ND COURT OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

FSD CAUSE NO. 235 OF 2026 (DDJ)

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (2026 REVISION)

AND IN THE MATTER OF SOHU.COM LIMITED

WINDING-UP PETITION

To the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands

THE HUMBLE PETITION of Maso Capital Investments Limited of 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9008, Cayman Islands, Blackwell Partners LLC – Series A of 280 South Mangum Street, Suite 210, Durham NC 277701-3675, United States of America and Star V Partners LLC of 2100 West End Avenue, Suite 1000, Nashville TN 37203, United States of America shows that:

The Company

1. Sohu.com Limited (the "**Company**") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 30 May 2003 as an exempted limited company with registration number 126079 pursuant to the Companies Act (as amended) (the "**Act**"). The Company's current registered office is at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited, P.O. Box 309, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

2. The company's share capital is US$26,069 made up of 26,069,022 ordinary shares of a nominal or par value of US$0.001 each.

THIS **WINDING-UP PETITION** is filed by Campbells LLP, Attorneys for the Petitioner, whose address for service is Floor 4, Willow House, Cricket Square, Grand Cayman KY1-9010 (Ref: SRF/SDA/16351-41376)

#3084365v13

3. The Company is the holding company of the wider Sohu group (the "**Group**"). The Company and its subsidiaries provide online media, video and gaming services on PCs and mobile devices in the Chinese mainland. In particular, the Company's online game businesses are conducted by its wholly owned subsidiary Changyou.com Limited, a Cayman Islands exempted limited company ("**Changyou**").

4. The Company and the wider Group generate advertising revenues, online games revenues and other revenues from its operations on the Chinese mainland. In public filings, the Company has stated that it does not engage in the business of an investment company within the meaning of the U.S. Investment Company Act 1940.

5. The Company's predecessor as holding company of the Group was Sohu.com Inc. ("**Inc.**"), a Delaware incorporated company which was dissolved on 31 May 2018. At that point, Inc.'s outstanding shares were de-listed and cancelled, with American Depository Shares ("**ADS**") in the Company being distributed on a share-for-share basis to Inc.'s existing shareholders.

6. Since 1 June 2018, the Company's ADSs have been listed on the NASDAQ under the ticker 'SOHU'.

The Petitioners

7. As at 31 May 2018, Maso Capital Investments Limited ("**MCIL**") held the beneficial interest in 60,100 ADSs representing 60,100 ordinary shares in Inc.

8. On 31 May 2018, MCIL's ADSs in Inc. were cancelled in return for 60,100 ADSs in the Company, representing 60,100 ordinary shares. The following day, on 1 June 2018, MCIL purchased an additional 6,000 ADSs in the Company, such that its total holding was 66,100 ADSs in the Company, representing 66,100 ordinary shares. Since that time, MCIL has bought and sold ADSs in the Company such that it currently holds 27,922 ADSs in the Company, representing 27,922 ordinary shares.

9. Since 18 December 2023, MCIL has been the registered legal holder of 10 ordinary shares in the Company.

10. As at 31 May 2018, Blackwell Partners LLC – Series A ("**Blackwell**") held the beneficial interest in 82,700 ADSs representing 82,700 ordinary shares in Inc.

11. On 31 May 2018, Blackwell's ADSs in Inc. were cancelled in return for 82,700 ADSs in the Company, representing 82,700 ordinary shares. Since that time, Blackwell has bought and sold ADSs in the Company such that it currently holds 608,242 ADSs in the Company, representing 608,242 ordinary shares.

12. Since 18 December 2023, Blackwell has been the registered legal holder of 70 ordinary shares in the Company.

13. As at 31 May 2018, Star V Partners LLC ("**Star**") held the beneficial interest in 25,100 ADSs representing 25,100 ordinary shares in Inc.

14. On 31 May 2018, Star's ADSs in Inc. were cancelled in return for 25,100 ADSs in the Company, representing 25,100 ordinary shares. Since that time, Star has bought and sold ADSs in the Company such that it currently holds 242,170 ADSs in the Company, representing 242,170 ordinary shares.

