

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 7 to

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

GREENPRO CAPITAL CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

98-1146821
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**B-7-5, Northpoint Office,
Mid Valley City, No.1 Medan Syed Putra Utara,
59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

**Lee Chong Kuang
Chief Executive Officer
Greenpro Capital Corp.
B-7-5, Northpoint Office,
Mid Valley City, No.1 Medan Syed Putra Utara,
59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
±60 3 2201-3192**
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With copies to:
**Benjamin Tan, Esq.
1185 Avenue of the Americas, 31st Floor,
New York, New York 10036
(212) 930-9700**

APPROXIMATE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROPOSED SALE TO THE PUBLIC: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered ⁽¹⁾	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price ⁽²⁾	Amount of Registration Fee ⁽³⁾
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share				\$ 2,182
Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share				
Warrants				
Units ⁽⁴⁾				
Total	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>\$ 20,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,182</u>

(1) There are being registered under this registration statement such indeterminate number of shares of common stock and preferred stock; such indeterminate number of warrants to purchase common stock, preferred stock, and/or units; and such indeterminate number of units as may be sold by the registrant from time to time, which together shall have an aggregate initial offering price not to exceed \$20,000,000. Any securities registered hereunder may be sold separately or as units with other securities registered hereunder. Includes consideration to be received by the registrant, if applicable, for registered securities that are issuable upon exercise, conversion or exchange of other registered securities. In addition, pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), the shares being registered hereunder include such indeterminate number of shares of common stock and preferred stock as may be issuable with respect to the shares being registered hereunder as a result of stock splits, stock dividends, or similar transactions.

(2) The proposed maximum offering price per unit will be determined from time to time by the registrant in connection with, and at the time of, the issuance of the securities and is not specified as to each class of security pursuant to General Instruction II.D. of Form S-3 under the Securities Act.

(3) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act based on the proposed maximum aggregate offering price of all securities listed.

(4) Each unit will represent an interest in two or more other securities, which may or may not be separable from one another.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities under this prospectus until the registration statement of which it is a part and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JANUARY 27, 2022

\$20,000,000



**Common Stock
Preferred Stock
Warrants
Units**

We may offer and sell, from time to time in one or more offerings, any combination of common stock, preferred stock, warrants, or units having an aggregate initial offering price not exceeding \$20,000,000. The preferred stock, warrants, and units may be convertible or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock or preferred stock or other securities of ours and have not been approved for listing on any market or exchange, and we have not made any application for such listing.

Each time we sell a particular class or series of securities, we will provide specific terms of the securities offered in a supplement to this prospectus. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information in this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, as well as the documents incorporated by reference or deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus, carefully before you invest in any securities.

This prospectus may not be used to offer or sell our securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement relating to the offered securities.

Our common stock is presently listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "GRNQ". On __, 2022, the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$[]. Each prospectus supplement will indicate if the securities offered thereby will be listed on any securities exchange.

As of [], 2022, the aggregate market value of our outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$[], which was calculated in accordance with General Instruction I.B.6 of Form S-3, based on 23,423,354 shares of outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates, at a price per share of \$ __, computed by reference to the price at which our common stock was last sold on __, 2022.

Pursuant to General Instruction I.B.6 of Form S-3, in no event will we sell the securities described in this prospectus in a public primary offering with a value exceeding more than one-third of the aggregate market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates in any twelve-month period, so long as the aggregate market value of our outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates remains below \$75.0 million. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not offered or sold any common stock pursuant to General Instruction I.B.6 to Form S-3 during the 12-calendar month period that ends on and includes the date hereof.

These securities may be sold directly by us, through dealers or agents designated from time to time, to or through underwriters or dealers or through a combination of these methods on a continuous or delayed basis. See "Plan of Distribution" in this prospectus. We may also describe the plan of distribution for any particular offering of our securities in a prospectus supplement. If any agents, underwriters or dealers are involved in the sale of any securities in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered, we will disclose their names and the nature of our arrangements with them in a prospectus supplement. The net proceeds we expect to receive from any such sale will also be included in a prospectus supplement.

Neither us nor any of our subsidiaries is required to obtain permission from the government of the People's Republic of China to list our shares on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

Recently, the Chinese government announced that it would step up supervision of Chinese firms listed offshore. Under the new measures, China will improve regulation of cross-border data flows and security, crack down on illegal activity in the securities market and punish fraudulent securities issuance, market manipulation and insider trading, China will also check sources of funding for securities investment and control leverage ratios. The Cyberspace Administration of China ("CAC") has also opened a cybersecurity probe into several U.S.-listed tech giants focusing on anti-monopoly, financial technology regulation and more recently, with the passage of the Data Security Law, how companies collect, store, process and transfer data. If we are subject to such a probe or if we are required to comply with stepped-up supervisory requirements, valuable time from our management and money may be expended in complying and/or responding to the probe and requirements, thus diverting valuable resources and attention away from our operations. This may, in turn, negatively impact our operations.

The Company is headquartered in Malaysia with some operations in Hong Kong and China. The Company is NOT a Chinese operating company but a Malaysian holding company with operations conducted by its subsidiaries based in China and that this structure involves unique risks to investors. Please refer to "Risk Factors - Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China" beginning on page 9.

The Company does not use variable interest entities in its corporate structure. It provides cross-border business solutions such as tax planning, trust and wealth management, cross border listing advisory services, transaction services, record management services, and accounting outsourcing services. One of its venture capital business segments focuses on rental activities of commercial properties and the sale of investment properties. None of the aforesaid business activities appears to be within the targeted areas of concern by the Chinese government. However, because of the Company's subsidiaries in Hong Kong and mainland China and its operations there and given the Chinese government's significant oversight and discretion over the conduct of our business operations there, there is always a risk that the Chinese government may, in the future, seek to affect operations of any company with any level of operations in China, including its ability to offer securities to investors, list its securities on a U.S. or other foreign exchange, conduct its business or accept foreign investment. If any or all of the foregoing were to occur, it could, in turn, result in a material change in the Company's operations and/or the value of its common stock and/or significantly limit or completely hinder its ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless.

During the normal courses of our business, cash is transferred between our companies via wire transfer to and from bank accounts to pay certain business expenses. Cash is maintained by the Company in its bank account and only transferred to its subsidiaries when necessary to strengthen our business capabilities, pay for new office development and marketing expenditure. In addition, cash may be used by the Company to meet corporate expenses such as a financial reporting covering audit fees, SEC counsel's fees, Nasdaq listing fees, IR/PR expenses, marketing expenses, advertising and promotional expenses, corporate support staffing expenses, etc.

