to the Indenture or the Notes, or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any other remedy under the Indenture or the Notes, unless:

- (1) the Holder has previously given the Trustee written notice of a continuing Event of Default;
- (2) the Holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes make a written request to the Trustee to pursue the remedy;
- (3) such Holder or Holders offer the Trustee indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding satisfactory to the Trustee against any costs, liability or expense to be Incurred in compliance with such written request;
- (4) the Trustee does not comply with the request within 60 days after receipt of the written request and the offer of indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding; and
- (5) during such 60-day period, the Holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes do not give the Trustee a written direction that is inconsistent with the request.

However, and subject to any amendment or waiver obtained as described under the caption “—Amendments and Waiver,” such limitations do not apply to the right of any Holder of a Note to receive payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on, such Note, or to bring suit for the enforcement of any such payment, on or after the due date expressed in the Notes, which right shall not be impaired or affected without the consent of the Holder.

Officers of the Company must certify to the Trustee in writing, on or before a date not more than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, that a review has been conducted of the activities of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries and the Company's and its Restricted Subsidiaries' performance under the Indenture and that the Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries have fulfilled all obligations thereunder, or, if there has been a default in the fulfillment of any such obligation, specifying each such default and the nature and status thereof. The Company will also be obligated to notify the Trustee of any Default, Event of Default or defaults in the performance of any covenants or agreements under the Indenture. See "— Provision of Financial Statements and Reports".

The Trustee and the Agents need not do anything to ascertain whether any Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing and will not be responsible to Holders or any other person for any loss arising from any failure by it to do so, and, the Trustee or the Agents may assume that no Default or Event of Default has occurred and that the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and (if any) the JV Subsidiary Guarantors are performing their respective obligations under the Indenture and the Notes unless the Trustee has received written notice of the occurrence of such event or facts establishing that the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and, if any, the JV Subsidiary Guarantors are not performing all of their respective obligations under the Indenture and the Notes. The Trustee is entitled to conclusively rely, without liability, on any Opinion of Counsel or Officers' Certificate regarding whether a Default or an Event of Default has occurred.

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets

The Company will not consolidate with, merge with or into another Person, permit any Person to merge with or into it, or sell, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its and its Restricted Subsidiaries' properties and assets (computed on a consolidated basis) (as an entirety or substantially an entirety in one transaction or a series of related transactions) to another Person, unless:

- (1) the Company shall be the continuing Person, or the Person (if other than it) formed by such consolidation or merger or that acquired or leased such property and assets (the **"Surviving Person"**) shall be a corporation organized and validly existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, Bermuda or the British Virgin Islands and shall expressly assume, by a supplemental indenture to the Indenture, executed and delivered to the Trustee, all the obligations of the Company under the Indenture and the Notes, as the case may be, including the obligation to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any jurisdiction in which it is organized or resident for tax purposes or through which payment is made, and the Indenture and the Notes, as the case may be, shall remain in full force and effect;
- (2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default shall have occurred and be continuing;
- (3) immediately after giving effect to such transaction on a pro forma basis, the Company or the Surviving Person, as the case may be, shall have a Consolidated Net Worth equal to or greater than the Consolidated Net Worth of the Company immediately prior to such transaction;
- (4) immediately after giving effect to such transaction on a pro forma basis the Company or the Surviving Person, as the case may be, could Incur at least US\$1.00 of Indebtedness under the proviso in the first sentence of clause (a) of the covenant under the caption "— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock";
- (5) the Company delivers to the Trustee (x) an Officers' Certificate (attaching the arithmetic computations to demonstrate compliance with clauses (3) and (4)) and (y) an Opinion of Counsel, in each case stating that such consolidation, merger or transfer and the relevant supplemental indenture complies with this provision and that all conditions precedent provided for in the Indenture relating to such transaction have been complied with;

- (6) each Subsidiary Guarantor and JV Subsidiary Guarantor, unless such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor is the Person with which the Company has entered into a transaction described under the caption “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”, shall execute and deliver a supplemental indenture to the Indenture confirming that its Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as applicable, shall apply to the obligations of the Company or the Surviving Person in accordance with the Notes and the Indenture; and
- (7) no Rating Decline shall have occurred if the Notes are rated by a Rating Agency.

No Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor will consolidate with or merge with or into another Person, permit any Person to merge with or into it, or sell, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its and its Restricted Subsidiaries’ properties and assets (computed on a consolidated basis) (as an entirety or substantially an entirety in one transaction or a series of related transactions) to another Person (other than the Company or another Subsidiary Guarantor or, in the case of a JV Subsidiary Guarantor, other than another JV Subsidiary Guarantor, the Company or another Subsidiary Guarantor), unless:

- (1) such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor shall be the continuing Person, or the Person (if other than it) formed by such consolidation or merger or that acquired or leased such property and assets shall be the Company, another Subsidiary Guarantor or shall become a Subsidiary Guarantor concurrently with the transaction (or, in the case of a JV Subsidiary Guarantor, another JV Subsidiary Guarantor, the Company or a Subsidiary Guarantor) and shall expressly assume, by a supplemental indenture to the Indenture, executed and delivered to the Trustee, all the obligations of the Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor under the Indenture and the Notes, as the case may be, including the obligation to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any jurisdiction in which it is organized or resident for tax purposes or through which payment is made, and the Indenture and the Notes, as the case may be, shall remain in full force and effect;
- (2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default shall have occurred and be continuing;
- (3) immediately after giving effect to such transaction on a pro forma basis, the Company shall have a Consolidated Net Worth equal to or greater than the Consolidated Net Worth of the Company immediately prior to such transaction;
- (4) immediately after giving effect to such transaction on a pro forma basis, the Company could Incur at least US\$1.00 of Indebtedness under the proviso in the first sentence of clause (a) of the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;
- (5) the Company delivers to the Trustee (x) an Officers’ Certificate (attaching the arithmetic computations to demonstrate compliance with clauses (3) and (4)) and (y) an Opinion of Counsel, in each case stating that such consolidation, merger or transfer and the relevant supplemental indenture complies with this provision and that all conditions precedent provided for in the Indenture relating to such transaction have been complied with; and
- (6) no Rating Decline shall have occurred if the Notes are rated by a Rating Agency;

provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any sale or other disposition that complies with the “— Limitation on Asset Sales” covenant or any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor whose Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, is unconditionally released in accordance with the provisions described under “— The Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees — Release of the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees”.

Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase “substantially all”, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a

degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve “all or substantially all” of the property or assets of a Person.

The foregoing requirements shall not apply to a consolidation or merger of any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor with and into the Company or any other Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, so long as the Company or such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor survives such consolidation or merger.

The foregoing provisions would not necessarily afford Holders protection in the event of highly-leveraged or other transactions involving the Company that may adversely affect Holders.

No Payments for Consents

The Company will not, and shall not permit any of its Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, pay or cause to be paid any consideration, whether by way of interest, fee or otherwise, to any Holder for or as an inducement to any consent, waiver or amendment of any of the terms or provisions of the Indenture or the Notes unless such consideration is offered to be paid or is paid to all Holders that consent, waive or agree to amend such term or provision within the time period set forth in the solicitation documents relating to such consent, waiver or amendment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any offer or payment of consideration for, or as an inducement to, any consent, waiver or amendment of any of the terms or provisions of the Indenture or the Notes in connection with an exchange or tender offer, the Company and any Restricted Subsidiary may exclude Holders or beneficial owners of the Notes in any jurisdiction where the inclusion of such Holders or beneficial owners (i) would require the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to comply with the registration requirements or other similar requirements under any securities laws of such jurisdiction, which the Company determines (acting in good faith) would be materially burdensome or (ii) the solicitation of such consent, waiver or amendment from, or the granting of such consent or waiver, or the approval of such amendment by, Holders or beneficial owners in such jurisdiction would be unlawful, in each case as determined by the Company in its sole discretion.

Defeasance

Defeasance and Discharge

The Indenture will provide that the Company will be deemed to have paid and will be discharged from any and all obligations in respect of the Notes on the 183rd day after the deposit referred to below, and the provisions of the Indenture will no longer be in effect with respect to the Notes (except for, among other matters, certain obligations to register the transfer or exchange of the Notes, to replace stolen, lost or mutilated Notes, to maintain paying agencies, to pay Additional Amounts and to hold monies for payment in trust) if, among other things:

- (1) the Company (a) has deposited with the Trustee (or its agent), in trust, money or U.S. Government Obligations or any combination thereof that through the payment of interest and principal in respect thereof in accordance with their terms will provide money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued interest on the Notes on the Stated Maturity of such payments in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Notes and (b) delivers to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel or a certificate of an internationally-recognized firm of independent accountants to the effect that the amount deposited by the Company is sufficient to provide payment for the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued interest on, the Notes on the Stated Maturity of such payment in accordance with the terms of the Indenture;
- (2) to the extent that the defeasance trust is organized under the laws of the United States (or any state thereof) or at the request of the Trustee, the Company has delivered to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel

of recognized international standing to the effect that the creation of the defeasance trust does not violate the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and after the passage of 123 days following the deposit, the trust fund will not be subject to the effect of Section 547 of the United States Bankruptcy Code or Section 15 of the New York Debtor and Creditor Law; and

- (3) immediately after giving effect to such deposit on a pro forma basis, no Event of Default, or event that after the giving of notice or lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default, shall have occurred and be continuing on the date of such deposit or during the period ending on the 183rd day after the date of such deposit, and such defeasance shall not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other agreement or instrument to which the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries is a party or by which the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries is bound.

In the case of either discharge or defeasance of the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees will terminate.

Defeasance of Certain Covenants

The Indenture further will provide that (A) the provisions of the Indenture will no longer be in effect with respect to clauses (3), (4), (5)(x) and (7) under the first paragraph and clauses (3), (4), (5)(x) and (6) under the second paragraph of “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets” and all the covenants described herein under the caption “— Certain Covenants”, other than as described under the caption “— Certain Covenants — Government Approvals and Licenses; Compliance with Law” and “— Certain Covenants — Anti-Layering”, and (B) (i) clause (3) under “Events of Default” with respect to such clauses (3), (4), (5)(x) and (7) under the first paragraph and such clauses (3), (4), (5)(x) and (6) under the second paragraph under “Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets” and with respect to the other events set forth in such clause, (ii) clause (4) under “Events of Default” with respect to such other covenants or agreements in the Indenture and (iii) clauses (5) and (6) under “Events of Default” shall be deemed not to be Events of Default upon, among other things, the deposit with the Trustee (or its agent), in trust, of money or U.S. Government Obligations or any combination thereof that through the payment of interest and principal in respect thereof in accordance with their terms will provide money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued interest on the Notes on the Stated Maturity of such payments in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the Notes, and the satisfaction of the provisions described in clause (2) of the preceding paragraph.

Defeasance and Certain Other Events of Default

In the event that the Company exercises its option to omit compliance with certain covenants and provisions of the Indenture with respect to the Notes as described in the immediately preceding paragraph and the Notes are declared due and payable because of the occurrence of an Event of Default that remains applicable, the amount of money and/or U.S. Government Obligations on deposit with the Trustee will be sufficient to pay amounts due on the Notes at the time of their Stated Maturity but may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on the Notes at the time of the acceleration resulting from such Event of Default. However, the Company will remain liable for such payments.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect (except as to surviving rights of registration of transfer or exchange of the Notes, as expressly provided for in the Indenture) as to all outstanding Notes when:

- (f) either:
 - (1) all of the Notes theretofore authenticated and delivered (except lost, stolen or destroyed Notes which have been replaced or paid and Notes for whose payment money has theretofore been

deposited in trust by the Company and thereafter repaid to the Company) have been delivered to the Paying Agent for cancellation; or

- (2) all Notes not theretofore delivered to the Paying Agent for cancellation have become due and payable pursuant to an optional redemption notice or otherwise or will become due and payable within one year, and the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee funds, in cash in U.S. dollars, non-callable U.S. Government Obligations or a combination thereof in an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on the Notes not theretofore delivered to the Paying Agent for cancellation, for principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes to the date of deposit together with irrevocable instructions from the Company directing the Trustee to apply such funds to the payment thereof at maturity or redemption, as the case may be;
- (g) the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor has paid all other sums payable under the Indenture by the Company; and
- (h) no Default or Event of Default will have occurred and be continuing on the date of such deposit or will occur as a result of such deposit and such deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other instruments to which the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor is a party or by which the Company or any Subsidiary Guarantor is bound.

The Trustee will acknowledge the satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture if the Company has delivered to the Trustee an Officers' Certificate stating that all conditions precedent under the Indenture relating to the satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture have been complied with. The Trustee shall be entitled to conclusively rely on such certificate without investigating the accuracy, authenticity and validity of those certifications and without any liability or responsibility to any person.

Amendments and Waiver

Amendments Without Consent of Holders

The Indenture, the Notes, the Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any) may be amended, without the consent of any Holder, to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, defect, omission or inconsistency in the Indenture or the Notes;
- (2) comply with the provisions described under “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”;
- (3) evidence and provide for the acceptance of appointment by a successor Trustee;
- (4) add any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, or any Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, or release any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor from any Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, as provided or permitted by the terms of the Indenture;
- (5) provide for the issuance of Additional Notes in accordance with the limitations set forth in the Indenture;
- (6) add collateral to secure the Notes, any Subsidiary Guarantee and any JV Subsidiary Guarantee and create or register Liens on such collateral or enter into any intercreditor agreement to share the collateral in accordance with the Indenture;
- (7) in any other case where a supplemental indenture to the Indenture is required or permitted to be entered into pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture without the consent of any Holder;
- (8) effect any changes to the Indenture in a manner necessary to comply with the procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream;

- (9) make any other change that provides additional rights or benefits to Holders or that does not materially and adversely affect the rights of any Holder; or
- (10) conform the text of the Indenture, the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees or the JV Subsidiary Guarantees to any provision of this “Description of the Notes” to the extent that such provision in this “Description of the Notes” was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision in the Indenture, the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees or the JV Subsidiary Guarantees.