15. Since 18 December 2023, Star has been the registered legal holder of 30 ordinary shares in the Company.

16. In the premises, since 18 December 2023, each of MCIL, Blackwell and Star (referred to herein as the "**Petitioners**") have been the registered legal owner of ordinary shares in the Company. Further, since 22 May 2017, the Petitioners were the beneficial owner of Inc.'s ADSs before acquiring a beneficial interest in the ADSs of the Company in 2018.

17. The Petitioners present this winding up petition on the basis that it is just and equitable for the Company to be wound up in all the circumstances set out below.

The Board

18. The Company's board of directors (the "**Directors**" and, collectively, the "**Board**") comprises:

(1) Dr. Charles ZHANG Chaoyang, who is the Chairman of the Board and the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Dr. Zhang beneficially owns approximately 42.4% of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares making him the Company's largest shareholder;

(2) Charles HUANG;

(3) Zhonghan DENG;

(4) Dave De YANG Dezhi;

(5) Dave QI Daqing; and

(6) Shi WANG.

The Articles

19. The Company's functions are regulated by its articles and memorandum of association (as amended and re-stated), which became effective on 2 April 2018 (the "**Articles**").

20. Pursuant to Article 9, the holders of the Company's ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as the Directors may in their absolute discretion lawfully declare in accordance with the Articles from time to time.

21. Article 129 provides:

> "*Subject to the Companies Law, the Company in general meeting or the Board may from time to time declare dividends in any currency to be paid to the Members but no dividend shall be declared in excess of the amount recommended by the Board*."

22. In the premises, the Company's power to declare dividends in general meeting is limited to any such amount as is recommended by the Board.

23. Article 130 provides:

> *"Dividends may be declared and paid out of the profits of the Company, realised or unrealised, or from any reserve set aside from profits which the Directors determine is no longer needed. The Board may also declare and pay dividends out of share*

premium account or any other fund or account which can be authorised for this purpose in accordance with the Companies Law".

24. Article 132 provides:

"The Board may from time to time pay to the Members such interim dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the profits of the Company and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such interim dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holders thereof deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend and provided that the Board acts bona fide the Board shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preference for any damage that they may suffer by reason of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights and may also pay any fixed dividend which is payable on any shares of the Company half-yearly or on any other dates, whenever such profits, in the opinion of the Board, justifies such payment."

Duties owed by the Directors

25. Each of the Directors owes, among others, the following duties to the Company:

(1) To act in a way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole.

(2) As an aspect of the duty pleaded at sub-paragraph (1), genuinely to consider on a regular basis whether to make distributions of the Company's profits to members by way of dividend.

(3) To exercise independent judgment.

The Company's Retained Profits

26. In or around September 2021, all of the shares held by a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company in Sogou Inc. ("**Sogou**") were sold to a subsidiary of Tencent Holdings Limited (the "**Sogou Sale**"). Sogou operated the Group's search and search-related businesses, including search-related advertising services.

27. The gross proceeds of the Sogou Sale totalled approximately US$1.18 billion, with the net proceeds of the Sogou Sale received by the Company totalling some US$855 million (the "**Sogou Sale Proceeds**").

28. For the fiscal year ended December 2021, the Company and its subsidiaries had net income, including from the Sogou Sale, of approximately US$927 million.

29. In the premises, from the end of the fiscal year ending 31 December 2021 (the "**2021 Fiscal Year**") onwards, the Company has maintained very significant accumulated profits carried forward and/or reserves set aside from profits from which it could lawfully pay dividends in accordance with the Act and the Articles in each subsequent accounting year. In particular:

(1) As of 31 December 2022 (the end of the "**2022 Fiscal Year**"), the Company had total cash, cash-equivalents, short-term investments and long-term time deposits (collectively referred to as the "**Retained Profits**") totalling approximately US$1.43 billion. This was made up of approximately:

a) US$697.8 million in cash and cash-equivalents;

b) US$473.6 million in short-term investments; and

c) US$265.8 million in long-term time deposits.