As of the current date, the Company has not distributed any cash dividends or made any cash distributions. Instead it has made share distributions of companies it has incubated, namely DSwiss, Inc. and SeaTech Ventures Corp.

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCA Act, was enacted on December 18, 2020. The HFCA Act states if the SEC determines that a company has filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, the SEC shall prohibit such shares from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over the counter trading market in the U.S. On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which, if passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCA Act from three years to two.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted amendments to finalize rules implementing the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCA Act. The rules apply to registrants the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate ("Commission-Identified Issuers"). The final amendments require Commission-Identified Issuers to submit documentation to the SEC establishing that, if true, it is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in the public accounting firm's foreign jurisdiction. The amendments also require that a Commission-Identified Issuer that is a "foreign issuer," as defined in Exchange Act Rule 3b-4, provide certain additional disclosures in its annual report for itself and any of its consolidated foreign operating entities. Further, the release provides notice regarding the procedures the SEC has established to identify issuers and to impose trading prohibitions on the securities of certain Commission-Identified Issuers, as required by the HFCA Act. The SEC will identify Commission-Identified Issuers for fiscal years beginning after December 18, 2020. A Commission-Identified Issuer will be required to comply with the submission and disclosure requirements in the annual report for each year in which it was identified. If a registrant is identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer based on its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the registrant will be required to comply with the submission or disclosure requirements in its annual report filing covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The final amendments are effective on January 10, 2022. The SEC will begin to identify and list Commission-Identified Issuers on its website shortly after registrants begin filing their annual reports for 2021.

On December 16, 2021, PCAOB announced the PCAOB HFCA Act determinations (the "PCAOB determinations") relating to the PCAOB's inability to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China of the PRC or Hong Kong, a Special Administrative Region and dependency of the PRC, because of a position taken by one or more authorities in the PRC or Hong Kong.

Our current auditor, JP Centurion & Partners PLT ("Centurion"), and previous auditors, JLKZ CPA LLP ("JLKZ") and Weinberg & Company, P.A. ("Weinberg") are auditors of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and registered with the PCAOB and are subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess their compliance with the applicable professional standards. We are not aware of any reasons to believe or conclude that any of them would not permit an inspection by PCAOB or that any of them may not be subject to such inspection. Further, we have been informed that Centurion, JLKZ and Weinberg are not subject to the determinations announced by the PCAOB on December 16, 2021. However, if any of them is determined by the SEC as not being subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, we may have to incur substantial time and costs in appointing an auditor that complies with such requirements to re-audit our financial statements for the relevant years and there is no guarantee that we would be able to do so timely and on commercially reasonable terms. In such an event, our shares will be de-listed and not be able to trade on a national securities exchange or in the over the counter trading market in the U.S.

Investing in our securities involves various risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 9 of this prospectus and in the applicable prospectus supplement, and in the risks discussed in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in the applicable prospectus supplement, as they may be amended, updated or modified periodically in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should carefully read and consider these risk factors before you invest in our securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus is dated _____, 2022

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a shelf registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings from time to time having an aggregate initial offering price of \$20,000,000. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we offer securities, we will provide you with a prospectus supplement that describes the specific amounts, prices and terms of the securities we offer. The prospectus supplement also may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read carefully both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described below under the caption “Where You Can Find More Information.”

This prospectus does not contain all the information provided in the registration statement we filed with the SEC. You should read both this prospectus, including the section titled “Risk Factors,” and the accompanying prospectus supplement, together with the additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information.”

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or a prospectus supplement. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. This prospectus is not an offer to sell securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement, as well as information we have previously filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference, is accurate as of the date on the front of those documents only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

OUR BUSINESS

Except where the context otherwise requires, the terms, “we,” “us,” “our” or “the Company,” refer to the Greenpro Capital Corp., a Nevada corporation headquartered in Malaysia. Insofar as the Company’s subsidiaries are concerned, they shall, as applicable, be referred herein either collectively grouped by their countries of incorporation or their respective legal names. For example, the Company’s three subsidiaries in China may be referred to as “Greenpro Management Consultancy (Shenzhen) Limited (China)”, “Shenzhen Falcon Financial Consulting Limited (China)”, and “Greenpro Synergy Network (Shenzhen) Limited” or as “our China subsidiaries” or “our PRC subsidiaries”.

Overview

We currently operate and provide a wide range of business solution services to small and medium-size businesses located in South-East Asia and East Asia, with an initial focus on Hong Kong, China (through our various Hong Kong and China subsidiaries) and Malaysia (through our Malaysian subsidiaries), and subsequently in Thailand and Taiwan. Our comprehensive range of services includes cross-border business solutions, record management services, and accounting outsourcing services. Our cross-border business services include, among other services, tax planning, trust and wealth management, cross border listing advisory services and transaction services. As part of the cross-border business solutions, we have developed a package solution of services that can reduce business costs and enhance revenues.

We also operate a venture capital business through Greenpro Venture Capital Limited, an Anguilla corporation. Our venture capital business is focused on (1) establishing a business incubator for start-up and high growth companies to support such companies during critical growth periods, which includes education and support services, and (2) searching for investment opportunities in selected start-up and high growth companies, which we expect can generate significant returns to the Company. We expect to target companies located in Asia including Hong Kong, Malaysia, China, Thailand and Singapore. We anticipate our venture capital business will also engage in the purchase or lease of commercial properties in the same Asian region.

We believe that we have all the proper permissions, approvals, licenses or permits in order to conduct our various businesses as presently conducted. More particularly, set forth below in tabular format are all the permissions, approvals, licenses or permits of our Hong Kong and PRC subsidiaries for the conduct of their various business:

Name of subsidiary	Certificate of Incorporation	Business Registration	Trust or Company Service Provider Licence	Insurance Brokers Licence
1 Greenpro Holding Limited	HK	HK	N/A	N/A
2 Greenpro Resources (HK) Limited	HK	HK	N/A	N/A
3 Greenpro New Finance Academy Limited	HK	HK	N/A	N/A
4 Falcon Corporate Services Limited	HK	HK	HK	N/A
5 Falcon Accounting & Secretaries Limited	HK	HK	HK	N/A
6 Greenpro Family Office Limited	HK	HK	N/A	N/A
7 Forward Win International Limited	HK	HK	N/A	N/A
8 Asia UBS Global Limited	HK	HK	HK	N/A
9 Greenpro Sparkle Insurance Brokers Limited	HK	HK	N/A	HK
10 Greenpro Management Consultancy (Shenzhen) Limited	PRC	PRC	N/A	N/A
11 Shenzhen Falcon Financial Consulting Limited	PRC	PRC	N/A	N/A
12 Greenpro Synergy Network (Shenzhen) Limited	PRC	PRC	N/A	N/A

Neither we nor any of our Hong Kong and PRC subsidiaries are covered by permissions requirements from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”), Cyberspace Administration of China (“CAC”) or any other governmental agency to operate our business and to offer the securities being registered to foreign investors.