Amendments With Consent of Holders

Amendments of the Indenture, the Notes, the Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (if any) may be made by the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the JV Subsidiary Guarantors and the Trustee with the consent of the Holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes, and the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes may waive future compliance by the Company with any provision of the Indenture or the Notes; provided, however, that no such modification, amendment or waiver may, without the consent of Holders holding no less than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes at the time of such consent:

- (1) change the Stated Maturity of the principal of, or any installment of interest on, any Note;
- (2) reduce the principal amount of, or premium, if any, or interest on, any Note;
- (3) change the currency of payment of principal of, or premium, if any, or interest on, any Note;
- (4) impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or after the Stated Maturity (or, in the case of a redemption, on or after the redemption date) of any Note;
- (5) reduce the above-stated percentage of outstanding Notes the consent of whose Holders is necessary to modify or amend the Indenture;
- (6) waive a default in the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Notes;
- (7) release any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor from its Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as the case may be, except as provided in the Indenture;
- (8) reduce the percentage or aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes the consent of whose Holders is necessary for waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the Indenture or for waiver of certain defaults;
- (9) amend, change or modify any Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee in a manner that adversely affects the Holders;
- (10) reduce the amount payable upon a Change of Control Offer or an Offer to Purchase with the Excess Proceeds from any Asset Sale or, change the time or manner by which a Change of Control Offer or an Offer to Purchase with the Excess Proceeds or other proceeds from any Asset Sale may be made or by which the Notes must be repurchased pursuant to a Change of Control Offer or an Offer to Purchase with the Excess Proceeds or other proceeds from any Asset Sale;
- (11) change the redemption date or the redemption price of the Notes from that stated under the captions “— Mandatory Redemption”, “— Optional Redemption”, “— Redemption for Taxation Reasons” or reduce the amount payable under “— Mandatory Redemption”;
- (12) amend, change or modify the obligation of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor to pay Additional Amounts; or

- (13) amend, change or modify any provision of the Indenture or the related definition affecting the ranking of the Notes or any Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee in a manner which adversely affects the Holders.

Unclaimed Money

Claims against the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor for the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest, on the Notes, any Subsidiary Guarantee or any JV Subsidiary Guarantee will become void unless presentation for payment is made as required in the Indenture within a period of six years.

No Personal Liability of Incorporators, Stockholders, Officers, Directors or Employees

No recourse for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any of the Notes or for any claim based thereon or otherwise in respect thereof, and no recourse under or upon any obligation, covenant or agreement of the Company, any of the Subsidiary Guarantors or any of the JV Subsidiary Guarantors in the Indenture, or in any of the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees or the JV Subsidiary Guarantees or because of the creation of any Indebtedness represented thereby, shall be had against any incorporator, stockholder, officer, director, employee or controlling person of the Company, any of the Subsidiary Guarantors, any of the JV Subsidiary Guarantors, or any of the Subsidiary Guarantors or of any successor Person thereof. Each Holder, by accepting the Notes, waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for the issuance of the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees. Such waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Concerning the Trustee and the Agents

DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited has been appointed as Trustee under the Indenture and Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch has been appointed as the registrar (the “**Registrar**”), the paying agent (the “**Paying Agent**”) and the transfer agent (the “**Transfer Agent**”, together with the Registrar and the Paying Agent, the “**Agent**”) with regard to the Notes. Except during the continuance of a Default and/or an Event of Default, the Trustee undertakes to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in the Indenture, and no implied covenant or obligation shall be read into the Indenture against the Trustee. If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee will use the same degree of care and skill in its exercise of the rights and powers vested in it under the Indenture as a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of such person’s own affairs. The Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Indenture at the request of any Holder, unless the requisite number of Holders shall have instructed the Trustee in writing and offered to the Trustee security and/or indemnity and/or prefunding satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense.

Whenever there is mentioned in any context the authentication of the Notes, such mention shall be deemed to include authentication of the Notes by an authenticating agent, the Trustee or the Registrar.

The Indenture contains limitations on the rights of the Trustee, should they become creditors of the Company or any of the Subsidiary Guarantors, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases or to realize on certain property received by it in respect of any such claims, as security or otherwise. The Trustee is permitted to engage in other transactions with the Company and its Affiliates and can profit therefrom without being obliged to account for such profit; provided, however, that if it acquires any conflicting interest, it must eliminate such conflict or resign. The Trustee may have interest in or may be providing or may in the future provide financial or other services to other parties.

Book-Entry; Delivery and Form

The Notes will be represented by one or more global notes in registered form without interest coupons attached (each a “**Global Note**”). On the Original Issue Date, the Global Note will be deposited with a common

depository and registered in the name of the common depository or its nominee for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream.

Global Notes

Ownership of beneficial interests in the Global Notes (the “**book-entry interests**”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream or persons that may hold interests through such participants. Book-entry interests will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained in book-entry form by Euroclear and Clearstream and their participants.

Except as set forth below under “— Individual Definitive Notes”, the book-entry interests will not be held in definitive form. Instead, Euroclear and/or Clearstream will credit on their respective book-entry registration and transfer systems a participant’s account with the interest beneficially owned by such participant. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. The foregoing limitations may impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge book-entry interests.

So long as the Notes are held in global form, the common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream (or its nominee) will be considered the sole holder of the Global Notes for all purposes under the Indenture and “holders” of book-entry interests will not be considered the owners or “Holders” of Notes for any purpose. As such, participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream and indirect participants must rely on the procedures of the participants through which they own book-entry interests in order to transfer their interests in the Notes or to exercise any rights of Holders under the Indenture.

None of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective agents will have any responsibility or be liable for any aspect of the records relating to the book-entry interests. The Notes are not issuable in bearer form.

Payments on the Global Notes

Payments of any amounts owing in respect of the Global Notes (including principal, premium, interest and Additional Amounts) will be made to the Paying Agent. The Paying Agent will, in turn, make such payments to the common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream or its nominee, which will distribute such payments to participants in accordance with their procedures. The Company will make payments of all such amounts without deduction or withholding for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature, except as may be required by law and as described under the caption “— Additional Amounts”.

Under the terms of the Indenture, the Company, the Trustee and the Agents will treat the registered holder of the Global Note (i.e., the common depository or its nominee) as the owner thereof for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, none of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective agents has or will have any responsibility or liability for:

- any aspect of the records of Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant relating to or payments made on account of a book-entry interest, for any such payments made by Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participants, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any of the records of Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant relating to or payments made on account of a book-entry interest; or
- any action or failure to take action by Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant.

Payments by participants to owners of book-entry interests held through participants are the responsibility of such participants.

Redemption of Global Note

In the event any Global Note, or any portion thereof, is redeemed, the common depositary will distribute the amount received by it in respect of the Global Note so redeemed to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, as applicable, who will distribute such amount to the holders of the book-entry interests in such Global Note. The redemption price payable in connection with the redemption of such book-entry interests will be equal to the amount received by the common depositary or its nominee, Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, in connection with the redemption of such Global Note (or any portion thereof). The Company understands that under existing practices of Euroclear and Clearstream, if fewer than all of the Notes are to be redeemed at any time, Euroclear and Clearstream will credit their respective participants' accounts on a proportionate basis (with adjustments to prevent fractions) or by lot or on such other basis as they deem fair and appropriate; provided, however, that no book-entry interest of US\$150,000 principal amount, or less, as the case may be, will be redeemed in part.

Action by Owners of Book-Entry Interests

Euroclear and Clearstream have advised that they will take any action permitted to be taken by a Holder of Notes only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account the book-entry interests in the Global Note are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of Notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. Euroclear and Clearstream will not exercise any discretion in the granting of consents, waivers or the taking of any other action (enforcement or otherwise) in respect of the Global Note. If there is an Event of Default under the Notes, however, each of Euroclear and Clearstream reserves the right to exchange the Global Note for individual definitive notes in certificated form, and to distribute such individual definitive notes to their participants.

In considering the interests of the Holders of Notes while title to the Notes is registered in the name of a nominee of the common depositary, the Trustee may rely conclusively upon and/or refer to any information made available to it by Euroclear and Clearstream (or any replacement or additional clearing system) as to the identity (either individually or by category) of its participants or persons who hold interests through such participants with entitlements to such Notes and may consider such interests as if such accountholders were the Holders of such Notes.

In considering the interests of Holders while the Global Note is held on behalf of, or registered in the name of any nominee for, a clearing system, the Trustee may have regard to any certificate, report or any other information provided to it by such clearing system or its operator as to the identity (either individually or by category) of its participants or accountholders with entitlements to the Global Note and may consider such interests as if such participants or accountholders were the Holders of the notes represented by the Global Note. The Trustee may call for any certificate or other document to be issued by the relevant clearing system as to the principal amount of Notes evidenced by the Global Note standing to the account of any person. Any such certificate or other document shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes. The Trustee shall not be liable to any Holder, the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the JV Subsidiary Guarantors, or any other person by reason of having accepted as valid or not having rejected any certificate or other document to such effect purporting to be issued by the relevant clearing system and subsequently found to be forged or not authentic or not to be correct.

Transfers

Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in accordance with Euroclear and Clearstream's rules and will be settled in immediately available funds. If a Holder requires physical delivery of individual definitive notes for any reason, including to sell the Notes to persons in jurisdictions which require physical delivery of such securities or to pledge such securities, such Holder must transfer its interest in the Global Notes in accordance with the normal procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream and in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture.

Book-entry interests in the Global Note will be subject to the restrictions on transfer discussed under “Offering and transfer restrictions”.

Any book-entry interest in a Global Note that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a book-entry interest in another Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be a book-entry interest in the first-mentioned Global Note and become a book-entry interest in the other Global Note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to book-entry interests in such other Global Note for as long as it retains such a book-entry interest.

Global Clearance and Settlement Under the Book-Entry System

Book-entry interests owned through Euroclear or Clearstream accounts will follow the settlement procedures applicable. Book-entry interests will be credited to the securities custody accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream holders on the business day following the settlement date free of payment for value on the settlement date.

The book-entry interests will trade through participants of Euroclear or Clearstream, and will settle in same-day funds. Since the purchaser determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of trading of any book-entry interests where both the purchaser’s and seller’s accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

Information Concerning Euroclear and Clearstream

The Company understands as follows with respect to Euroclear and Clearstream:

Euroclear and Clearstream hold securities for participating organizations and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream provide to their participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream interface with domestic securities markets. Euroclear and Clearstream participants are financial institutions, such as underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies, and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Euroclear or Clearstream is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodian relationship with a Euroclear or Clearstream participant, either directly or indirectly.

Although the foregoing sets out the procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream in order to facilitate the original issue and subsequent transfers of interests in the Notes among participants of Euroclear and Clearstream, neither Euroclear nor Clearstream is under any obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time.

None of the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the JV Subsidiary Guarantors, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective agents will have responsibility for the performance of Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations, including, without limitation, rules and procedures relating to book-entry interests.

Individual Definitive Notes

If (1) the common depositary or any successor to the common depositary is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as a depositary for the reasons described in the Indenture and a successor depositary is not appointed within 90 days or (2) either Euroclear or Clearstream, or a successor clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention to permanently cease business or does in fact do so, or (3) the Notes have become immediately due and payable in accordance with “— Events of Default” and the Company has received a written request from a Holder, the Company will issue individual definitive notes to all Holders in registered form in exchange for the Global Notes. Upon receipt of such notice from the common depositary or the Trustee, as the case may be, the

Company will use its best efforts to make arrangements with the common depositary for the exchange of interests in the Global Notes for individual definitive notes and cause the requested individual definitive notes to be executed and delivered to the Registrar in sufficient quantities and authenticated by the Trustee or the Registrar for delivery to Holders. Persons exchanging interests in a Global Note for individual definitive notes will be required to provide the Trustee, through the relevant clearing system, with written instruction and other information required by the Company and the Trustee to complete, execute and deliver such individual definitive notes.

In all cases, individual definitive notes delivered in exchange for any Global Note or beneficial interests therein will be registered in the names, and issued in any approved denominations, requested by the relevant clearing system.

Individual definitive notes will not be eligible for clearing and settlement through Euroclear or Clearstream.

Notices

All notices or demands required or permitted by the terms of the Notes, the Guarantees or the Indenture to be given to or by the Holders are required to be in writing and may be given or served by being sent by prepaid courier or by being deposited, first-class postage prepaid, in mails of the relevant jurisdiction (if intended for the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor) addressed to the Company, such Subsidiary Guarantor or such JV Subsidiary Guarantor at the principal address of the Company located at Unit 5103, 51/F, The Center, 99 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, facsimile: +852 2879 6879, email: cynthiaching@landsea.hk, attention: Cynthia Ching or to such other address as the Company may advise the Trustee in writing from time to time, of (if intended for the Trustee) at the corporate trust office of the Trustee; and (if intended for any Holder) addressed to such Holder at such Holder's last address as it appears in the Note register.

Any such notice or demand will be deemed to have been sufficiently given or served when so sent or deposited and, if to the Holders, when delivered in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been delivered on the day such notice is delivered to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, or if by mail, when so sent or deposited.