(2) As of 31 December 2023 (the end of the "**2023 Fiscal Year**"), the Company had Retained Profits totalling approximately US$1.35 billion. This was made up of approximately:

a) US$362.5 million in cash and cash-equivalents;

b) US$597.8 million in short-term investments; and

c) US$388.6 million in long-term time deposits.

(3) As of 31 December 2024 (the end of the "**2024 Fiscal Year**"), the Company had Retained Profits totalling approximately US$1.24 billion. This was made up of approximately:

a) US$159.9 million in cash and cash-equivalents;

b) US$744.5 million in short-term investments; and

c) US$331.3 million in long-term time deposits.

(4) As of 31 December 2025 (the end of the "**2025 Fiscal Year**"), the Company had Retained Profits totalling approximately US$1.18 billion. This was made up of approximately:

a) US$128.3 million in cash and cash-equivalents;

b) US$702.3 million in short-term investments; and

c) US$350.7 million in long-term time deposits.

30. As of 31 March 2026, the Company's Retained Profits totalled approximately US$1.17 billion.

31. From the end of the 2021 Fiscal Year to the current fiscal year (the "**2026 Fiscal Year**"), the Company has had no financial indebtedness.

Filings by the Company

32. As a NASDAQ listed company, the Company is obliged to file annual reports ("**Form 20-F**") with the United States Securities Exchange Commission.

33. In its Form 20-F for the fiscal year ending 31 December 2018 (the "**2018 Fiscal Year**"), the Company stated:

> ***"Dividend Policy***
>
> *The Sohu Group intends to retain all available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of its own business, <u>and does not anticipate paying</u>*

any cash dividends on Sohu.com Limited's ordinary shares for the foreseeable future. Future cash dividends distributed by Sohu.com Limited., if any, will be declared at the discretion of Sohu.com Limited's Board of Directors and will depend upon future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant" (p. 152, the **No Dividend Statement**, emphasis added).

34. Each Form 20-F filed by the Company for the fiscal years ending 31 December 2019 (at p. 162), 31 December 2020 (at p. 161), 31 December 2021 (at p. 129), 31 December 2022 (at p. 132), 31 December 2023 (at p. 140), 31 December 2024 (at p. 135), and 31 December 2025 (at p. 138) contained a materially identical statement to the No Dividend Statement in relation to the payment of dividends by the Company going forwards.

35. In its Form 20-F for the 2022 Fiscal Year, the Company stated:

> *"From time to time we have held, and as of December 31, 2022 and the date of this annual report hold, assets consisting of significant amounts of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, and a relatively smaller amount of assets consisting of long-term time deposits and long-term investments. We hold these cash and cash equivalent, short-term investment, long-term time deposit, and long-term investment assets for the sole purposes of future use in our operating businesses or to fund repurchases of our ADSs in the open market, and a substantial amount of such assets that we currently hold is attributable to our sale in September 2021 of our interest in a controlled operating subsidiary engaged in providing search and search-related advertising services, Sogou Inc., to an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Tencent Holdings Limited*" (p. 41, the "**Purpose Statement**", emphasis added).

36. The Company's Form 20-F for the 2023 Fiscal Year (at p. 43), 2024 Fiscal Year (at p. 44), and 2025 Fiscal Year (at p. 44) contained materially the same statement as the Purpose Statement in relation to use by the Company of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, long-term time deposits and long-term investment assets going forwards.

Use of the Retained Profits

37. Since the 2018 Fiscal Year, and consistently with the No Dividend Statement, the Board has not recommended the payment of any dividends to its shareholders such that no dividends have been paid.