If we have inadvertently concluded that such permissions, approvals, licenses or permits have been acquired or are not required, or (ii) applicable laws, regulations, or interpretations change and we are required to obtain such permissions, approvals, licenses or permits in the future, then we may have to expend time and costs to procure them. In we are unable to do so on commercially reasonable terms or in a timely manner, it could cause significant disruption to our business operations and severely damage our reputation, which would in turn have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and value of our common stock. We may also be compelled to restructure our corporate structure or operations and if we are unsuccessful, we may be unable to direct the activities of our subsidiaries, and consequently be unable to consolidate the financial results of our affected subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP and/or significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors. Further, the relevant government authority would have broad discretion to take action in dealing with such violations or failures, including:

- revoking the business licenses and/or operating licenses of such entities;
- imposing fines on us;
- confiscating any of our income that they deem to be obtained through illegal operations;
- discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operations;
- placing restrictions on our right to collect revenues;
- shutting down our servers or blocking our app/websites;
- requiring us to restructure our ownership structure or operations;
- restricting or prohibiting our use of the proceeds from this offering or other of our financing activities to finance the business and operations of our subsidiaries; or
- taking other regulatory or enforcement actions that could be harmful to our business.

Please refer to “RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China - *Our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of laws and other obligations regarding cybersecurity and data protection, and any failure to comply with applicable laws and obligations could have a material and adverse effect on their business, financial condition and results of operations*” and “RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China - *Failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our business in China could subject us to fines and penalties and could also cause us to lose customers or otherwise harm our business.*”

During the normal courses of our business, cash is transferred between our companies via wire transfer to and from bank accounts to pay certain business expenses. Cash is maintained by the Company in its bank account and only transferred to its subsidiaries when necessary to strengthen our business capabilities, pay for new office development and marketing expenditure. In addition, cash may be used by the Company to meet corporate expenses such a financial reporting covering audit fees, SEC counsel’s fees, Nasdaq listing fees, IR/PR expenses, marketing expenses, advertising and promotional expenses, corporate support staffing expenses, etc.

Set forth below in tabular format are details of each cash transfer from subsidiaries to the Company or from the Company to its subsidiaries during the period from January 1, 2019 through November 19, 2021. Each cash transfer was made via bank transfers and all involved bank accounts are in Hong Kong. There are neither foreign exchange controls nor tax consequences on any transfers, dividends, or distributions in Hong Kong.

Greenpro Capital Corp. (GRNQ)

Intercompany cash movement between bank accounts (in US\$)

For the period from January 1 to November 19, 2021

Ref. of bank	Location of bank **	Company Name	Company Code	Cash inflows (outflows)																				Total US\$	
				1 HK	2 HK	3 HK	4 HK	5 HK	6 HK	7 HK	8 HK	9 HK	10 HK	11 HK	12 HK	13 HK	14 HK	15 MY	16 MY	17 MY	18 CH	19 CH	20 CH		
				GRNQ	GRL(BVI)	GFCL	GHL	GR(HK) L	GNFA	FASL	GFO	Sparkle	GVCL	FWIL	FCSL	AUB	AUH	GRSB	GGCSB	GCVSB	GMCSZ	SZFFC	GSNSZ		
1	HK	Greenpro Capital Corp.	GRNQ		(1,500,000)		1,522,415						505,000			13,240									540,655
2	HK	Greenpro Resources Limited	GRL (BVI)	1,500,000			13	1,670,769			513		(24,838)												3,146,457
3	HK	Greenpro Financial Consulting Limited	GFCL				21			3,150			67,308		(884)	151,393									220,987
4	HK	Greenpro Holding Limited	GHL	(1,522,415)	(13)	(21)		487	513	(34,712)	(6)	(3,397)	(76)	(4,015)	(30,542)	(16,394)					(25,385)				(1,635,974)
5	HK	Greenpro Resources (HK) Limited	GR(HK) L		(1,670,769)		(487)											560,513			942,308				(168,436)
6	HK	Greenpro Synergy Network Ltd	GNFA				(513)																		(513)
7	HK	Falcon Accounting & Secretaries Limited	FASL			(3,150)	34,712						(3,590)												27,972
8	HK	Greenpro Family Office Ltd	GFO		(513)		6																		(506)
9	HK	Greenpro Sparkle Insurance Brokers Limited	Sparkle				3,397																		3,397
10	HK	Greenpro Venture Capital Limited	GVCL	(505,000)	24,838	(67,308)	76			3,590															(543,804)
11	HK	Greenpro Forward Win International Limited	FWIL				4,015																		4,015
12	HK	Falcon Corporate Services Limited	FCSL			884	30,542															171,722			203,147
13	HK	Asia UBS Global Ltd (Belize)	AUB	(13,240)		(151,393)	16,394										(8,782)	183,854	132,974						159,806
14	HK	Greenpro Asia UBS Global Ltd (HK)	AUH														8,782								8,782
15	MY	Greenpro Resources SDN. BHD	GRSB					(560,513)								(183,854)			5,968						(738,399)
16	MY	Greenpro Global Capital SDN BHD	GGCSB													(132,974)		(5,968)							(138,941)
17	MY	Greenpro Capital Village SDN BHD	GCVSB																						-
18	CH	Greenpro Management Consultancy (Shenzhen) Limited	GMCSZ				25,385	(942,308)																	(916,923)
19	CH	Shenzhen Falcon Financial Consulting Limited	SZFFC											(171,722)											(171,722)
20	CH	Greenpro Synergy Network (Shenzhen) Ltd	GSNSZ																						-
Total US\$				(540,655)	(3,146,457)	(220,987)	1,635,974	168,436	513	(27,972)	506	(3,397)	543,804	(4,015)	(203,147)	(159,806)	(8,782)	738,399	138,941	-	916,923	171,722	-	-	-

Greenpro Capital Corp. (GRNQ)

Summary of cash flows (rounded to the nearest \$1000)

For the period from January 1, 2019 to November 19, 2021

Cash flows	2019	Fund usage	2020	Fund usage	2021.01.01-11.19	Fund usage	Total
	US\$		US\$		US\$		US\$
HK to CH	174,000	Consulting fee	280,000	Consulting fee	1,114,000	Loan repayment; Consulting fee	1,568,000
HK to MY	294,000	Rental and administrative expenses	372,000	Rental and administrative expenses	877,000	Loan repayment; Rental and administrative expenses	1,543,000
MY to CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MY to HK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CH to HK	13,000	Consulting fee	18,000	Consulting fee	25,000	Consulting fee	56,000
CH to MY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	481,000		670,000		2,016,000		3,167,000

As of the current date, the Company has not received any cash dividends from its subsidiaries.