Consent to Jurisdiction; Service of Process

The Company and each of the Subsidiary Guarantors will irrevocably (1) submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any U.S. federal or New York state court located in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York in connection with any suit, action or proceeding arising out of, or relating to, the Notes, any Subsidiary Guarantee, any JV Subsidiary Guarantee, the Indenture or any transaction contemplated thereby; and (2) designate and appoint Cogency Global Inc. for receipt of service of process in any such suit, action or proceeding.

Governing Law

Each of the Notes, the Subsidiary Guarantees, the JV Subsidiary Guarantees and the Indenture will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Definitions

Set forth below are defined terms used in the covenants and other provisions of the Indenture. Reference is made to the Indenture for other capitalized terms used in this "Description of the Notes" for which no definition is provided.

"Acquired Indebtedness" means Indebtedness of a Person existing at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary assumed in connection with an Asset

Acquisition by such Restricted Subsidiary whether or not Incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, the Person merging with or into or becoming a Restricted Subsidiary.

“Affiliate” means, with respect to any Person, any other Person (1) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, such Person; (2) who is a director or officer of such Person or any Subsidiary of such Person or of any Person referred to in clause (1) of this definition; or (3) who is a spouse or any person cohabiting as a spouse, child or step-child, parent or step-parent, brother, sister, step-brother or step-sister, parent-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, uncle, aunt, nephew and niece of a Person described in clause (1) or (2). For purposes of this definition, “control” (including, with correlative meanings, the terms “controlling”, “controlled by” and “under common control with”), as applied to any Person, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise.

“Asset Acquisition” means (1) an investment by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in any other Person pursuant to which such Person shall become a Restricted Subsidiary or shall be merged into or consolidated with the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; or (2) an acquisition by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of the property and assets of any Person other than the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries that constitute substantially all of a division or line of business of such Person.

“Asset Disposition” means the sale or other disposition by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than to the Company or another Restricted Subsidiary) of (1) all or substantially all of the Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary; or (2) all or substantially all of the assets that constitute a division or line of business of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.

“Asset Sale” means any sale, transfer or other disposition (including by way of merger, consolidation or Sale and Leaseback Transaction) of any of its property or assets (including any sale or issuance of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary) in one transaction or a series of related transactions by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to any Person; provided that “Asset Sale” shall not include:

- (1) Sales, transfers or other dispositions of inventory, receivables and other current assets (including properties under development for sale and completed properties for sale) in the ordinary course of business;
- (2) sales or other dispositions of cash and Temporary Cash Investments;
- (3) sales, transfers or other dispositions of assets constituting a Permitted Investment or Restricted Payment permitted to be made under the “— Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenant;
- (4) sales, transfers or other dispositions of assets with a Fair Market Value not in excess of US\$1 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof) in any transaction or series of related transactions;
- (5) any sale, transfer, assignment or other disposition of any property, or equipment that has become damaged, worn out, obsolete or otherwise unsuitable for use in connection with the business of the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (6) any transfer, assignment or other disposition deemed to occur in connection with creating granting any Permitted Lien;
- (7) a transaction covered by the covenant under the caption “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”; and
- (8) any sale, transfer or other disposition by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, including the sale or issuance by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of any Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

“Attributable Indebtedness” means, in respect of a Sale and Leaseback Transaction, at the time of determination, the present value, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the Sale and Leaseback Transaction, of the total obligations of the lessee for rental payments during the remaining term of the lease in the Sale and Leaseback Transaction.

“Average Life” means, at any date of determination with respect to any Indebtedness, the quotient obtained by dividing (1) the sum of the products of (a) the number of years from such date of determination to the dates of each successive scheduled principal payment of such Indebtedness and (b) the amount of such principal payment by (2) the sum of all such principal payments.

“Bank Deposit Secured Indebtedness” means Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that is (i) secured by cash deposits, bank accounts or other assets of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary and/or (ii) guaranteed by a guarantee or a letter of credit (or similar instruments) from or arranged by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary and is used by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries to in effect exchange foreign currencies or remit money onshore or offshore.

“Board of Directors” means the board of directors of the Company or any committee of such board duly authorized to take the action purported to be taken by such committee.

“Board Resolution” means any resolution of the Board of Directors taking an action which it is authorized to take and adopted at a meeting duly called and held at which a quorum of disinterested members (if so required) was present and acting throughout or adopted by written resolution executed by every member of the Board of Directors.

“Business Day” means any day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or other day on which banking institutions in the City of New York or in London or in Hong Kong (or in any other place in which payments on the Notes are to be made) are authorized by law or governmental regulation to close.

“Capitalized Lease” means, with respect to any Person, any lease of any property (whether real, personal or mixed) which, in conformity with GAAP, is required to be capitalized on the balance sheet of such Person provided that Capitalized Lease shall not include any lease which would have been classified as “operating lease” before the adoption of GAAP 16.

“Capitalized Lease Obligations” means the discounted present value of the rental obligations under a Capitalized Lease.

“Capital Stock” means, with respect to any Person, any and all shares, interests, participations or other equivalents (however designated, whether voting or non-voting) in equity of such Person, whether outstanding on the Original Issue Date or issued thereafter, including, without limitation, all Common Stock and Preferred Stock, but excluding debt securities convertible or exchangeable into such equity.

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events:

- (1) the direct or indirect sale, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to any “person” (within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act), other than one or more Permitted Holders;
- (2) the Company consolidates or amalgamates with, or merges with or into, any Person (other than one or more Permitted Holders), or any Person consolidates with, or merges with or into, the Company, in any such event pursuant to a transaction in which any of the outstanding Voting Stock of the Company or such other Person is converted into or exchanged for cash, securities or other property, other than any such transaction where the Voting Stock of the Company outstanding immediately prior to such transaction is converted into or exchanged for (or continues as) Voting Stock (other than Disqualified

Stock) of the surviving or transferee Person constituting a majority of the outstanding shares of Voting Stock of such surviving or transferee Person (immediately after giving effect to such issuance) and in substantially the same proportion as before the transaction;

- (3) any “person” or “group” (as such terms are used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) is or becomes the “beneficial owner” (as such term is used in Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of total voting power of the Voting Stock of the Company greater than such total voting power held beneficially by the Permitted Holders;
- (4) individuals who on the Original Issue Date constituted the Board of Directors, together with any new directors whose election by the Board of Directors was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the members of the Board of Directors then still in office who were the members of the Board of Directors on the Original Issue Date or whose election was previously so approved, cease for any reason to constitute a majority of the members of the Board of Directors then in office; or
- (5) the adoption of a plan relating to the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

“Change of Control Triggering Event” means the occurrence of both a Change of Control and, provided that the Notes are rated by at least one Rating Agency, a Rating Decline.

“Clearstream” means Clearstream Banking S.A.

“Commodity Hedging Agreement” means any spot, forward or option commodity price protection agreements or other similar agreement or arrangement designed to reduce or manage exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices.

“Common Stock” means, with respect to any Person, any and all shares, interests or other participations in, and other equivalents (however designated and whether voting or non-voting) of such Person’s common stock or ordinary shares, whether or not outstanding on the Original Issue Date, and include, without limitation, all series and classes of such common stock or ordinary shares.

“Consolidated Assets” means, with respect to any Restricted Subsidiary at any date of determination, the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries’ proportionate interest in the total consolidated assets of that Restricted Subsidiary and its Restricted Subsidiaries measured in accordance with GAAP as of the last day of the most recent fiscal quarter period for which consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries (which the Company shall use its reasonable best efforts to compile in a timely manner) are available (which may be internal consolidated financial statements).

“Consolidated EBITDA” means, for any period, Consolidated Net Income for such period plus, to the extent such amount was deducted in calculating such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) Consolidated Interest Expense,
- (2) income taxes (other than income taxes attributable to extraordinary and non-recurring gains (or losses) or sales of assets), and
- (3) depreciation expense, amortization expense and all other non-cash items reducing Consolidated Net Income (other than non-cash items in a period which reflect cash expenses paid or to be paid in another period and other than losses on Investment Properties arising from fair value adjustments made in conformity with GAAP), less all non-cash items increasing Consolidated Net Income (other than accrual of revenue in the ordinary course of business and gains on Investment Properties arising from fair value adjustments made in conformity with GAAP),

all as determined on a consolidated basis for the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries in conformity with GAAP; provided that (1) if any Restricted Subsidiary is not a Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary, Consolidated EBITDA shall be reduced (to the extent not otherwise reduced in accordance with GAAP) by an amount equal to (A) the amount of the Consolidated Net Income attributable to such Restricted Subsidiary multiplied by (B) the percentage ownership interest in the income of such Restricted Subsidiary not owned on the last day of such period by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and (2) in the case of any PRC CJV (consolidated in accordance with GAAP), Consolidated EBITDA shall be reduced (to the extent not already reduced in accordance with GAAP) by any payments, distributions or amounts (including the Fair Market Value of any non-cash payments, distributions or amounts) required to be made or paid by such PRC CJV to the PRC CJV Partner, or to which the PRC CJV Partner otherwise has a right or is entitled, pursuant to the joint venture agreement governing such PRC CJV.

“Consolidated Fixed Charges” means, for any period, the sum (without duplication) of (1) Consolidated Interest Expense for such period and (2) all cash and non-cash dividends paid, declared, accrued or accumulated during such period on any Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary held by Persons other than the Company or any Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary, except for dividends payable in the Company’s Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) or paid to the Company or to a Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary.

“Consolidated Interest Expense” means, for any period, the amount that would be included in gross interest expense on a consolidated income statement prepared in accordance with GAAP for such period of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, plus, to the extent not included in such gross interest expense, and to the extent Incurred, accrued or payable during such period by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, without duplication, (1) interest expense attributable to Capitalized Lease Obligations, (2) amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount expense and non-cash interest payments in respect of any Indebtedness, (3) the interest portion of any deferred payment obligation, (4) all commissions, discounts and other fees and charges with respect to letters of credit or similar instruments issued for financing purposes or in respect of any Indebtedness, (5) the net costs associated with Hedging Obligations (including the amortization of fees), (6) interest accruing on Indebtedness of any other Person that is Guaranteed by, or secured by a Lien on any asset of, the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than Pre-Registration Mortgage Guarantees), in each case of indebtedness so Guaranteed or secured, interest accruing shall be included only to extent that such interest is actually paid by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and (7) any capitalized interest, provided that Consolidated Interest Expense shall not include (x) interest expense attributable to leases which would have been classified as “operating leases” before the adoption of GAAP 16, and provided further that interest expense attributable to interest on any Indebtedness bearing a floating interest rate will be computed on a pro forma basis as if the rate in effect on the date of determination had been the applicable rate for the entire relevant period.

“Consolidated Net Income” means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the aggregate of the net income (or loss) of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, on a consolidated basis, determined in conformity with GAAP; provided that the following items shall be excluded in computing Consolidated Net Income (without duplication):

- (1) the net income (or loss) of any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary or that is accounted for by the equity method of accounting except that:
 - (a) subject to the exclusion contained in clause (3) or (5) below, the Company’s equity in the net income of any such Person for such period shall be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash actually distributed by such Person during such period to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary as (i) a dividend or other distribution or (ii) as distribution in the form of intercompany loans or otherwise that is treated as dividend in advance prior to any

recognition of income on the consolidated financial statements of such Person (to the extent that the amounts actually received in dividends in a future period are less than such loans or advances, with a deduction for the difference in such future period); provided that, in the case of such distribution in the form of intercompany loans or otherwise, such amount shall not be again included in the Consolidated Net Income in the same period or another period when it is later recognized as income (subject, in the case of a dividend or other distribution paid to a Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitations contained in clause (3) below); and

- (b) the Company's equity in a net loss of any such Person for such period shall be included in determining such Consolidated Net Income to the extent funded with cash or other assets of the Company or Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (2) the net income (or loss) of any Person accrued prior to the date it becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is merged into or consolidated with the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or all or substantially all of the property and assets of such Person are acquired by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) the net income (but not loss) of any Restricted Subsidiary to the extent that the declaration or payment of dividends or similar distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary of such net income is not at the time permitted by the operation of the terms of its charter, articles of association or other similar constitutive documents, or any agreement, instrument, judgment, decree, order, statute, rule or governmental regulation applicable to such Restricted Subsidiary;
- (4) the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles;
- (5) any net after tax gains realized on the sale or other disposition of (a) any property or assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary which is not sold in the ordinary course of its business or (b) any Capital Stock of any Person (including any gains by the Company realized on sales of Capital Stock of the Company or other Restricted Subsidiaries);
- (6) any translation gains and losses due solely to fluctuations in currency values and related tax effects; and
- (7) any net after-tax extraordinary or non-recurring gains.

provided that (A) solely for purposes of calculating Consolidated EBITDA and the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, any net after tax gains derived from direct or indirect sale by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of (i) Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary primarily engaged in the holding of Investment Property or (ii) an interest in any Investment Property arising from the difference between the current book value and the cash sale price shall be added to Consolidated Net Income; (B) for purposes of this Consolidated Net Income calculation (but not for purposes of calculating Consolidated EBITDA and the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio) any net after tax gains derived from direct or indirect sale by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of (i) Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary primarily engaged in the holding of Investment Property or (ii) an interest in any Investment Property arising from the difference between the original cost basis and the cash sale price shall be added to Consolidated Net Income to the extent not already included in the net income for such period as determined in conformity with GAAP and Consolidated Net Income and (C) solely for the purposes of calculating Consolidated EBITDA and the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, any net after tax gains on Investment Properties arising from fair value adjustments made in conformity with GAAP shall be added to Consolidated Net Income.