38. Since the end of the 2021 Fiscal Year, when the Company had very substantial Retained Profits from which it could lawfully pay dividends in accordance with the Articles and the Act, the Company has:

(1) Continued not to pay any dividends to its shareholders;

(2) Not deployed any or any material amount of the Retained Profits for the development of particular Group products or otherwise invested such amounts as part of a growth-focussed strategy; and

(3) Instead, in 2023, the Company ear-marked a small percentage of those Retained Profits for the repurchase of its shares in the open market (the "**2023 Share Repurchase Programme**"). In particular:

a) On 11 November 2023, the Directors authorised a share repurchase programme of up to US$80 million of the Company's outstanding ADSs over the following two years, with such purchases being: (i) within management's discretion; (ii) at prevailing market prices; (iii) funded from the Company's existing cash balances; and (iv) in circumstances where the share repurchase programme could be suspended or discontinued at any time.

b) On 2 March 2024, the Company authorised an increase in the 2023 Share Repurchase Programme from $US80 million to US$150 million.

c) As of 13 May 2026, under the previously-announced share repurchase program of up to US$150 million, the company had repurchased 8.7 million ADSs for an aggregate cost of approximately US$116 million, which represented approximately 9.9% of its Retained Profits at that time.

Communications with the Board

39. Following the Sogou Sale, in the period between November 2021 and November 2023, MCIL repeatedly wrote to the Board to seek an explanation as to why the Company was maintaining very significant cash balances and cash-equivalents, short-term

investments and other liquid assets without, *inter alia*, paying any dividends to shareholders.

40. During the same period, save for holding responses received from the Company's investor relations team, the Board provided no substantive explanation to MCIL or the wider public markets as to the continuing non-payment of dividends. As set out above, the Form 20-F public disclosures to the SEC continued to include the bare No Dividend Statement, with no further elaboration.

41. On 6 December 2023, MCIL wrote to the Board formally asking it, *inter alia*: (a) whether it had genuinely considered the possibility of recommending or declaring dividends and, if so, when and how often; (b) the reasons and/or supporting analysis for not doing so; and (c) the extent to which the Board's analysis had been refreshed each time the decision to retain liquid assets for purposes other than paying dividends had been re-stated.

42. On 15 April 2024, after a number of follow-up letters from MCIL, Dr. Zhang replied substantively to MCIL for the first time on behalf of the Company. The letter stated that (a) the Company had managed its cash reserves in good faith and in a manner it believed to be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders (albeit the letter asserted this without providing any supporting analysis); and (b) the Board did not intend to provide any non-public information to MCIL that was not available to all shareholders.

Breach of Duty

43. In the premises, by not giving genuine and regular consideration to the payment of dividends from the Company's profits having decided to adopt a policy not to pay dividends for the foreseeable future in or around 2018, and by not recommending the payment of dividends to shareholders even when the Company had very substantial Retained Profits in the 2022 Fiscal Year, the 2023 Fiscal Year, the 2024 Fiscal Year and the 2025 Fiscal Year which could lawfully be applied for that purpose, the Directors have wrongly and persistently acted in breach of their duties set out at paragraph 25 above. In particular:

44. As regards the duties set out at paragraph 25(1)-(3) above, the Directors have failed genuinely to consider on a regular basis whether any profits should be distributed to shareholders and/or what level of dividends should be paid to them given the size of the Retained Profits:

(1) Starting in the 2018 Fiscal Year, the Directors adopted a policy whereby they decided not to recommend the payment of dividends to shareholders for the foreseeable future, irrespective of any change of circumstances to the Company's fortunes (the "**No Dividend Policy**").

(2) The adoption of the No Dividend Policy by the Directors is to be inferred from the No Dividend Statements in materially identical form included in the Company's Form 20-Fs with no further elaboration, and the Directors' refusal to give public disclosure of any reasoning or accompanying analysis to support the non-payment of any dividends thereafter.

(3) In the premises, the Directors have failed genuinely to consider in respect of each financial accounting period following the end of the 2018 Fiscal Year whether to deviate from the No Dividend Policy having regard to the Company's particular circumstances in each financial year, thereby ignoring the interests of non-Director shareholders in receiving dividends in each subsequent accounting period.

(4) In particular, following the Sogou Sale, the Directors decided that the Company's very substantial Retained Profits would be retained for the sole purpose of re-purchasing shares or funding the Group's business operations. That decision thereby implicitly excluded the recommendation of Dividends from the Retained Profits going forwards, and fortified the No Dividend Policy adopted in 2018.

(5) The adoption of a policy never to pay dividends under any circumstances for the foreseeable future, including out of the Retained Profits built up following the Sogou Sale, was one which the Directors cannot, in good faith, have considered likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole.