On March 23, 2020, one of our subsidiaries, Asia UBS Global Limited, which is incorporated in Belize, distributed a cash dividend of \$90,000 to its immediate holding company, Greenpro Resources Limited, which is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI"). There were no tax consequences, as both Belize and the BVI are tax haven countries.

As of the current date, the Company has not distributed any cash dividends or made any cash distribution. Instead it has made share distributions of companies it has incubated

- DSwiss Inc (OTC Pink: DQWS): 11,840,684 shares of common stock of DQWS to the Company's shareholders of record as of September 30, 2020
- Seatech Ventures Corp. (OTC Pink: SEAV): distribution of 7,720,187 shares of common stock of SEAV to the Company's shareholders of record as of September 13, 2021

The following discussion is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the ownership our shares of common stock by a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that acquires the shares and holds the shares as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. This discussion is based upon existing U.S. federal tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. There can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This discussion, moreover, does not address the U.S. federal estate, gift, Medicare, and alternative minimum tax considerations, or any state, local and non-U.S. tax considerations, relating to the ownership of the shares of common stock. The following summary does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual circumstances or to persons in special tax situations such as:

- banks and other financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- pension plans;
- cooperatives;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- broker-dealers;
- traders that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;
- certain former U.S. citizens or long-term residents;
- tax-exempt entities (including private foundations);
- holders who acquire their shares of common stock pursuant to any employee share option or otherwise as compensation;
- investors that will hold their shares of common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;
- persons holding ordinary shares of common stock in connection with a trade or business conducted outside the United States;
- persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value); or
- partnerships or other entities taxable as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons holding the ordinary shares or ordinary shares through such entities,

all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those discussed below.

Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the application of U.S. federal taxation to its particular circumstances, and the state, local, non-U.S. and other tax considerations of the ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares or ordinary shares.

Any cash distributions paid on the shares of common stock out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, will generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of shares of common stock. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of U.S. federal income tax principles, any distribution we pay will generally be treated as a "dividend" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received on the shares of common stock will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from U.S. corporations.

Individuals and other non-corporate U.S. Holders will be subject to tax at the lower capital gain tax rate applicable to "qualified dividend income"; provided that certain conditions are satisfied, including that (1) the shares of common stock on which the dividends are paid are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or, in the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC tax law, we are eligible for the benefit of the United States-PRC income tax treaty (the "Treaty"), (2) we are neither a PFIC nor treated as such with respect to a U.S. Holder (as discussed below) for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid and the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period and other requirements are met. Non-corporate U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower rate for dividends paid with respect to the ordinary shares or ordinary shares.

In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law we may be eligible for the benefits of the Treaty. If we are eligible for such benefits, dividends we pay on our shares of common stock, regardless of whether such shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, would be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation described in the preceding paragraph, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met and that we are neither a PFIC nor treated as such with respect to a U.S. Holder for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid and the preceding taxable year.

For U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, dividends paid on the shares of common stock will be treated as income from foreign sources and generally will constitute passive category income. In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, a U.S. Holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on the shares of common. Depending on the U.S. Holder's particular facts and circumstances and subject to a number of complex conditions and limitations, PRC withholding taxes on dividends that are non-refundable under the Treaty may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld may instead claim a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholding, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. Holder" is a beneficial owner of shares of common stock, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created in or organized under the law of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and which has one or more U.S. persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person under the Code.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding shares of our common stock and their partners are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding an investment in the ordinary shares or ordinary shares.

PRC Foreign Exchange

Our PRC subsidiaries generate primarily all of their revenue in Renminbi, which is not freely convertible into other currencies.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval of the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE"), by complying with certain procedural requirements. Specifically, under the existing exchange restrictions, without prior approval of SAFE, cash generated from the operations of our PRC subsidiaries in China may be used to pay dividends to us. However, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, we need to obtain SAFE approval to use cash generated from the operations of our PRC subsidiaries to pay off their respective debt in a currency other than Renminbi owed to entities outside China, or to make other capital expenditure payments outside China in a currency other than Renminbi.

In light of the flood of capital outflows of China in 2016 due to the weakening Renminbi, the PRC government has imposed more restrictive foreign exchange policies and stepped up scrutiny of major outbound capital movement including overseas direct investment. More restrictions and substantial vetting process are put in place by SAFE to regulate cross-border transactions falling under the capital account. The PRC government may at its discretion further restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of our shares of common stock.

In addition, the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or EIT, and its implementation rules provide that a withholding tax rate of up to 10% will be applicable to dividends payable by Chinese companies to non-PRC-resident enterprises unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-PRC resident enterprises are incorporated."

Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCA Act, was enacted on December 18, 2020. The HFCA Act states if the SEC determines that a company has filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, the SEC shall prohibit such shares from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over the counter trading market in the U.S. On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which, if passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCA Act from three years to two.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted amendments to finalize rules implementing the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCA Act. The rules apply to registrants the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate ("Commission-Identified Issuers"). The final amendments require Commission-Identified Issuers to submit documentation to the SEC establishing that, if true, it is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in the public accounting firm's foreign jurisdiction. The amendments also require that a Commission-Identified Issuer that is a "foreign issuer," as defined in Exchange Act Rule 3b-4, provide certain additional disclosures in its annual report for itself and any of its consolidated foreign operating entities. Further, the release provides notice regarding the procedures the SEC has established to identify issuers and to impose trading prohibitions on the securities of certain Commission-Identified Issuers, as required by the HFCA Act. The SEC will identify Commission-Identified Issuers for fiscal years beginning after December 18, 2020. A Commission-Identified Issuer will be required to comply with the submission and disclosure requirements in the annual report for each year in which it was identified. If a registrant is identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer based on its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the registrant will be required to comply with the submission or disclosure requirements in its annual report filing covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Our current auditor, JP Centurion & Partners PLT ("Centurion"), and previous auditors, JLKZ CPA LLP ("JLKZ") and Weinberg & Company, P.A. ("Weinberg") are auditors of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and registered with the PCAOB and are subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess their compliance with the applicable professional standards. We are not aware of any reasons to believe or conclude that any of them would not permit an inspection by PCAOB or that any of them may not be subject to such inspection. Further, we have been informed that Centurion, JLKZ and Weinberg are not subject to the determinations announced by the PCAOB on December 16, 2021. However, if any of them is determined by the SEC as not being subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, we may have to incur substantial time and costs in appointing an auditor that complies with such requirements to re-audit our financial statements for the relevant years and there is no guarantee that we would be able to do so timely and on commercially reasonable terms. In such an event, our shares will be de-listed and not be able to trade on a national securities exchange or in the over the counter trading market in the U.S. Please refer to "RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China - *Our shares may be delisted under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act ("HFCCA") if the PCAOB is unable to inspect our auditors for three consecutive years beginning in 2021. If the bill passed by the U.S. Senate on June 22, 2021 is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, this would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two. The delisting of our shares, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.*", "RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China - *The recent joint statement by the SEC, proposed rule changes submitted by NASDAQ, and an act passed by the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, all call for additional and more stringent criteria to be applied to U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. These developments could add uncertainties to our future offerings, business operations share price and reputation.*" and "RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China - *NASDAQ may apply additional and more stringent criteria for our continued listing.*"