“Consolidated Net Worth” means, at any date of determination, stockholders' equity as set forth on the most recently available fiscal quarterly, semi-annual or annual consolidated balance sheet (which may be internal consolidated balance sheet) of the Company prepared in accordance with GAAP (which the Company shall use its reasonable best efforts to compile in a timely manner) plus, to the extent not included, any Preferred Stock

of the Company, less any amounts attributable to Disqualified Stock or any equity security convertible into or exchangeable for Indebtedness, the cost of treasury stock and the principal amount of any promissory notes receivable from the sale of the Capital Stock of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, each item to be determined in conformity with GAAP.

“Contractor Guarantees” means any Guarantee by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness of any contractor, builder or other similar Person engaged by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary in connection with the development, construction or improvement of real or personal property or equipment to be used in a Permitted Business by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business, which Indebtedness was Incurred by such contractor, builder or other similar Person to finance the cost of such development, construction or improvement.

“Credit Facilities” means one or more of the facilities or arrangements with one or more banks or other lenders or institutions providing for revolving credit loans, term loans, receivables financings (including without limitation through the sale of receivables or assets to such institutions or to special purpose entities formed to borrow from such institutions against such receivables or assets or the creation of any Liens in respect of such receivables or assets in favor of such institutions), letters of credit or other Indebtedness, in each case, including all agreements, instruments and documents executed and delivered pursuant to or in connection with any of the foregoing, including but not limited to any notes and letters of credit issued pursuant thereto and any guarantee and collateral agreement, patent and trademark security agreement, mortgages or letter of credit applications and other guarantees, pledge agreements, security agreements and collateral documents, in each case as the same may be amended, supplemented, waived or otherwise modified from time to time, or refunded refinanced, restructured, replaced, renewed, repaid, increased or extended from time to time (whether in whole or in part, whether with the original banks, lenders or institutions or other banks, lenders or institutions or otherwise, and whether provided under any original Credit Facility or one or more other credit agreements, indentures, financing agreements or other Credit Facilities or otherwise). Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term “Credit Facility” shall include any agreement (1) changing the maturity of any Indebtedness Incurred thereunder or contemplated thereby, (2) adding Subsidiaries as additional borrowers or guarantors thereunder, (3) increasing the amount of Indebtedness Incurred thereunder or available to be borrowed thereunder (provided that such increase is permitted under the covenant described under “Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”) or (4) otherwise altering the terms and conditions thereof.

“Currency Agreement” means any foreign exchange forward contract, currency swap agreement or other similar agreement or arrangement designed to reduce or manage exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

“Default” means any event that is, or after notice or passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default.

“Disqualified Stock” means any class or series of Capital Stock of any Person that by its terms or otherwise is (1) required to be redeemed prior to the Stated Maturity of the Notes, (2) redeemable at the option of the holder of such class or series of Capital Stock at any time prior to the Stated Maturity of the Notes or (3) convertible into or exchangeable for Capital Stock referred to in clause (1) or (2) above or Indebtedness having a scheduled maturity prior to the Stated Maturity of the Notes; provided that any Capital Stock that would not constitute Disqualified Stock but for provisions thereof giving holders thereof the right to require such Person to repurchase or redeem such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of an “asset sale” or “change of control” occurring prior to the Stated Maturity of the Notes shall not constitute Disqualified Stock if the “asset sale” or “change of control” provisions applicable to such Capital Stock are no more favorable to the holders of such Capital Stock than the provisions contained in the “— Limitation on Asset Sales” and “— Repurchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Triggering Event” covenants and such Capital Stock specifically provides that such Person will not repurchase or redeem any such stock pursuant to such provision prior to the Company’s repurchase of such

Notes as are required to be repurchased pursuant to the “— Limitation on Asset Sales” and “— Repurchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Triggering Event” covenants.

“Dollar Equivalent” means, with respect to any monetary amount in a currency other than U.S. dollars, at any time for the determination thereof, the amount of U.S. dollars obtained by converting such foreign currency involved in such computation into U.S. dollars at the base rate for the purchase of U.S. dollars with the applicable foreign currency as quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on the date of determination.

“Entrusted Loans” means borrowings by a Non-Guarantor Subsidiary from the Company or another Non-Guarantor Subsidiary (whether directly or through or facilitated by a bank or other financial institution), provided that such borrowings are not reflected as borrowings on the consolidated balance sheet of the Company.

“Euroclear” means Euroclear Bank SA/NV.

“Exchange Act” means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“Excluded Indebtedness” means any Indebtedness in respect of the Excluded Notes.

“Excluded Notes” means the October 2022 Notes.

“Exempted Subsidiary” means any Restricted Subsidiary organized in any jurisdiction other than the PRC that is prohibited by applicable law or regulation to provide a Subsidiary Guarantee or a JV Subsidiary Guarantee; provided that (x) the Company shall have failed, upon using commercially reasonable efforts, to obtain any required governmental or regulatory approval or registration with respect to such Subsidiary Guarantee or JV Subsidiary Guarantee, to the extent that such approval or registration is available under any applicable law or regulation and (y) such Restricted Subsidiary shall cease to be an Exempted Subsidiary immediately upon such prohibition ceasing to be in force or apply to such Restricted Subsidiary or upon the Company having obtained such applicable approval or registration.

“Fair Market Value” means the price that would be paid in an arm’s-length transaction between an informed and willing seller under no compulsion to sell and an informed and willing buyer under no compulsion to buy, as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors, whose determination shall be conclusive if evidenced by a Board Resolution, except in the case of a determination of Fair Market Value of total assets for the purposes of determining a JV Entitlement Amount, in which case such price shall be determined by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of international standing appointed by the Company.

“Fitch” means Fitch Ratings, Ltd., and its successors.

“Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio” means, on any Transaction Date, the ratio of (1) the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA for the then most recent four fiscal quarters prior to such Transaction Date for which consolidated financial statements of the Company (which the Company shall use its reasonable best efforts to compile in a timely manner) are available (which may be internal consolidated financial statements) (the **“Four Quarter Period”**) to (2) the aggregate Consolidated Fixed Charges during such Four Quarter Period. In making the foregoing calculation:

- (a) pro forma effect shall be given to any Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock Incurred, repaid or redeemed during the period (the **“Reference Period”**) commencing on and including the first day of the Four Quarter Period and ending on and including the Transaction Date (other than Indebtedness Incurred or repaid under a revolving credit or similar arrangement (or under any predecessor revolving credit or similar arrangement) in effect on the last day of such Four Quarter Period), in each case as if such Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock had been Incurred, repaid or redeemed on the first day of such Reference Period; provided that, in the event of any such repayment or redemption, Consolidated EBITDA for such Four Quarter Period shall be calculated as if

the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary had not earned any interest income actually earned during such Four Quarter Period in respect of the funds used to repay or redeem such Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock;

- (b) Consolidated Interest Expense attributable to interest on any Indebtedness (whether existing or being Incurred) computed on a pro forma basis and bearing a floating interest rate shall be computed as if the rate in effect on the Transaction Date (taking into account any Interest Rate Agreement applicable to such Indebtedness if such Interest Rate Agreement has a remaining term in excess of 12 months or, if shorter, at least equal to the remaining term of such Indebtedness) had been the applicable rate for the entire period;
- (c) pro forma effect shall be given to the creation, designation or redesignation of Restricted Subsidiaries and Unrestricted Subsidiaries as if such creation, designation or redesignation had occurred on the first day of such Reference Period;
- (d) pro forma effect shall be given to Asset Dispositions and Asset Acquisitions (including giving pro forma effect to the application of proceeds of any Asset Disposition) that occur during such Reference Period as if they had occurred and such proceeds had been applied on the first day of such Reference Period; and
- (e) pro forma effect shall be given to asset dispositions and asset acquisitions (including giving pro forma effect to the application of proceeds of any asset disposition) that have been made by any Person that has become a Restricted Subsidiary or has been merged with or into the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary during such Reference Period and that would have constituted Asset Dispositions or Asset Acquisitions had such transactions occurred when such Person was a Restricted Subsidiary as if such asset dispositions or asset acquisitions were Asset Dispositions or Asset Acquisitions that occurred on the first day of such Reference Period;

provided that to the extent that clause (d) or (e) of this paragraph requires that pro forma effect be given to an Asset Acquisition or Asset Disposition (or asset acquisition or asset disposition), such pro forma calculation shall be based upon the four full fiscal quarter periods immediately preceding the Transaction Date of the Person, or division or line of business of the Person, that is acquired or disposed for which financial information is available.

“Franchise Company” means any Minority Joint Venture engaged in property development, of which the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary, through contractual agreements, directly or indirectly, controls and manages operations, including controlling the property planning, development, sales and management of such Minority Joint Venture; provided, however, that the occurrence of any event as a result of which such corporation, association or other business entity ceases to be a Franchise Company, the Company shall be deemed to make an Investment in such entity equal to the Fair Market Value of any Investment that the Company retains, directly or indirectly, in such entity immediately following such event, which shall be made in compliance with the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Restricted Payments” other than pursuant to clause (19) of the definition of Permitted Investment.

“GAAP” means Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards as in effect from time to time. All ratios and computations contained or referred to in the Indenture shall be computed in conformity with GAAP applied on a consistent basis.

“Guarantee” means any obligation, contingent or otherwise, of any Person directly or indirectly Guaranteeing any Indebtedness or other obligation of any other Person and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any obligation, direct or indirect, contingent or otherwise, of such Person (1) to purchase or pay (or advance or supply funds for the purchase or payment of) such Indebtedness or other obligation of such other Person

(whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreements to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take-or-pay, or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise) or (2) entered into for purposes of assuring in any other manner the obligee of such Indebtedness or other obligation of the payment thereof or to protect such obligee against loss in respect thereof (in whole or in part); provided that the term “Guarantee” shall not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term “Guarantee” used as a verb has a corresponding meaning.

“Hedging Obligation” of any Person means the obligations of such Person pursuant to any Commodity Hedging Agreement, Currency Agreement or Interest Rate Agreement.

“Holder” means the Person in whose name a Note is registered in the Note register.

“Hong Kong” means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

“Incur” means, with respect to any Indebtedness or Capital Stock, to incur, create, issue, assume, Guarantee or otherwise become liable for or with respect to, or become responsible for, the payment of, contingently or otherwise, such Indebtedness or Capital Stock; provided that (1) any Indebtedness and Capital Stock of a Person existing at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary (or fails to meet the qualifications necessary to remain an Unrestricted Subsidiary) will be deemed to be Incurred by such Restricted Subsidiary at the time it becomes a Restricted Subsidiary and (2) the accretion of original issue discount, the accrual of interest or dividends, the payment of interest in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms, and the payment of dividends in the form of additional shares of Preferred Stock or Disqualified Stock of same class shall not be considered an Incurrence of Indebtedness. The terms “Incurrence”, “Incurred” and “Incurring” have meanings correlative with the foregoing.

“Indebtedness” means, with respect to any Person at any date of determination (without duplication):

- (1) all indebtedness of such Person for borrowed money;
- (2) all obligations of such Person evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes or other similar instruments;
- (3) all obligations of such Person in respect of letters of credit, bankers’ acceptances or other similar instruments;
- (4) all obligations of such Person to pay the deferred and unpaid purchase price of property or services, except Trade Payables;
- (5) all Capitalized Lease Obligations and Attributable Indebtedness;
- (6) all Indebtedness of other Persons secured by a Lien on any asset of such Person, whether or not such Indebtedness is assumed by such Person; provided that the amount of such Indebtedness shall be the lesser of (a) the Fair Market Value of such asset at such date of determination and (b) the amount of such Indebtedness;
- (7) all Indebtedness of other Persons Guaranteed by such Person to the extent such Indebtedness is Guaranteed by such Person;
- (8) to the extent not otherwise included in this definition, Hedging Obligations; and
- (9) all Disqualified Stock issued by such Person valued at the greater of its voluntary or involuntary liquidation preference and its maximum fixed repurchase price plus accrued dividends.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Indebtedness shall not include (1) any capital commitments, deferred payment obligation, pre-sale receipts in advance from customers or similar obligations Incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with the acquisition, development, construction or improvement of real or personal

property (including land use rights) to be used in a Permitted Business or (2) Entrusted Loans; provided that such Indebtedness is not reflected on the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as borrowings (contingent obligations and commitments referred to in a footnote to financial statements and not otherwise reflected as borrowings on the balance sheet will not be deemed to be reflected on such balance sheet).

The amount of Indebtedness of any Person at any date shall be the outstanding balance at such date of all unconditional obligations as described above and, with respect to contingent obligations, the maximum liability upon the occurrence of the contingency giving rise to the obligation; provided

- (1) that the amount outstanding at any time of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount is the face amount of such Indebtedness less the remaining unamortized portion of the original issue discount of such Indebtedness at such time as determined in conformity with GAAP,
- (2) that money borrowed and set aside at the time of the Incurrence of any Indebtedness in order to prefund the payment of the interest on such Indebtedness shall not be deemed to be “Indebtedness” so long as such money is held to secure the payment of such interest, and
- (3) the amount of Indebtedness with respect to any Hedging Obligation shall be (i) zero if Incurred pursuant to paragraph (2)(f) under the “Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” covenant or (ii) equal to the net amount payable by such Person if such Hedging Obligation were terminated at that time if not Incurred pursuant to such paragraph.

“Independent Third Party” means any Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company.