45. As regards the duty set out at paragraph 25(1) above, the Directors' decision not to recommend any dividend in the 2022 Fiscal Year and/or the 2023 Fiscal Year and/or the 2024 Fiscal Year and/or the 2025 Fiscal Year was not one that they considered, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In the premises, that was a conclusion which an intelligent and honest man in the position of the Directors could not have reasonably believed was appropriate in all of the circumstances in each of the aforementioned fiscal years. In particular:

(1) From the start of the 2022 Fiscal Year onwards, the Company has had at its disposal very substantial Retained Profits, which it could lawfully have used to distribute a reasonable dividend to its shareholders.

(2) In each of the 2022 Fiscal Year, the 2023 Fiscal Year, the 2024 Fiscal Year, the 2025 Fiscal Year and the 2026 Fiscal Year, there was no commercial and/or operational need for the Company to hold in excess of US$1.15 billion in liquid assets, which substantially exceeded the Group's commercial needs and any prudent reserve for its future commercial needs. One or more substantial dividends in an aggregate amount between US$400-750 million could prudently have been recommended in one or more of those fiscal years.

(3) In each of the 2022 Fiscal Year, the 2023 Fiscal Year, the 2024 Fiscal Year, the 2025 Fiscal Year and the 2026 Fiscal Year, the Retained Profits were not reserved for or invested in the Company's development or growth. Rather, the Retained Profits have, in the main, been held as on-demand deposits with financial institutions on the Chinese mainland.

(4) Ear-marking a small proportion of the Retained Profits for the 2023 Share Repurchase Programme (as amended) for the repurchase of the Company's shares over two years is no proper substitute for the payment of a reasonable dividend and does not discharge the duty set out above in circumstances where: (a) the prevailing market prices at which the Company's ordinary shares are being and would be repurchased by the Company substantially undervalue the shares

as a result of the adoption of the No Dividend Policy; (b) the amount of US$150 million even if deployed in full (which, to date, it has not been: see paragraph 38(3)c) above) is an inadequately small proportion of the Retained Profits (just over 10%); and (c) in any event, the Directors have reserved the right to terminate the 2023 Share Repurchase Programme at any time.

(5) In all the above circumstances, it was and continues to be an improper conduct of the Company's affairs for the Directors to hold such substantial Retained Profits in each of the 2022 Fiscal Year, the 2023 Fiscal Year, the 2024 Fiscal Year, the 2025 Fiscal Year and the 2026 Fiscal Year as liquid assets, ear-marking a small proportion solely for the purposes of the 2023 Share Repurchase Programme, when such profits could have prudently formed the basis for the payment of a reasonable dividend for the benefit of the Company's shareholders.

Grounds

46. In the premises, the Petitioners aver that it is just and equitable for the Company to be wound up. In particular, the Petitioners rely on the following grounds.

Loss of confidence

47. The Petitioners have justifiably and irretrievably lost confidence in the Directors on account of their serious mismanagement of the Company's affairs and/or their lack of probity and/or the breaches of duty set out at paragraphs 43 to 45 above. In particular:

(1) The Directors are obliged to manage the Company in accordance with their fiduciary obligations, the terms of the Articles, and the Act.

(2) In the premises, by not giving genuine and regular consideration to the payment of dividends from the Company's profits having decided to adopt the No Dividend Policy in the 2018 Fiscal Year, and by not recommending the payment of dividends to shareholders even when the Company had very significant Retained Profits

from the 2022 Fiscal Year onwards, the Directors have wrongly and persistently acted in breach of their duties set out at paragraph 25 above.

(3) The conduct giving rise to such breaches also amounts to a serious mismanagement of the Company's affairs and/or a lack of probity (as to which, see below) justifying the Petitioner's irretrievable loss of confidence in the Directors.

(4) Furthermore, the Directors have failed adequately to engage with the Petitioners' legitimate requests to explain the No Dividend Policy and the continuing non-payment of dividends to shareholders either in correspondence or by way of public disclosures, as set out at paragraphs 39 to 42 above.