Corporate Information

We were incorporated on July 19, 2013 in the state of Nevada under the name "Greenpro, Inc.". On May 6, 2015, we changed our name to "Greenpro Capital Corp." Our principal executive offices are located at B-7-5, Northpoint Office, Mid Valley City, No.1 Medan Syed Putra Utara, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and our telephone number is +60 3 2201-3192. Our website is at: <http://www.greenprocapital.com>. The information contained on our website is not, and should not be interpreted to be, a part of this prospectus. We have included our website address as a factual reference and do not intend it to be an active link to our website.

Risks Associated with Our Business and this Offering

Our business and our ability to implement our business strategy are subject to numerous risks, as more fully described in the section of this prospectus entitled “Risk Factors.” You should read these risks before you invest in our securities. We may be unable, for many reasons, including those that are beyond our control, to implement our business strategy. In particular, risks associated with our business include:

- We have a limited operating history that you can use to evaluate us, and the likelihood of our success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays frequently encountered by a small developing company.
- We are not currently profitable and may not become profitable.
- We may not be able to continue to operate as a going concern.
- Our operating results may prove unpredictable which could negatively affect our profit.
- If we are unable to gain any significant market acceptance for our service or establish a significant market presence, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenue to continue our business.
- Management’s ability to implement the business strategy may be slower than expected and we may be unable to generate a profit.
- Competitors may enter this sector with superior service which would affect our business adversely.
- Our use of open source and third-party software could impose limitations on our ability to commercialize our services.
- The security of our computer systems may be compromised and harm our business.
- Adverse developments in our existing areas of operation could adversely impact our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.
- Our business is subject to the risks of international operations.
- The Hong Kong economy may be vulnerable to slowdown in Chinese activity and world trade.
- Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected by global health epidemics, including the recent COVID-19 outbreak.
- We face the risk that changes in the policies of the PRC government could have a significant impact upon the business we may be able to conduct in the PRC and the profitability of such business.
- Introduction of new laws or changes to existing laws by the PRC government may adversely affect our business.
- We face the risk that changes in the world economy and political developments in Malaysia may adversely affect our business.
- We may be exposed to liabilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and any determination that we violated the foreign corrupt practices act could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- You may have difficulty enforcing judgments against us.
- Payment of dividends is subject to restrictions under Nevada, Hong Kong, Malaysia and the PRC laws.
- Together, our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Lee Chong Kuang, and our Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Loke Che Chan Gilbert own a large percentage of our outstanding stock and could significantly influence the outcome of our corporate matters.
- Our failure to meet the continued listing requirements of NASDAQ could result in the de-listing of our common stock.
- Future sales of substantial amounts of the shares of common stock by existing shareholders could adversely affect the price of our common stock.
- The market price of our shares is likely to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors such as:
- We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.
- Any actions by the Chinese government to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment and/or operations in China-based issuers could significantly change our operations, limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless.
- Rules and regulations in China can change quickly with little or no advance notice and their interpretation and the implementation involve uncertainty.
- If our public accounting firm does not permit the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) to inspect it within three years pursuant to the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, we may be delisted.
- Changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our future business and operations.
- The PRC government may issue further restrictive measures in the future.
- Interpretation of PRC laws and the implementation of National Security Law in Hong Kong involve uncertainty.
- We may be exposed to liabilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and Chinese anti-corruption law.
- We may be subject to a variety of laws and other obligations regarding cybersecurity and data protection, and any failure to comply with applicable laws and obligations could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- It may be difficult for overseas shareholders and/or regulators to conduct investigation or collect evidence within China.
- Failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our business in China could subject us to fines and penalties and could also cause us to lose customers or otherwise harm our business.
- The recent state government interference into business activities on U.S. listed Chinese companies may negatively impact our existing and future operations in Hong Kong and China. Please refer to “RISK FACTORS - Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China - *The recent state government interference into business activities on U.S. listed Chinese companies may negatively impact our existing and future operations in Hong Kong and China.*”
- The recent joint statement by the SEC, proposed rule changes submitted by NASDAQ, and an act passed by the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, all call for additional and more stringent criteria to be applied to U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. These developments could add uncertainties to our future offerings, business operations share price and reputation.
- NASDAQ may apply additional and more stringent criteria for our continued listing.

Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China

- The recent state government interference into business activities on U.S. listed Chinese companies may negatively impact our existing and future operations in Hong Kong and China.
- Our shares may be delisted under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“HFCAA”) if the PCAOB is unable to inspect our auditors for three consecutive years beginning in 2021. If the bill passed by the U.S. Senate on June 22, 2021 is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, this would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two. The delisting of our shares, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.
- Changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our future business and operations.
- Interpretation of PRC laws and the implementation of National Security Law in Hong Kong involve uncertainty.
- We may be exposed to liabilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and Chinese anti-corruption law.
- The PRC government may issue further restrictive measures in the future.
- Our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of laws and other obligations regarding cybersecurity and data protection, and any failure to comply with applicable laws and obligations could have a material and adverse effect on their business, financial condition and results of operations.
- It may be difficult for overseas shareholders and/or regulators to conduct investigation or collect evidence within China.
- Failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our business in China could subject us to fines and penalties and could also cause us to lose customers or otherwise harm our business.
- The recent joint statement by the SEC, proposed rule changes submitted by NASDAQ, and an act passed by the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, all call for additional and more stringent criteria to be applied to U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. These developments could add uncertainties to our future offerings, business operations share price and reputation.
- NASDAQ may apply additional and more stringent criteria for our continued listing.
- The current tension in international trade, particularly with regard to U.S. and China trade policies, may adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- The Hong Kong legal system embodies uncertainties which could limit the legal protections available to the Company.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Prior to making a decision about investing in our securities, you should carefully consider the specific risk factors discussed below under the title “Risks Related to Doing Business in China”, in the sections entitled “Risk Factors” contained in our annual report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 under the heading “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” and as described or may be described in any subsequent quarterly report on Form 10-Q under the heading “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” as well as in any applicable prospectus supplement and contained or to be contained in our filings with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this prospectus, together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus, or any applicable prospectus supplement. For a description of these reports and documents, and information about where you can find them, see “Where You Can Find More Information” and “Incorporation of Documents by Reference.” If any of the risks or uncertainties described in our SEC filings or any prospectus supplement or any additional risks and uncertainties actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In that case, the trading price of our securities could decline and you might lose all or part of the value of your investment.

Risks Related to Doing Business in Hong Kong and China

The recent state government interference into business activities on U.S. listed Chinese companies may negatively impact our existing and future operations in Hong Kong and China.

Recently, the Chinese government announced that it would step up supervision of Chinese firms listed offshore. Under the new measures, China will improve regulation of cross-border data flows and security, crack down on illegal activity in the securities market and punish fraudulent securities issuance, market manipulation and insider trading. China will also check sources of funding for securities investment and control leverage ratios. The Cyberspace Administration of China (“CAC”) has also opened a cybersecurity probe into several U.S.-listed tech giants focusing on anti-monopoly, financial technology regulation and more recently, with the passage of the Data Security Law, how companies collect, store, process and transfer data. If our Hong Kong and PRC subsidiaries are subject to such a probe or if they are required to comply with stepped-up supervisory requirements, valuable time from management and money may be expended in complying and/or responding to the probe and requirements, thus diverting valuable resources and attention away from our operations. This may, in turn, negatively impact their operations.

The Company is headquartered in Malaysia with operations in Hong Kong and China. The Company is NOT a Chinese operating company but a Malaysian holding company with operations conducted by its subsidiaries based in China and that this structure involves unique risks to investors. It does not use variable interest entities in its corporate structure. It provides cross-border business solutions such as tax planning, trust and wealth management, cross border listing advisory services, transaction services, record management services, and accounting outsourcing services. One of its venture capital business segments focuses on rental activities of commercial properties and the sale of investment properties. None of the aforesaid business activities appears to be within the current targeted areas of concern by the Chinese government. The Company plans to continue to explore future potential business opportunities in the Asia region, in particular South East Asia. Nonetheless, it intends to keep Hong Kong and China as part of its operating structure going forward and this would potentially subject it to political and economic influence from China to the extent of such operations.

Because of the Company’s subsidiaries in Hong Kong and mainland China and its operations there and given the Chinese government’s significant oversight and discretion over the conduct of our Hong Kong and PRC subsidiaries’ business operations there, there is always a risk that the Chinese government may, in the future, seek to affect operations of any company with any level of operations in China including its ability to offer securities to investors, list its securities on a U.S. or other foreign exchange, conduct its business or accept foreign investment. In light of China’s recent extension of authority not only in China but into Hong Kong, there are risks and uncertainties which it cannot foresee for the time being, and rules and regulations in China can change quickly with little or no advance notice. The Chinese government may intervene or influence the Company’s current and future operations in Hong Kong and China at any time, or may exert more control over offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in issuers like ourselves.

If any or all of the foregoing were to occur, this could lead to a material change in our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries’ operations and/or the value of the Company common stock and/or significantly limit or completely hinder its ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless.

Our shares may be delisted under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“HFCAA”) if the PCAOB is unable to inspect our auditors for three consecutive years beginning in 2021. If the bill passed by the U.S. Senate on June 22, 2021 is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, this would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two. The delisting of our shares, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCAA, was enacted on December 18, 2020. The HFCAA states if the SEC determines that a company has filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, the SEC shall prohibit such shares from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over the counter trading market in the U.S.

On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which, if passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two.

The lack of access to the PCAOB inspection in China prevents the PCAOB from fully evaluating audits and quality control procedures of the auditors based in China. As a result, the investors may be deprived of the benefits of such PCAOB inspections. The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of these accounting firms’ audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of China that are subject to the PCAOB inspections, which could cause existing and potential investors in our stock to lose confidence in our audit procedures and reported financial information and the quality of our financial statements.

On March 24, 2021, the SEC adopted interim final rules relating to the implementation of certain disclosure and documentation requirements of the HFCAA. A company will be required to comply with these rules if the SEC identifies it as having a “non-inspection” year under a process to be subsequently established by the SEC. The SEC began to assess how to implement other requirements of the HFCAA, including the listing and trading prohibition requirements described above.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted amendments to finalize rules implementing the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCAA. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report on its determinations that the Board is unable to inspect or investigate completely PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and in Hong Kong because of positions taken by PRC authorities in those jurisdictions. The Board made these determinations pursuant to PCAOB Rule 6100, which provides a framework for how the PCAOB fulfils its responsibilities under the HFCAA.

The rules apply to registrants the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate (“Commission-Identified Issuers”). The final amendments require Commission-Identified Issuers to submit documentation to the SEC establishing that, if true, it is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in the public accounting firm’s foreign jurisdiction. The amendments also require that a Commission-Identified Issuer that is a “foreign issuer,” as defined in Exchange Act Rule 3b-4, provide certain additional disclosures in its annual report for itself and any of its consolidated foreign operating entities. Further, the release provides notice regarding the procedures the SEC has established to identify issuers and to impose trading prohibitions on the securities of certain Commission-Identified Issuers, as required by the HFCAA.