“Interest Rate Agreement” means any interest rate protection agreement, interest rate future agreement, interest rate option agreement, interest rate swap agreement, interest rate cap agreement, interest rate collar agreement, interest rate hedge agreement, option or future contract or other similar agreement or arrangement designed to reduce or manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

“Investment” means:

- (1) any direct or indirect advance, loan or other extension of credit to another Person;
- (2) any capital contribution to another Person (by means of any transfer of cash or other property to others or any payment for property or services for the account or use of others);
- (3) any purchase or acquisition of Capital Stock, Indebtedness, bonds, notes, debentures or other similar instruments or securities issued by another Person; or
- (4) any Guarantee of any obligation of another Person, to the extent such obligation is outstanding and to the extent Guaranteed by such Person.

For the purposes of the provisions of the “Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries” and “Limitation on Restricted Payments” covenants: (1) the Company will be deemed to have made an Investment in an Unrestricted Subsidiary in an amount equal to the Company’s proportional interest in the Fair Market Value of the assets (net of the Company’s proportional interest in the liabilities owed to any Person other than the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary and that are not Guaranteed by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary) of a Restricted Subsidiary that is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary at the time of such designation, (2) if the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary sells or otherwise disposes of any Capital Stock of any direct or indirect Restricted Subsidiary of the Company such that, after giving effect to any such sale or disposition, such Person is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary, the Company will be deemed to have made an Investment on the date of any such sale or disposition equal to the Fair Market Value of the Capital Stock of such Person not sold or disposed of and (3) any property transferred to or from any Person shall be valued at its Fair Market Value at the time of such transfer, as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors.

“Investment Grade” means a rating of “AAA”, “AA”, “A” or “BBB”, as modified by a “+” or “–” indication, or an equivalent rating representing one of the four highest Rating Categories, by S&P or any of its successors or assigns, or a rating of “Aaa”, or “Aa”, “A” or “Baa”, as modified by a “1”, “2” or “3” indication, or an equivalent rating representing one of the four highest Rating Categories, by Moody’s, or any of its successors or assigns, or a rating of “AAA”, “AA”, “A”, “BBB”, as modified by a “+” or “–” indication, or an equivalent rating representing one of the four highest Rating Categories, by Fitch or any of its successors or assigns, or the equivalent ratings of any internationally recognized rating agency or agencies, as the case may be, which shall have been designated by the Company as having been substituted for S&P, Moody’s or Fitch or two or three of them, as the case may be.

“Investment Property” means any property that is owned and held by any Restricted Subsidiary for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, or any hotel owned by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary from which the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary derives or expects to derive operating income.

“Issue Amount” means the aggregate principal amount of the Notes issued on the Original Issue Date.

“JV Entitlement Amount” means, with respect to any JV Subsidiary Guarantor and its Subsidiaries, an amount that is equal to the product of (i) the Fair Market Value of the total assets of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor and its Subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis (without deducting any Indebtedness or other liabilities of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor and its Subsidiaries) as of the date of the last fiscal year end of the Company; and (ii) a percentage equal to the direct equity ownership interest of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries expressed as a percentage in the JV Subsidiary Guarantor and its Subsidiaries.

“JV Subsidiary Guarantee” has the meaning set forth under the caption “— The Subsidiary Guarantees and JV Subsidiary Guarantees”.

“JV Subsidiary Guarantor” means a Restricted Subsidiary that executes a JV Subsidiary Guarantee.

“Lien” means any mortgage, pledge, security interest, encumbrance, lien or charge of any kind (including, without limitation, any conditional sale or other title retention agreement or lease in the nature thereof or any agreement to create any mortgage, pledge, security interest, lien, charge, easement or encumbrance of any kind).

“Listed Subsidiary” means any Restricted Subsidiary any class of the Voting Stock of which is listed on a Qualifying Exchange and any Restricted Subsidiary of a Listed Subsidiary; provided that such Restricted Subsidiary shall cease to be a Listed Subsidiary immediately upon, as applicable, (x) the Voting Stock of such Restricted Subsidiary ceasing to be listed on a Qualifying Exchange, or (y) such Restricted Subsidiary ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary of a Listed Subsidiary.

“Listing Rules” means the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

“Measurement Date” means April 25, 2018.

“Minimum Principal” means the greater of (a) zero and (b) a principal amount of the Notes calculated as (i) the cumulative principal amount of Notes to be redeemed set forth in the table appearing under the caption “— Mandatory Redemption” on the relevant Mandatory Redemption Date minus (ii) the aggregate principal amount of the Notes redeemed or repurchased and cancelled on or prior to such Mandatory Redemption Date in accordance with the Indenture, which for the avoidance of doubt, does not include such redemption or repurchase through privately negotiated transactions or in open market transactions not otherwise provided for under the Indenture, unless such transactions are made or offered to all Holders (other than permitted exclusion of certain Holders pursuant to the provision “— No Payments for Consents”).

“Minority Interest Staged Acquisition Agreement” means an agreement between the Company and/or any Restricted Subsidiary on the one hand and an Independent Third Party on the other (x) pursuant to which the

Company and/or such Restricted Subsidiary agrees to acquire less than a majority of the Capital Stock of a Person for a consideration that is not more than the Fair Market Value of such Capital Stock at the time the Company and/or such Restricted Subsidiary enters into such agreement and (y) which provides that the payment of the purchase price for such Capital Stock is made in more than one instalment over a period of time.

“Minority Joint Venture” means any corporation, association or other business entity that is accounted for by the equity method of accounting in accordance with GAAP by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary and primarily engaged in the Permitted Businesses, and such Minority Joint Venture’s Subsidiaries.

“Moody’s” means Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. and its successors.

“Net Cash Proceeds” means:

- (1) with respect to any Asset Sale, the proceeds of such Asset Sale in the form of cash or cash equivalents, including payments in respect of deferred payment obligations (to the extent corresponding to the principal, but not interest, component thereof) when received in the form of cash or cash equivalents and proceeds from the conversion of other property received when converted to cash or cash equivalents, net of:
 - (a) brokerage commissions and other fees and expenses (including fees and expenses of counsel and investment banks) related to such Asset Sale;
 - (b) provisions for all taxes (whether or not such taxes will actually be paid or are payable) as a result of such Asset Sale without regard to the consolidated results of operations of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole;
 - (c) payments made to repay Indebtedness or any other obligation outstanding at the time of such Asset Sale that either (x) is secured by a Lien on the property or assets sold or (y) is required to be paid as a result of such sale;
 - (d) appropriate amounts to be provided by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary as a reserve against any liabilities associated with such Asset Sale, including, without limitation, pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities, liabilities related to environmental matters and liabilities under any indemnification obligations associated with such Asset Sale, all as determined in conformity with GAAP; and
- (2) with respect to any issuance or sale of Capital Stock or securities convertible or exchangeable into Capital Stock, the proceeds of such issuance or sale in the form of cash or cash equivalents, including payments in respect of deferred payment obligations (to the extent corresponding to the principal, but not interest, component thereof) when received in the form of cash or cash equivalents and proceeds from the conversion of other property received when converted to cash or cash equivalents, net of attorneys’ fees, accountants’ fees, underwriters’ or placement agents’ fees, discounts or commissions and brokerage, consultant and other fees Incurred in connection with such issuance or sale and net of taxes paid or payable as a result thereof.

“Non-Guarantor Subsidiary” means any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor.

“October 2022 Notes” means the US\$ denominated 10.75% Senior Notes due 2022 issued by the Company pursuant to the October 2022 Notes Indenture.

“October 2022 Notes Indenture” means the indenture dated January 21, 2020, as amended or supplemented from time to time, governing the October 2022 Notes.

“Offer to Purchase” means an offer to purchase Notes by the Company from the Holders commenced by the Company mailing a notice by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the Trustee, the Paying Agent and each Holder at its last address appearing in the Note register stating:

- (1) the provision of the Indenture pursuant to which the offer is being made and that all Notes validly tendered will be accepted for payment on a pro rata basis;
- (2) the purchase price and the date of purchase (which shall be a Business Day no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed) (the **“Offer to Purchase Payment Date”**);
- (3) that any Note not tendered will continue to accrue interest pursuant to its terms;
- (4) that, unless the Company defaults in the payment of the purchase price, any Note accepted for payment pursuant to the Offer to Purchase shall cease to accrue interest on and after the Offer to Purchase Payment Date;
- (5) that Holders electing to have a Note purchased pursuant to the Offer to Purchase will be required to surrender the Note, together with the form entitled “Option of the Holder to Elect Purchase” on the reverse side of the Note completed, to the Paying Agent at the address specified in the notice prior to the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding the Offer to Purchase Payment Date;
- (6) that Holders will be entitled to withdraw their election if the Paying Agent receives, not later than the close of business on the third Business Day immediately preceding the Offer to Purchase Payment Date, a facsimile transmission or letter setting forth the name of such Holder, the principal amount of Notes delivered for purchase and a statement that such Holder is withdrawing his election to have such Notes purchased; and
- (7) that Holders whose Notes are being purchased only in part will be issued new Notes equal in principal amount to the unpurchased portion of the Notes surrendered; provided that each Note purchased and each new Note issued shall be in a principal amount of US\$150,000 or integral multiples of US\$1.

On the Offer to Purchase Payment Date, the Company shall (a) accept for payment on a pro rata basis Notes or portions thereof tendered pursuant to an Offer to Purchase; and (b) deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Trustee all Notes or portions thereof so accepted together with an Officers’ Certificate specifying the Notes or portions thereof accepted for payment by the Company and one Business Day prior to the Offer to Purchase Payment Date, the Company shall deposit with the Paying Agent money sufficient to pay the purchase price of all Notes or portions thereof so accepted. The Trustee shall be entitled to rely on such certificate without any liability or responsibility to any person. The Paying Agent shall promptly mail (at the expense of the Company) to the Holders of Notes so accepted payment in an amount equal to the purchase price, and the Trustee shall promptly authenticate and mail to such Holders a new Note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of the Note surrendered; provided that each Note purchased and each new Note issued shall be in a principal amount of US\$150,000 or integral multiples of US\$1 in excess thereof. The Company will publicly announce the results of an Offer to Purchase as soon as practicable after the Offer to Purchase Payment Date. The Company will comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations thereunder, in the event that the Company is required to repurchase Notes pursuant to an Offer to Purchase.

To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations of any jurisdiction conflict with the provisions of this Indenture governing any Offer to Purchase, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under this Indenture by virtue of such compliance. The Company will not be required to make an Offer to Purchase if a third party makes the Offer to Purchase in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to an Offer to Purchase made by the Issuer and purchases all Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Offer to Purchase.

The materials used in connection with an Offer to Purchase are required to contain or incorporate by reference information concerning the business of the Company and its Subsidiaries which the Company in good faith believes will assist such Holders to make an informed decision with respect to the Offer to Purchase, including a brief description of the events requiring the Company to make the Offer to Purchase, and any other information required by applicable law to be included therein. The offer is required to contain all instructions and materials necessary to enable such Holders to tender Notes pursuant to the Offer to Purchase.

“Officer” means one of the executive officers of the Company or, in the case of a Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, one of the directors or officers of such Subsidiary Guarantor or JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be.

“Officers’ Certificate” means a certificate signed by two Officers; provided, however, with respect to the Officers’ Certificate required to be delivered by any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, under the Indenture, Officers’ Certificate means a certificate signed by one Officer if there is only one Officer in such Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be, at the time such certificate is required to be delivered.

“Opinion of Counsel” means a written opinion from legal counsel who is reasonably acceptable to the Trustee.

“Ordinary Course Operating Lease” means a lease entered into by a PRC Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of its business with respect to a real property in China which has been developed and sold by another PRC Restricted Subsidiary to one or more investors, pursuant to which the PRC Restricted Subsidiary will (i) agree to pay the investors a pre-determined amount over a term of no more than 10 years and (ii) be entitled to manage such real property by providing management services and retaining any rental proceeds that may be collected from third party tenants of such real property.

“Original Issue Date” means the date on which the Notes are originally issued under the Indenture.

“Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiary” means any Non-Guarantor Subsidiary that is not a U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiary, a PRC Restricted Subsidiary, an Exempted Subsidiary or a Listed Subsidiary.

“Pari Passu Guarantee” means a guarantee by the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor of Indebtedness of the Company (including Additional Notes), any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor; provided that (1) the Company, such Subsidiary Guarantor or such JV Subsidiary Guarantor was permitted to Incur such Indebtedness under the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” and (2) such guarantee ranks pari passu with the Notes, any outstanding Subsidiary Guarantee of such Subsidiary Guarantor, or with any outstanding JV Subsidiary Guarantee of such JV Subsidiary Guarantor, as the case may be.

“Permitted Business” means any business which is the same as or related, ancillary or complementary to any of the businesses of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries on the Original Issue Date.

“Permitted Holders” means any or all of the following:

- (1) Mr. Tian Ming, or any estate or trust established by him or the legal representative of any of the foregoing;
- (2) any Affiliate (other than an Affiliate as defined in clause (2) or (3) of the definition of Affiliate) of the Persons specified in clause (1); and
- (3) any Person both the Capital Stock and the Voting Stock of which (or in the case of a trust, the beneficial interests in which) are owned 80% or more by Persons specified in clauses (1) and (2).