Lack of Probity

48. In the premises, in addition to constituting breaches of fiduciary duty, the Directors' conduct set out at paragraphs 43 to 45 above amounts to a lack of probity on their part in that it involved: (a) an unfair abuse of the Directors' power to recommend dividends under the Articles, and thereby prevent any such dividends being paid by the Company, and (b) a visible departure from standards of fair dealing in all the circumstances set out above, such as to violate the conditions of fair play on which the Company's shareholders are entitled to rely.

Oppression

49. By adopting the No Dividend Policy in the 2018 Fiscal Year and failing to recommend dividends following the Sogou Sale, the Directors have carried on the affairs of the Company oppressively in disregard of the interests of members. In particular:

(1) As set out in paragraphs 43 to 45 above, the Directors have persistently disregarded the members' interests in receiving dividends in such as way as to act in breach of their duties.

(2) The persistent disregard of members' interests amounts to oppressive conduct in circumstances where the Petitioners' only income from their participation in the Company is by way of dividend.

(3) It is oppressive and unfair for the Directors to expect shareholders to sell their shares to the Company at prevailing market prices as part of the 2023 Share Repurchase Programme in circumstances where such market prices are presently undervalued as a result of the adoption of the No Dividend Policy itself.

Nomination of Joint Official Liquidators

50. The Petitioners nominate Margot MacInnis of Grant Thornton Specialist Services (Cayman) Limited, 3rd Floor Century Yard, Cricket Square, Grand Cayman KY1-1102, Cayman Islands and Nigel Trayers of Grant Thornton Recovery & Reorganisation Limited, 11th Floor Lee Garden Two, 28 Yun Ping Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong (respectively, "**Ms MacInnis**" and "**Mr Trayers**") for appointment as joint official liquidators of the Company. Ms MacInnis and Mr Trayers have confirmed that after making due enquiries they are not aware of any conflicts of interests that would prevent them from accepting the appointment as joint official liquidators.

YOUR PETITIONERS THEREFORE HUMBLY PRAY THAT:

(1) The Company be wound up in accordance with section 92(e) of the Act.

(2) Ms MacInnis and Mr Trayers be appointed as joint official liquidators of the Company (the "**Joint Official Liquidators**").

(3) The Joint Official Liquidators shall not be required to give security for their appointment.

(4) No disposition of the Company's property by or with the authority of the Joint Official Liquidators in carrying out their duties and functions and the exercise of their powers under the order appointing them shall be voided by virtue of section 99 of the Act.

(5) No suit, action or other proceeding be proceeded with or commenced against the Company except with leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

(6) Alternatively, pursuant to ss. 95(3)(a) and (d) of the Act, the Company be ordered to buy-out the Petitioners' shares in the Company at a fair value determined by the Court, taking into account the Petitioners' loss of the chance to receive reasonable dividends from the Company out of the Retained Profits due to the Board's failure to give proper consideration to and recommend the same.

(7) Further or in the alternative, such directions as to the conduct of the Company as the Court shall in all the circumstances of the case deem necessary to ensure the proper conduct of the Company's management and affairs.

(8) The Petitioner's costs of and incidental to this Petition be paid from the assets of the Company.

(9) Such other further or other relief be granted as the Court deems appropriate.

(10) The Joint Official Liquidators shall be at liberty to apply generally.

Dated this 21st day of July 2026

Filed this 21st day of July 2026

Campbells LLP

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CAMPBELLS LLP
Attorneys for the Petitioners

NOTE: This petition is intended to be served on the Company at Maples Corporate Services Limited, P.O. Box 309, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

This Petition was presented by Campbells whose address for service is Floor 4, Willow House, Cricket Square PO Box 884, Grand Cayman KY1-9010, Cayman Islands.

NOTICE OF HEARING

TAKE NOTICE THAT the hearing of this petition will take place at the Law Courts, George Town, Grand Cayman on at am/pm.

Any correspondence or communication with the Court relating to the hearing of this petition should be addressed to the Registrar of the Financial Services Division of the Grand Court at PO Box 495, Grand Cayman, KY1-1106, telephone 345 949 4296.