The SEC will identify Commission-Identified Issuers for fiscal years beginning after December 18, 2020. A Commission-Identified Issuer will be required to comply with the submission and disclosure requirements in the annual report for each year in which it was identified. If a registrant is identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer based on its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the registrant will be required to comply with the submission or disclosure requirements in its annual report filing covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Our current auditor, JP Centurion & Partners PLT (“Centurion”) is headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Our previous auditors, JLKZ CPA LLP (“JLKZ”) and Weinberg & Company, P.A. (“Weinberg”) are both headquartered in the United States of America and are the independent registered public accounting firms that issued the audit reports included in this proxy statement, and as auditors of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and firms registered with the PCAOB, are subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess their compliance with the applicable professional standards. We are not aware of any reasons to believe or conclude that Centurion, JLKZ or Weinberg would not permit an inspection by PCAOB or that either one may not be subject to such inspection. Centurion, JLKZ and Weinberg are outside the jurisdiction of Hong Kong and China and have assured us that if requested, they shall cooperate and deliver work papers of our Chinese subsidiaries to the PCAOB for inspection. We cannot assure you that the jurisdiction in which our current auditor is located would not implement rules forbidding our auditor to be subject to PCAOB inspection. If such rules were to be implemented, we may have to incur substantial costs and time to appoint a new auditor to re-audit our financials. This could cause the market price of our shares to be materially and adversely affected, and our securities could be delisted or prohibited from being traded on the national securities exchange if we fail to do so timely or on commercially reasonable times.

However, given the recent developments, we cannot assure you whether NASDAQ or regulatory authorities would apply additional and more stringent criteria to us after considering the effectiveness of our auditor’s audit procedures and quality control procedures, adequacy of personnel and training, or sufficiency of resources, geographic reach or experience as it relates to the audit of our financial statements.

The SEC may propose additional rules or guidance that could impact us if our auditor is not subject to PCAOB inspection. For example, on August 6, 2020, the President’s Working Group on Financial Markets, or the PWG, issued the Report on Protecting United States Investors from Significant Risks from Chinese Companies to the then President of the United States. This report recommended the SEC implement five recommendations to address companies from jurisdictions that do not provide the PCAOB with sufficient access to fulfil its statutory mandate. Some of the concepts of these recommendations were implemented with the enactment of the HFCA Act. However, some of the recommendations were more stringent than the HFCA Act. For example, if a company’s auditor was not subject to PCAOB inspection, the report recommended that the transition period before a company would be delisted would end on January 1, 2022.

The SEC had announced that the SEC staff was preparing a consolidated proposal for the rules regarding the implementation of the HFCA Act and to address the recommendations in the PWG report. The implications of possible additional regulation in addition to the requirements of the HFCA Act and what was recently adopted on December 2, 2021 are uncertain. Such uncertainty could cause the market price of our shares to be materially and adversely affected, and our securities could be delisted or prohibited from being traded on the national securities exchange earlier than would be required by the HFCA Act. If our shares are unable to be listed on another securities exchange by then, such a delisting would substantially impair your ability to sell or purchase our shares when you wish to do so, and the risk and uncertainty associated with a potential delisting would have a negative impact on the price of our shares.

Changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our future business and operations.

Our business direction going forward is focused in the Asia region which, accordingly, could place our future business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects be influenced to a certain degree by political, economic and social conditions in China generally. The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Although the Chinese government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets, and the establishment of improved corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the government. In addition, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies.

The Chinese government also exercises significant control over China’s economic growth through allocating resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth over the past decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Any adverse changes in economic conditions in China, in the policies of the Chinese government or in the laws and regulations in China could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China. Such developments could adversely affect our future business and operating results, lead to reduction in demand for our services and adversely affect our competitive position. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations. In addition, in the past the Chinese government has implemented certain measures, including interest rate adjustment, to control the pace of economic growth. These measures may cause decreased economic activity in China, which may adversely affect our future business and operating results.

Interpretation of PRC laws and the implementation of National Security Law in Hong Kong involve uncertainty.

The PRC’s legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions can only be used as a reference. Since 1979, the PRC’s 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’s laws and regulations involves a degree of uncertainty. Some of these laws may be changed with little advance notice, without immediate publication or may be amended with retroactive effect.

On June 30, 2020, China's top legislature unanimously passed a new National Security Law for Hong Kong that was enacted on the same day. Similar to PRC's laws and regulations, the interpretation of National Security Law involves a degree of uncertainty.

Depending on the government agency or how an application or case is presented to such agency, we may receive less favorable interpretations of laws and regulations than our competitors, particularly if a competitor has long been established in the locality of, and has developed a relationship with such agency. In addition, any litigation may be protracted and result in substantial costs and a diversion of resources and management attention. All of 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.

We may be exposed to liabilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and Chinese anti-corruption law.

In connection with any future offering, we may be subjected to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), and other laws that prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. persons and issuers as defined by the statute for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We may also be subjected to Chinese anti-corruption laws, which strictly prohibit the payment of bribes to government officials. Going forward Hong Kong and China subsidiaries may have operations, agreements with third parties, and make sales in China, which may experience corruption. Our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries' future activities in China may create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of their employees, because sometimes these employees are out of our control. Violations of the FCPA or Chinese anti-corruption laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could negatively affect their business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the government may seek to hold our Company liable for successor liability FCPA violations committed by companies in which we invest or that we acquire.

The PRC government may issue further restrictive measures in the future.

We cannot assure you that the PRC's government will not issue further restrictive measures in the future. The PRC government's restrictive regulations and measures could increase our existing and future operating costs in adapting to these regulations and measures, limit our access to capital resources or even restrict our existing and future business operations, which could further adversely affect our business and prospects.

Our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of laws and other obligations regarding cybersecurity and data protection, and any failure to comply with applicable laws and obligations could have a material and adverse effect on their business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries may be subject relating various risks and costs associated with to the collection, use, sharing, retention, security, and transfer of confidential and private information, such as personal information and other data. This data is wide ranging and relates to our investors, employees, contractors and other counterparties and third parties. The relevant PRC laws apply not only to third-party transactions, but also to transfers of information between us, our subsidiaries and other parties with which we/they have commercial relations.

The PRC regulatory and enforcement regime with regard to privacy and data security is evolving. The PRC Cybersecurity Law which was promulgated on November 7, 2016 and became effective on June 1, 2017 provides that personal information and important data collected and generated by operators of critical information infrastructure in the course of their operations in the PRC should be stored in the PRC, and the law imposes heightened regulation and additional security obligations on operators of critical information infrastructure. According to the Cybersecurity Review Measures promulgated by the Cyberspace Administration of China and certain other PRC regulatory authorities in April 2020, which became effective in June 2020, operators of critical information infrastructure must pass a cybersecurity review when purchasing network products and services which do or may affect national security. If they provide or are deemed to provide such network products and services to critical information infrastructure operators, or they are deemed to be a critical information infrastructure operator, they would be required to follow cybersecurity review procedures. There can be no assurance that they would be able to complete the applicable cybersecurity review procedures in a timely manner, or at all, if they are required to follow such procedures. Any failure or delay in the completion of the cybersecurity review procedures may prevent them from using or providing certain network products and services, and may result in fines of up to ten times the purchase price of such network products and services being imposed upon us, if they are to be deemed a critical information infrastructure operator using network products or services without having completed the required cybersecurity review procedures. The PRC government is increasingly focused on data security, recently launching cybersecurity review against a number of mobile apps operated by several US-listed Chinese companies and prohibiting these apps from registering new users during the review period.