“Permitted Investment” means:

- (1) any Investment in the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary that is primarily engaged in a Permitted Business or a Person which will, upon the making of such Investment, become a Restricted Subsidiary that is primarily engaged in a Permitted Business or be merged or consolidated with or into or transfer or convey all or substantially all its assets to, the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary that is primarily engaged in a Permitted Business;
- (2) Temporary Cash Investments;
- (3) payroll, travel and similar advances to cover matters that are expected at the time of such advances ultimately to be treated as expenses in accordance with GAAP;
- (4) stock, obligations or securities received in satisfaction of judgments;
- (5) an Investment in an Unrestricted Subsidiary consisting solely of an Investment in another Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (6) any Investment pursuant to a Hedging Obligation designed solely to reduce or manage the exposure of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates;
- (7) receivables owing to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, if created or acquired in the ordinary course of business and payable or dischargeable in accordance with customary trade terms;
- (8) Investments made by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary consisting of consideration received in connection with an Asset Sale made in compliance with the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Asset Sales” other than Replacement Assets consisting of Capital Stock of any Person that is not and will not become a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (9) pledges or deposits (x) with respect to leases or utilities provided to third parties in the ordinary course of business or (y) otherwise described in the definition of “Permitted Liens” or made in connection with Liens permitted under the covenant described under the caption “— Limitation on Liens”;
- (10) any Investment pursuant to Pre-Registration Mortgage Guarantees or Contractor Guarantees by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary otherwise permitted to be Incurred under the Indenture;
- (11) Investments in securities of trade creditors, trade debtors or customers received pursuant to any plan of reorganization or similar arrangement upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of such trade creditor, trade debtor or customer;
- (12) advances to contractors and suppliers for the acquisition of assets or consumables or services in the ordinary course of business that are recorded as deposits or prepaid expenses on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet;
- (13) deposits of pre-sale proceeds made in order to secure the completion and delivery of pre-sold properties and issuance of the related land use title in the ordinary course of business;
- (14) deposits made in order to comply with statutory or regulatory obligations to maintain deposits for workers compensation claims and other purposes specified by statute or regulation from time to time in the ordinary course of business;
- (15) deposits made in order to secure the performance of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and prepayments made in connection with the acquisition of real property or land use rights by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, in each case in the ordinary course of business;

- (16) advances or deposits paid to government authorities or government-affiliated or supervised entities in the PRC in connection with the financing of land acquisition, land development or land re-development activities in the ordinary course of business that are recorded as assets in the Company's balance sheet;
- (17) repurchases of the Notes;
- (18) an acquisition of assets, Capital Stock or other securities by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary for consideration to the extent such consideration consists solely of Common Stock of the Company;
- (19) any Investment (including any deemed Investment upon the redesignation of a Restricted Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary or upon the sale of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary) by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in any Person; provided that:
 - (i) the aggregate of all Investments made under this clause (19) since the Original Issue Date shall not exceed in aggregate an amount equal to 15.0% of Total Assets. Such aggregate amount of Investments shall be calculated after deducting an amount equal to the net reduction in all Investments made under this clause (19) since the Original Issue Date resulting from:
 - (A) payments of interest on Indebtedness, dividends or repayments of loans or advances made under this clause (19), in each case to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (except, in each case, to the extent any such payment or proceeds are included in the calculation of Consolidated Net Income),
 - (B) the unconditional release of a Guarantee provided by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary after the Original Issue Date under this clause (19) of an obligation of any such Person,
 - (C) to the extent that an Investment made after the Original Issue Date under this clause (19) is sold or otherwise liquidated or repaid for cash, the lesser of (x) cash return of capital with respect to such Investment (less the cost of disposition, if any) and (y) the initial amount of such Investment, not to exceed, in each case, the amount of Investments made by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary after the Original Issue Date in any such Person pursuant to this clause (19), or
 - (D) such Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary (whereupon all Investments (other than Permitted Investments) made by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Person since the Original Issue Date shall be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) of this "Permitted Investment" definition),

not to exceed, in each case, the amount of Investments made by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary after the Original Issue Date in any such Person pursuant to this clause (19);
 - (ii) the Person into which such Investment is made is primarily engaged in the Permitted Businesses;
 - (iii) if any of the other shareholders or partners in such Person in which such Investment was made pursuant to this clause (19) is a Person described in clauses (a) or (b) of the first paragraph of the covenant under the caption "— Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates" (other than by reason of such shareholder or partner being an officer or director of the Company, a Restricted Subsidiary, Minority Joint Venture or Unrestricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, or by reason of being a Restricted Subsidiary, Minority Joint Venture or Unrestricted Subsidiary, as the case may be), such Investment shall comply with the requirements set forth under the "— Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates" covenant;

- (iv) no Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a result of such Investment; and (v) in the case of any Investment by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in a Person of which less than 50% of the voting power of the outstanding Voting Stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, at the time of such Investment, the Company could Incur at least US\$1.00 of Indebtedness under the proviso in the first sentence of clause (a) of the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”; provided that shall not apply if such Investment would otherwise have been permitted under this clause (19) and such Investment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Investments made in reliance on this proviso since the Original Issue Date, shall not exceed in aggregate an amount equal to 5% of Total Assets (such aggregate amount of Investments shall be calculated after deducting an amount equal to the net reduction in all Investments made in reliance on this proviso since the Original Issue Date resulting from the events set forth in paragraphs (i)(A) through (i)(C) above, where references in such paragraphs to “under this clause (19)” or “under this clause (i)” shall be substituted with “in reliance on the proviso in this paragraph (v)”);

for the avoidance of doubt, the value of each Investment made pursuant to this clause (19) shall be valued at the time such Investment is made;

- (20) Any Investment in a Franchise Company (including, among others, any deemed Investment in a Person that was a Restricted Subsidiary but becomes a Franchise Company after the issuance or sale of Capital Stock of such Person); provided that:
 - (i) if any of the other shareholders or partners in such Franchise Company in which such Investment was made pursuant to this clause (20) is a Person described in clauses (a) or (b) of the first paragraph of the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates” (other than by reason of such shareholder or partner being an officer or director of the Company, a Restricted Subsidiary, Minority Joint Venture or Unrestricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, or by reason of being a Minority Joint Venture, a Restricted Subsidiary or an Unrestricted Subsidiary), such Investment shall comply with the requirements set forth under the “— Limitation on Transactions with Shareholders and Affiliates” covenant;
 - (ii) no Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a result of such Investment; and
 - (iii) at the time of such Investment, the Company could Incur at least US\$1.00 of Indebtedness under the proviso in the first sentence of clause (a) of the covenant under the caption “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”, except that solely for purpose of this clause (iii) references to “2.5 to 1.0” thereunder shall be replaced with “1.0 to 1.0”; and
- (21) Guarantees permitted by the covenant described under the caption entitled “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”.

“Permitted Liens” means:

- (1) Liens for taxes, assessments, governmental charges or claims that are being contested in good faith by appropriate legal or administrative proceedings promptly instituted and diligently conducted and for which a reserve or other appropriate provision, if any, as shall be required in conformity with GAAP shall have been made;
- (2) statutory and common law Liens of landlords and carriers, warehousemen, mechanics, suppliers, repairmen or other similar Liens arising in the ordinary course of business and with respect to amounts not yet delinquent or being contested in good faith by appropriate legal or administrative proceedings promptly instituted and diligently conducted and for which a reserve or other appropriate provision, if any, as shall be required in conformity with GAAP shall have been made;

- (3) Liens incurred or deposits made, in each case in the ordinary course of business, to secure the performance of tenders, bids, leases, statutory or regulatory obligations, bankers' acceptances, surety and appeal bonds, government contracts, performance, and return-of-money bonds and other obligations of a similar nature incurred in the ordinary course of business (exclusive of obligations for the payment of borrowed money);
- (4) leases or subleases granted to others that do not materially interfere with the ordinary course of business of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole;
- (5) Liens encumbering property or assets under construction arising from progress or partial payments by a customer of the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries relating to such property or assets;
- (6) Liens on property of, or on shares of Capital Stock or Indebtedness of, any Person existing at the time such Person becomes, or becomes a part of, any Restricted Subsidiary; provided that such Liens do not extend to or cover any property or assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary other than the property or assets acquired; provided further that such Liens were not created in contemplation of or in connection with the transactions or series of transactions pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (7) Liens in favor of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (8) Liens arising from the rendering of a final judgment or order against the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that does not give rise to an Event of Default;
- (9) (i) Liens securing reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit that encumber documents and other property relating to such letters of credit and the products and proceeds thereof or (ii) Liens in favor of any bank having a right of setoff, revocation, refund or chargeback with respect to money or instruments of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary on deposit with or in possession of such bank;
- (10) Liens encumbering customary initial deposits and margin deposits, and other Liens that are within the general parameters customary in the industry and Incurred in the ordinary course of business, in each case, securing Indebtedness under Hedging Obligations permitted by clause (f) of the second paragraph of the covenant under the caption "— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock";
- (11) Liens existing on the Original Issue Date;
- (12) Liens securing Indebtedness which is Incurred to refinance secured Indebtedness which is permitted to be Incurred under clause (e) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under the caption entitled "— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock"; provided that such Liens do not extend to or cover any property or assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary other than the property or assets securing the Indebtedness being refinanced;
- (13) any interest or title of a lessor in the property subject to any operating lease;
- (14) Liens securing Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary under any Pre-Registration Mortgage Guarantee which is permitted to be Incurred under clause (g) of the second paragraph of the covenant under the caption "— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock";
- (15) easements, rights-of-way, municipal and zoning ordinances or other restrictions as to the use of properties in favor of governmental agencies or utility companies that do not materially adversely affect the value of such properties or materially impair the use for the purposes of which such properties are held by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;

- (16) Liens (including extensions and renewals thereof) upon real or personal property; provided that (a) such Lien is created solely for the purpose of securing Indebtedness of the type described under clause (2)(h) of the covenant under the caption entitled “— Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” and such Lien is created prior to, at the time of or within 180 days after the later of the acquisition or the completion of development, construction or improvement of such property, (b) the principal amount of the Indebtedness secured by such Lien does not exceed 100% of the cost of such property, development, construction or improvement and (c) such Lien shall not extend to or cover any property or assets other than such item of property and any improvements on such item, provided that, in the case of clauses (b) and (c), such Lien may cover other property or assets (instead of or in addition to such item of property or improvements) and the principal amount of Indebtedness secured by such Lien may exceed 100% of such cost if (x) such Lien is Incurred in the ordinary course of business and (y) the aggregate book value of property or assets (as reflected in the most recent available consolidated financial statements of the Company (which may be internal consolidated statements) or, if any such property or assets have been acquired since the date of such financial statements, the cost of such property or assets) subject to Liens Incurred pursuant to this clause (18) does not exceed 130% of the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness secured by such Liens;
- (17) Liens on deposits of pre-sale proceeds made in order to secure the completion and delivery of pre-sold properties and issuance of the related land use title made in the ordinary course of business and not securing Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (18) Liens on Investment Properties, or Restricted Subsidiaries that own Investment Properties, securing Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary permitted to be Incurred under clause (2)(p) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;
- (19) Liens securing Bank Deposit Secured Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred under clause 2(q) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;
- (20) Liens on deposits made in order to comply with statutory obligations to maintain deposits for workers compensation claims and other purposes specified by statute made in the ordinary course of business and not securing Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (21) Liens on deposits made in order to secure the performance of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with the acquisition of real property or land use rights by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business and not securing Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (22) Liens on the Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary granted by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in favor of any Trust Company Investor in respect of, and to secure, the Indebtedness or Preferred Stock permitted to be Incurred under clause (2)(r) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;
- (23) Liens securing Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred under clause (2)(n) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;
- (24) Liens securing Indebtedness Incurred under clause (2)(s) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;
- (25) Liens on the Capital Stock of the Person that is to be acquired under the relevant Staged Acquisition Agreement securing Indebtedness which is permitted to be Incurred under clause (2)(t) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”;

- (26) Liens securing Indebtedness Incurred under clause (2)(u) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock;”
- (27) Liens securing Indebtedness Incurred under clause (2)(v) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock;”
- (28) Liens securing Indebtedness Incurred under clause (2)(w) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock;”
- (29) Liens on assets of a Non-Guarantor Subsidiary securing any Permitted Subsidiary Indebtedness of any Non-Guarantor Subsidiary permitted to be Incurred under the proviso in paragraph (1) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock;” and
- (30) Liens incurred or deposits made to secure Entrusted Loans.

“Permitted Subsidiary Indebtedness” means any Indebtedness of, and all Preferred Stock issued by any Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, provided that, on the date of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness or issuance of such Preferred Stock, as the case may be, and after giving effect thereto and the application of the proceeds thereof, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all such Indebtedness and Preferred Stock (excluding the amount of any Indebtedness of any Non-Guarantor Subsidiary permitted under clauses (2)(a), (2)(b), (2)(d) or (2)(g) of the covenant described under “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock”) does not exceed an amount equal to 20.0% of Total Assets.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, unincorporated organization or government or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

“PRC” means the People’s Republic of China, excluding Hong Kong, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan.

“Pre-Registration Mortgage Guarantee” means any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary consisting of a Guarantee in favor of any bank or other similar financial institutions in the ordinary course of business of secured loans of purchasers of individual units of properties from the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; provided that, any such Guarantee shall be released in full on or before the perfection of a security interest in such properties under applicable law in favor of the relevant lender.

“Preferred Stock” as applied to the Capital Stock of any Person means Capital Stock of any class or classes that by its term is preferred as to the payment of dividends, or as to the distribution of assets upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution of such Person, over shares of Capital Stock of any other class of such Person.

“PRC CJV” means any Subsidiary that is a Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture enterprise with limited liability, established in the PRC pursuant to the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Ventures adopted on April 13, 1988 and the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Ventures promulgated on September 4, 1995, as such laws may be amended.

“PRC CJV Partner” means with respect to a PRC CJV, the other party to the joint venture agreement relating to such PRC CJV with the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

“PRC Restricted Subsidiary” means a Restricted Subsidiary organized under the laws of the PRC.

“Qualifying Exchange” means either (1) The New York Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq Stock Market, the London Stock Exchange, The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, the Shanghai Stock Exchange, The Shenzhen Stock Exchange or the Taiwan Stock Exchange or (2) a

national securities exchange (as such term is defined in Section 6 of the Exchange Act) or a designated offshore securities market (as such term is defined in Rule 902(b) under the Securities Act).

“Rating Agencies” means (1) S&P, (2) Moody’s and (3) Fitch; provided that if S&P, Moody’s or Fitch, two of the three or all three of them shall not make a rating of the Notes publicly available, one or more nationally recognized securities rating agency or agencies, as the case may be, selected by the Company, which shall be substituted for S&P, Moody’s, Fitch, two of the three or all three of them, as the case may be.

“Rating Category” means (1) with respect to S&P, any of the following categories: “BB”, “B”, “CCC”, “CC”, “C” and “D” (or equivalent successor categories); (2) with respect to Moody’s, any of the following categories: “Ba”, “B”, “Caa”, “Ca”, “C” and “D” (or equivalent successor categories); (3) with respect to Fitch, any of the following categories: “BB”, “B”, “CCC”, “CC”, “C” and “D” (or equivalent successor categories); and (4) the equivalent of any such category of S&P, Moody’s or Fitch used by another Rating Agency. In determining whether the rating of the Notes has decreased by one or more gradations, gradations within Rating Categories (“+” and “–” for S&P; “1”, “2” and “3” for Moody’s and “+” and “–” for Fitch; or the equivalent gradations for another Rating Agency) shall be taken into account (e.g., with respect to S&P, a decline in a rating from “BB+” to “BB”, as well as from “BB–” to “B+”, will constitute a decrease of one gradation).

“Rating Date” means (1) in connection with a Change of Control Triggering Event, that date which is 90 days prior to the earlier of (x) a Change of Control and (y) a public notice of the occurrence of a Change of Control or of the intention by the Company or any other Person or Persons to effect a Change of Control or (2) in connection with actions contemplated under the caption “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”, that date which is 90 days prior to the earlier of (x) the occurrence of any such actions as set forth therein and (y) a public notice of the occurrence of any such actions.

“Rating Decline” means (1) in connection with a Change of Control Triggering Event, the occurrence on, or within six months after, the date, or public notice of the occurrence of, a Change of Control or the intention by the Company or any other Person or Persons to effect a Change of Control (which period shall be extended so long as the rating of the Notes is under publicly announced consideration for possible downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies) of any of the events listed below, or (2) in connection with actions contemplated under the caption “— Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets”, the notification by any of the Rating Agencies that such proposed actions will result in any of the events listed below:

- (a) in the event the Notes are rated by all three of the Rating Agencies on the Rating Date as Investment Grade, the rating of the Notes by any two of the three Rating Agencies shall be below Investment Grade;
- (b) in the event the Notes are rated by any two, but not all three, of the three Rating Agencies on the Rating Date as Investment Grade, the rating of the Notes by any of such two Rating Agencies shall be below Investment Grade;
- (c) in the event the Notes are rated by one, and only one, of the three Rating Agencies on the Rating Date as Investment Grade, the rating of the Notes by such Rating Agency shall be below Investment Grade; or
- (d) in the event the Notes are rated by three or less than three Rating Agencies and rated below Investment Grade by all such Rating Agencies on the Rating Date, the rating of the Notes by any Rating Agency shall be decreased by one or more gradations (including gradations within Rating Categories as well as between Rating Categories).

“Receivable Financing” means any financing transaction or series of financing transactions that have been or may be entered into by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to which the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary may sell, convey or otherwise transfer to another Person, or may grant a security interest in, any receivables, mortgages, royalty, other revenue streams, assets or interests therein (including without

limitation, all security interests in goods financed thereby (including equipment and property), the proceeds of such receivables, and other assets which are customarily granted in connection with securitization or factoring transactions involving such assets) for credit or liquidity management purposes (including discounting, securitization or factoring transactions) either (i) in the ordinary course of business or (ii) by way of selling securities that are, or are capable of being, listed on any stock exchange or in any securities market and are offered using an offering memorandum or similar offering document.

“Receivable Financing Assets” means assets that are underlying and are sold, conveyed or otherwise transferred or pledged in a Receivable Financing.

“Replacement Assets” means, on any date, (1) properties or assets that replace the properties and assets that were the subject of such Asset Sale or (2) property or assets (other than current assets) of a nature or type or that are used in a Permitted Business, including the Capital Stock of any Person holding such property or assets that is primarily engaged in a Permitted Business.

“Restricted Subsidiary” means any Subsidiary of the Company other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

“S&P” means Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, and its successors.

“Sale and Leaseback Transaction” means any direct or indirect arrangement relating to property (whether real, personal or mixed), now owned or hereafter acquired whereby the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary transfers such property to another Person and the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary leases it from such Person. Notwithstanding the foregoing, “Sale and Leaseback Transaction” shall not include the sale or transfer of real property to another Person that is leased by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to an Ordinary Course Operating Lease.

“Securities Act” means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“Securitization Fees” means distributions or payments made directly or by means of discounts with respect to any Receivable Financing Assets or participation in interest therein issued or sold in connection with and other fees paid to a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with any Receivable Financing.

“Senior Indebtedness” of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, means all Indebtedness of the Company or the Restricted Subsidiary, as relevant, whether outstanding on the Original Issue Date or thereafter created, except for Indebtedness which, in the instrument creating or evidencing the same, is expressly stated to be subordinated in right of payment to (a) in respect of the Company, the Notes or, (b) in respect of any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Subsidiary Guarantor, its Subsidiary Guarantee or, (c) in respect of any Restricted Subsidiary that is a JV Subsidiary Guarantor, its JV Subsidiary Guarantee; provided that Senior Indebtedness does not include (1) any obligation to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, (2) trade payables or (3) Indebtedness Incurred in violation of the Indenture.

“Significant Restricted Subsidiary” means a Restricted Subsidiary, or group of Restricted Subsidiaries, that would, when taken together, be a “Significant Restricted Subsidiary” within the meaning of the definition of “Significant Restricted Subsidiary” in Article 1, Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X, promulgated pursuant to the Securities Act, as such Regulation is in effect on the Original Issue Date; provided that in each instance in such definition in which the term “10 percent” is used, the term “5 percent” shall be substituted therefor.

“Staged Acquisition Agreement” means an agreement between the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary and an Independent Third Party (x) pursuant to which the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary agrees to acquire not less than a majority of the Capital Stock of a Person for consideration that is not more than the Fair Market Value of such Capital Stock of such Person at the time the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary enters into

such agreement and (y) which provides that the payment of the purchase price for such Capital Stock is made in more than one installment over a period of time.

“Stated Maturity” means, (1) with respect to any Indebtedness, the date specified in such debt security as the fixed date on which the final installment of principal of such Indebtedness is due and payable as set forth in the documentation governing such Indebtedness and (2) with respect to any scheduled installment of principal of or interest on any Indebtedness, the date specified as the fixed date on which such installment is due and payable as set forth in the documentation governing such Indebtedness.

“Subordinated Indebtedness” means any Indebtedness of the Company, any Subsidiary Guarantor or any JV Subsidiary Guarantor which is contractually subordinated or junior in right of payment to the Notes, any Subsidiary Guarantee or any JV Subsidiary Guarantee, as applicable, pursuant to a written agreement to such effect.

“Subordinated Shareholder Loan” means any loan to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary from Permitted Holders which (i) is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, (ii) by its terms (and by the terms of any security into which it is convertible or for which it is exchangeable) does not mature and is not required to be repaid, pursuant to a sinking fund obligation event of default or otherwise, in whole or in part, on or prior to the date that is one year after the Stated Maturity of the Notes and (iii) does not provide any cash payment of interest.

“Subsidiary” means, with respect to any Person, any corporation, association or other business entity of which (i) more than 50% of the voting power of the outstanding Voting Stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by such Person and one or more other Subsidiaries of such Person or (ii) of which 50% or less of the voting power of the outstanding Voting Stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by such Person and one or more other Subsidiaries of such Person and, in each case of (i) and (ii), which is “controlled” and consolidated by such Person in accordance with GAAP.

“Subsidiary Guarantee” means any Guarantee of the obligations of the Company under the Indenture and the Notes by any Subsidiary Guarantor.

“Subsidiary Guarantor” means any initial Subsidiary Guarantor named herein and any other Restricted Subsidiary which Guarantees the payment of the Notes pursuant to the Indenture and the Notes; provided that Subsidiary Guarantor will not include (a) any Person whose Subsidiary Guarantee has been released in accordance with the Indenture and the Notes or (b) any JV Subsidiary Guarantor.

“Temporary Cash Investment” means any of the following:

- (1) direct obligations of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, any state of the European Economic Area, the People’s Republic of China, Hong Kong and Singapore or any agency of any of the foregoing or obligations fully and unconditionally Guaranteed by the United States of America, the United Kingdom, any other state of the European Economic Area, the People’s Republic of China, Hong Kong and Singapore or any agency of any of the foregoing, in each case maturing within one year;
- (2) demand or time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit and money market deposits maturing within 180 days of the date of acquisition thereof issued by a bank or trust company which is organized under the laws of the United States of America, any state thereof, the United Kingdom, any state of the European Economic Area, Hong Kong, Singapore or Australia, and which bank or trust company has capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating in excess of US\$100 million (or the Dollar Equivalent thereof) and has outstanding debt which is rated “A” (or such similar equivalent rating) or higher by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (as defined in Rule 436 under the Securities Act) or any money market fund sponsored by a registered broker dealer or mutual fund distributor;

- (3) repurchase obligations with a term of not more than 30 days for underlying securities of the types described in clause (1) above entered into with a bank or trust company meeting the qualifications described in clause (2) above;
- (4) commercial paper, maturing not more than 180 days after the date of acquisition thereof, issued by a corporation (other than an Affiliate of the Company) organized and in existence under the laws of the United States of America, any state thereof or any foreign country recognized by the United States of America with a rating at the time as of which any investment therein is made of “P-1” (or higher) according to Moody’s, “A-1” (or higher) according to S&P or “F 1” (or higher) according to Fitch;
- (5) securities, maturing within one year of the date of acquisition thereof, issued or fully and unconditionally Guaranteed by any state, commonwealth or territory of the United States of America, or by any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof, and rated at least “A” by S&P, Moody’s or Fitch; and
- (6) any money market fund that has at least 95% of its assets continuously invested in investments of the types described in clauses (1) through (5) above;
- (7) time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, overnight or call deposits and money market deposits with any bank, trust company or other financial institution organized under the laws of the United States of America, the PRC or Hong Kong or anywhere the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary conducts business operations; and
- (8) structured deposit products that are principal protected with any bank or financial institution organized under the laws of the PRC, Hong Kong or anywhere the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary conducts business operations if held to maturity (which shall not be more than one year) and can be withdrawn at any time with no more than six months’ notice.

“Total Assets” means, as of any date, the total consolidated assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries measured in accordance with GAAP as of the last day of the most recent fiscal quarter for which consolidated financial statements of the Company (which the Company shall use its best efforts to compile on a timely manner) are available (which may be internal consolidated financial statements); provided that only with respect to clause (2)(h) of “— Certain Covenants — Limitation on Indebtedness and Preferred Stock” covenant and the definition of “Permitted Subsidiary Indebtedness”, Total Assets shall be calculated after giving pro forma effect to include the cumulative value of all of the real or personal property or equipment the acquisition, development, construction or improvement of which requires or required the Incurrence of Indebtedness and calculation of Total Assets thereunder in each case as of such date, as measured by the purchase price or cost therefor or budgeted cost provided in good faith by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to the bank or other similar financial institutional lender providing such Indebtedness.

“Trade Payables” means, with respect to any Person, any accounts payable or any other indebtedness or monetary obligation to trade creditors created, assumed or Guaranteed by such Person or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries arising in the ordinary course of business in connection with the acquisition of goods or services or the long-term apartment rental business.

“Transaction Date” means, with respect to the Incurrence of any Indebtedness, the date such Indebtedness is to be Incurred and, with respect to any Restricted Payment, the date such Restricted Payment is to be made.

“Trust Company Investor” means an Independent Third Party that is a financial institution or an insurance company organized, or an Affiliate thereof, that Invests in any Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary.

“Unrestricted Subsidiary” means (1) China Information Industry Limited, Dawning Information Industry (Shenzhen) Limited, Landsea Holdings Corporation, Landsea Homes Incorporated and Landsea Homes-WAB LLC and their respective Subsidiaries, (2) any Subsidiary of the Company that at the time of determination

shall be designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary by the Board of Directors in the manner provided in the Indenture; and (3) any Subsidiary of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

“U.S. Government Obligations” means securities that are (1) direct obligations of the United States of America for the payment of which its full faith and credit is pledged or (2) obligations of a Person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America the payment of which is unconditionally Guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the United States of America, which, in either case, are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof at any time prior to the Stated Maturity of the Notes, and shall also include a depository receipt issued by a bank or trust company as custodian with respect to any such U.S. Government Obligation or a specific payment of interest on or principal of any such U.S. Government Obligation held by such custodian for the account of the holder of a depository receipt; provided that (except as required by law) such custodian is not authorized to make any deduction from the amount payable to the holder of such depository receipt from any amount received by the custodian in respect of the U.S. Government Obligation or the specific payment of interest on or principal of the U.S. Government Obligation evidenced by such depository receipt.

“U.S. Non-Guarantor Subsidiary” means any U.S. Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Guarantor or a JV Subsidiary Guarantor.

“U.S. Restricted Subsidiary” means a Restricted Subsidiary organized under the laws of the United States.

“Voting Stock” means, with respect to any Person, Capital Stock of any class or kind ordinarily having the power to vote for the election of directors, managers or other voting members of the governing body of such Person.

“Wholly Owned” means, with respect to any Subsidiary of any Person, the ownership of all of the outstanding Capital Stock of such Subsidiary (other than any director’s qualifying shares or Investments by foreign nationals mandated by applicable law) by such Person or one or more Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of such Person; provided that Subsidiaries that are PRC CJVs shall not be considered Wholly Owned Subsidiaries unless such Person or one or more Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of such Person is entitled to 95% or more of the economic benefits distributable by such Subsidiary.

TAXATION

The following summary of certain Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Hong Kong and PRC tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes is based upon applicable laws, regulations, rulings and decisions in effect as of the date of this information memorandum, all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes and does not purport to deal with consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. Neither these statements nor any other statements in this information memorandum are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any holder of the Notes or any persons acquiring, selling or otherwise dealing in the Notes or on any tax implications arising from the acquisition, sale or other dealings in respect of the Notes. Persons considering the purchase of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers concerning the possible tax consequences of buying, holding or selling any Notes under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile.

BERMUDA

Tax

At the present time, there are no Bermuda taxes on profits, income or dividends, nor is there any capital gains tax, estate duty or inheritance tax payable by the Issuer in respect of the Notes.

The Issuer has obtained an assurance under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 that, in the event that any legislation is enacted in Bermuda imposing tax computed on profits or income or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax shall not, until March 31, 2035, be applicable to the Issuer or any of its operations or to its shares, debentures or other obligations except insofar as such tax applies to person ordinarily resident in Bermuda or is payable by the Issuer in respect of real property owned or leased by it in Bermuda.

Stamp Duty

The Issuer is exempt from all stamp duties except on transactions involving “Bermuda property”. This term relates, essentially, to real and personal property physically situated in Bermuda.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

As a British Virgin Islands business company incorporated under the BVI BC Act, the Issuer is exempt from all provisions of the Income Tax Act of the British Virgin Islands (including with respect to all dividends, interests, rents, royalties, compensations and other amounts payable by the Issuer to persons who are not persons resident in the British Virgin Islands).

Capital gains realised with respect to any shares, debt obligations or other securities of the Issuer by persons who are not persons resident in the British Virgin Islands are also exempt from all provisions of the Income Tax Act of the British Virgin Islands.

No estate, inheritance, succession or gift tax, duty, levy or other charge is payable by persons who are not persons resident in the British Virgin Islands with respect to any shares, debt obligations or other securities of the Issuer.

HONG KONG

Withholding Tax

No withholding tax is payable in Hong Kong in respect of payments of principal or interest on the Notes or in respect of any capital gains arising from the sale of the Notes.

Profits Tax

Hong Kong profits tax is chargeable on every person carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong in respect of profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from such trade, profession or business (excluding profits arising from the sale of capital assets).

Interest on the Notes may be deemed to be profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from a trade, profession or business carried on in Hong Kong in the following circumstances:

- (i) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a corporation carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong;
- (ii) interest on the Notes is derived from Hong Kong and is received by or accrues to a person, other than a corporation, carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and is in respect of the funds of that trade, profession or business;
- (iii) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a financial institution (as defined in the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) of Hong Kong (the “IRO”)) and arises through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong; or
- (iv) interest on the Notes is received by or accrues to a corporation, other than a financial institution, and arises through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO).

Sums received by or accrued to a financial institution by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on by the financial institution of its business in Hong Kong from the sale, disposal and redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax. Sums received by or accrued to a corporation, other than a financial institution, by way of gains or profits arising through or from the carrying on in Hong Kong by the corporation of its intra-group financing business (within the meaning of section 16(3) of the IRO) from the sale, disposal or other redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax.

Sums derived from the sale, disposal or redemption of Notes will be subject to Hong Kong profits tax where received by or accrued to a person, other than a financial institution, who carries on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong and the sum has a Hong Kong source unless otherwise exempted. The source of such sums will generally be determined by having regard to the manner in which the Notes are acquired and disposed of.

In certain circumstances, Hong Kong profits tax exemptions (such as concessionary tax rates) may be available. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors to ascertain the applicability of any exemptions to their individual position.

Stamp Duty

No Hong Kong stamp duty will be chargeable upon the issue or transfer of a Note.

PRC

The following summary of certain PRC tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Notes is based upon applicable laws, rules and regulations in effect as of the date of this information memorandum,

all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes and does not purport to deal with consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. Persons considering the purchase of Notes should consult their own tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Notes, including such possible consequences under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile.

Taxation on Interest

The EIT Law and the Implementation Rules on the Enterprise Income Tax, effective January 1, 2008 and on April 23, 2019, impose a tax at the rate of 10% on interest paid to holders of the Notes that are “non-resident enterprises” so long as any such “non-resident enterprise” holder does not have an establishment or place of business in China or, despite the existence of establishment or place of business in China, the relevant income is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in China, to the extent such interest is sourced within China. Pursuant to these provisions of the EIT Law, if we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, interest payable to non-resident enterprise holders on the Notes will be treated as income derived from sources within China and be subject to the PRC withholding tax. To the extent that China has entered into arrangements relating to the avoidance of double-taxation with any jurisdiction, such as Hong Kong, that allow a lower rate of withholding tax, such lower rate may apply to qualified investors in the Notes.

Taxation on Capital Gains

The EIT Law and the Implementation Rules on the Enterprise Income Tax impose a tax at the rate of 10% on capital gains realised by holders of the Notes that are “non-resident enterprises” so long as any such “non-resident enterprise” holder does not have an establishment or place of business in China or, despite the existence of establishment or place of business in China, the relevant gain is not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business in China, to the extent such capital gains are sourced within China. Pursuant to these provisions of the EIT Law, if we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, the capital gains realised by non-resident enterprise holders of the Notes will be treated as income derived from sources within China and be subject to the PRC tax. To the extent that China has entered into arrangements relating to the avoidance of double-taxation with any jurisdiction, such as Hong Kong, that allow a lower rate of withholding tax, such lower rate may apply to qualified investors in the Notes.

Stamp Duty

No PRC stamp tax will be chargeable upon the issue or transfer (for so long as the register of holders of the Notes is maintained outside PRC) of the Notes.

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS

General

No action has been taken or will be taken by us or the Dealer Manager that would permit a public offering of the Notes or possession or distribution of this Information Memorandum or any amendment thereof, any supplement thereto or any other offering material relating to the Notes in any jurisdiction where, or in any other circumstance in which, action for those purposes is required.

If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the Dealer Manager or any affiliate of the Dealer Manager is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by the Dealer Manager or its affiliates on behalf of us in such jurisdiction.

United States

The Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and, subject to certain exceptions, may not be offered or sold within the United States.

The Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees are being offered and sold outside of the United States in reliance on Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantees, an offer or sale of the Notes or the Subsidiary Guarantees within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

The Dealer Manager has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision, the expression “**retail investor**” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (iv) a retail client, as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
- (v) a customer within the meaning of the IDD, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II.

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors

The Dealer Manager has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes to any retail investor in the UK. For the purposes of this provision, the expression “**retail investor**” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or
- (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

United Kingdom

The Dealer Manager has represented, warranted and agreed that:

- (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell the Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their

businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the Company;

- it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Company or the Subsidiary Guarantors; and
- it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Singapore

The Dealer Manager has acknowledged that this Information Memorandum has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, the Dealer Manager has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Information Memorandum or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the “SFA”)) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA, except:

- (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(c)(ii) of the SFA;
- (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (v) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018.

Singapore SFA Product Classification — In connection with Section 309B of the SFA and the CMP Regulations 2018, the Company has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309(A)(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Hong Kong

The Dealer Manager has represented, warranted and agreed that:

- (i) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (a) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the “SFO”) and any rules made under the SFO; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the “C(WUMP)O”) or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O; and
- (ii) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to the Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**”). Accordingly, the Dealer Manager has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

PRC

The Notes are not being offered or sold and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the People’s Republic of China (for such purposes, not including the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions or Taiwan), except as permitted by the securities laws of the People’s Republic of China.

Bermuda

No offer or invitation may be made directly or indirectly to the public in Bermuda or to any natural person resident or citizen in Bermuda to subscribe for the Notes and the Dealer Manager has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes to any person, firm or company regarded as a resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes or in Bermuda.

British Virgin Islands

The Notes have not been and will not be, directly or indirectly, offered or sold to the public or to any person resident or domiciled in the British Virgin Islands other than a BVI business company incorporated pursuant to the BVI Business Companies Act in the British Virgin Islands that is not resident in the British Virgin Islands,

nor to a custodian, nominee or trustee of any such person and the Notes will not be offered or sold and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the British Virgin Islands, except as otherwise permitted by British Virgin Islands law.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Because of the following restrictions, purchasers are advised to consult their legal counsel prior to making any offer, sale, resale, pledge or other transfer of the Notes.

The Notes are subject to restrictions on transfer as summarized below. By purchasing the Notes, including the Subsidiary Guarantees and the JV Subsidiary Guarantees (collectively, the “**Securities**”), you will be deemed to have made the following acknowledgements, representations to, and agreements with, us and the Dealer Manager:

1. You understand and acknowledge that:
 - the Securities have not been registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws;
 - the Securities are being offered for resale in transactions that do not require registration under the Securities Act or any other securities laws; and
 - the Securities are being offered and sold only outside of the United States, in offshore transactions in reliance on Rule 903 of Regulation S under the Securities Act.
2. You represent that you are not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act) of ours, that you are not acting on our behalf and you are purchasing the Securities in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S.
3. You acknowledge that neither we nor the Dealer Manager nor any person representing us or the Dealer Managers have made any representation to you with respect to us or the offering of the Securities, other than the information contained in this Information Memorandum. You represent that you are relying only on this Information Memorandum in making your investment decision with respect to the Securities. You agree that you have had access to such financial and other information concerning us and the Securities as you have deemed necessary in connection with your decision to purchase the Securities including an opportunity to ask questions of and request information from us.
4. You represent that you are purchasing the Securities for your own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which you are acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution of the Securities in violation of the Securities Act.
5. You acknowledge that we, the Dealer Manager, the Transfer Agent and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the above acknowledgments, representations and agreements. You agree that if any of the acknowledgments, representations or agreements you are deemed to have made by your purchase of the Securities is no longer accurate, you will promptly notify us, the Transfer Agent and the Dealer Manager. If you are purchasing any Securities as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, you represent that you have sole investment discretion with respect to each of those accounts and that you have full power to make the above acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each account.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the Notes will be passed upon for us by Linklaters as to matters of the United States federal and New York law and Hong Kong law and Conyers Dill & Pearman as to matters of Bermuda law and British Virgin Islands law.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Dealer Manager by Sidley Austin as to the matters of the United States federal and New York law and JunHe LLP as to matters of PRC law.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clearing Systems and Settlement

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through the facilities of Euroclear and Clearstream. Certain trading information with respect to the Securities is set forth below:

	ISIN	Common Code
The Notes	XS2543125335	254312533

The Legal Entity Identifier of the Issuer is 549300G4ER3FK1FUJF47.

Listing of the Notes

Approval in-principle has been received from the SGX-ST for the listing of and quotation for the Notes on the Official List of the SGX-ST. It is expected that dealing in, and listing of, the Notes on the SGX-ST will commence on or about October 25, 2022.

The Notes will be traded on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of S\$200,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) for so long as the Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require.

For so long as any Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, the Company shall appoint and maintain a paying agent in Singapore, where the Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption, in the event that a Global Note is exchanged for definitive registered Notes. In addition, in the event that a Global Note is exchanged for definitive registered Notes, an announcement of such exchange will be made by the Company through the SGX-ST and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive registered Notes, including details of the paying agent in Singapore.

No Material Adverse Change

There has been no adverse change, or any development reasonably likely to involve an adverse change, in the condition (financial or otherwise) of our general affairs since December 31, 2021 that is material in the context of the issue of the Notes.

Consents

We have obtained all the necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands and Hong Kong in connection with the issue and performance of the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantee. The entering into of the Indenture and the issue of the Notes have been authorized by a resolution of our board of directors dated September 28, 2022.

Litigation

Except as disclosed in this information memorandum, there are no legal or arbitration proceedings against or affecting us, any of our subsidiaries or any of our assets, nor are we aware of any pending or threatened proceedings, which are or might be material in the context of this issue of the Notes or the Subsidiary Guarantees.

OUR REGISTERED OFFICE AND PLACE OF BUSINESS

Registered Office

Clarendon House
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Hamilton, HM11
Bermuda

Head Office and Principal Place of

Business in Hong Kong

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Hong Kong

TRUSTEE

DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited

Level 60, International Commerce Centre
1 Austin Road West
Kowloon
Hong Kong

PAYING AGENT, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch

Level 60, International Commerce Centre
1 Austin Road West
Kowloon
Hong Kong

LEGAL ADVISORS TO THE COMPANY

As to United States law and Hong Kong law

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Alexandra House
Chater Road
Hong Kong

As to Bermuda law and British Virgin Islands law

Conyers Dill & Pearman
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LEGAL ADVISORS TO THE TRUSTEE

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LEGAL ADVISORS TO THE DEALER MANAGER

As to United States law

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Finance Centre
8 Finance Street
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As to PRC law

JunHe LLP
20/F, China Resources Building
Dongcheng District
Beijing, PRC