On June 10, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China promulgated the Data Security Law which shall take effect in September 1, 2021. The Data Security Law provides for data security and privacy obligations of entities and individuals carrying out data activities, prohibits entities and individuals in China from providing any foreign judicial or law enforcement authority with any data stored in China without approval from the competent PRC authority, and sets forth the legal liabilities of entities and individuals found to be in violation of their data protection obligations, including rectification order, warning, fines of up to RMB10 million, suspension of relevant business, and revocation of business permits or licenses.

On August 20, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted the Personal Information Security Law, which shall come into force as of November 1, 2021. The Personal Information Protection Law includes the basic rules for personal information processing, the rules for cross-border provision of personal information, the rights of individuals in personal information processing activities, the obligations of personal information processors, and the legal responsibilities for illegal collection, processing, and use of personal information.

In addition, on July 10, 2021, the Cyberspace Administration of China issued the Measures for Cybersecurity Review (Revision Draft for Comments) for public comments, which proposes to authorize the relevant government authorities to conduct cybersecurity review on a range of activities that affect or may affect national security, including listings in foreign countries by companies that possess personal data of more than one million users. The PRC National Security Law covers various types of national security, including technology security and information security.

Our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries do not collect, process or use personal information of entities or individuals other than what is necessary for our business and do not disseminate such information. They do not operate mobile apps and they do not possess information on more than a million entities/individuals. Although we believe they currently are not required to obtain clearance from the Cyberspace Administration of China under the Measures for Cybersecurity Review (Revision Draft for Comments) or the Opinions on Strictly Cracking Down on Illegal Securities Activities, they face uncertainties as to the interpretation or implementation of such regulations or rules, and if required, whether such clearance can be timely obtained, or at all.

Compliance with the PRC Cybersecurity Law, the PRC National Security Law, the Data Security Law, the Personal Information Protection Law, the Cybersecurity Review Measures, as well as additional laws and regulations that PRC regulatory bodies may enact in the future, including data security and personal information protection laws, may result in additional expenses to us and subject us to negative publicity, which could harm our reputation among users and negatively affect the trading price of our shares in the future. There are also uncertainties with respect to how the PRC Cybersecurity Law, the PRC National Security Law and the Data Security Law will be implemented and interpreted in practice. PRC regulators, including the Ministry of Public Security, the MIIT, the SAMR and the Cyberspace Administration of China, have been increasingly focused on regulation in the areas of data security and data protection, including for mobile apps, and are enhancing the protection of privacy and data security by rule-making and enforcement actions at central and local levels. We expect that these areas will receive greater and continued attention and scrutiny from regulators and the public going forward, which could increase our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries' compliance costs and subject them to heightened risks and challenges associated with data security and protection. If our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries are unable to manage these risks, they could become subject to penalties, including fines, suspension of business, prohibition against new user registration (even for a short period of time) and revocation of required licenses, and their reputation and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

It may be difficult for overseas shareholders and/or regulators to conduct investigation or collect evidence within China.

Shareholder claims or regulatory investigation that are common in the United States generally are difficult to pursue as a matter of law or practicality in China. For example, in China, there are significant legal and other obstacles to providing information needed for regulatory investigations or litigation initiated outside China. Although the authorities in China may establish a regulatory cooperation mechanism with the securities regulatory authorities of another country or region to implement cross-border supervision and administration, such cooperation with the securities regulatory authorities in the United States may not be efficient in the absence of mutual and practical cooperation mechanism. Furthermore, according to Article 177 of the PRC Securities Law, or Article 177, which became effective in March 2020, no overseas securities regulator is allowed to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within the territory of the PRC. While detailed interpretation of or implementation rules under Article 177 have yet to be promulgated, the inability for an overseas securities regulator, such as the Department of Justice, the SEC, the PCAOB and other authorities, to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within China may further increase difficulties faced by you in protecting your interests.

Some of our business operations are conducted in Hong Kong and the PRC through our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries. In the event that the U.S. regulators carry out investigation on us and there is a need to conduct investigation or collect evidence within the territory of the PRC, the U.S. regulators may not be able to carry out such investigation or evidence collection directly in the PRC under the PRC laws. The U.S. regulators may consider cross-border cooperation with securities regulatory authority of the PRC by way of judicial assistance, diplomatic channels or regulatory cooperation mechanism established with the securities regulatory authority of the PRC.

Failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our business in China could subject us to fines and penalties and could also cause us to lose customers or otherwise harm our business.

Our Hong Kong and China subsidiaries' business is subject to regulation by various governmental agencies in China, including agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing compliance with various legal obligations, such as value-added telecommunication laws and regulations, privacy and data protection-related laws and regulations, intellectual property laws, employment and labor laws, workplace safety, environmental laws, consumer protection laws, governmental trade laws, import and export controls, anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, and tax laws and regulations. In certain jurisdictions, these regulatory requirements may be more stringent than in China. These laws and regulations impose added costs on their business. Noncompliance with applicable regulations or requirements could subject them to:

- investigations, enforcement actions, and sanctions;
- mandatory changes to our network and products;
- disgorgement of profits, fines, and damages;
- civil and criminal penalties or injunctions;
- claims for damages by our customers or channel partners;
- termination of contracts;
- loss of intellectual property rights;
- failure to obtain, maintain or renew certain licenses, approvals, permits, registrations or filings
- necessary to conduct our operations; and
- temporary or permanent debarment from sales to public service organizations.

If any governmental sanctions are imposed, or if they do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, their business, results of operations, and financial condition could be adversely affected. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a significant diversion of our management's attention and resources and an increase in professional fees. Enforcement actions and sanctions could materially harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Additionally, companies in the technology industry have recently experienced increased regulatory scrutiny. Any similar reviews by regulatory agencies or legislatures may result in substantial regulatory fines, changes to their business practices, and other penalties, which could negatively affect their business and results of operations.

Changes in social, political, and regulatory conditions or in laws and policies governing a wide range of topics may cause them to change their business practices. Further, their expansion into a variety of new fields also could raise a number of new regulatory issues. These factors could negatively affect their business and results of operations in material ways.

Moreover, they are exposed to the risk of misconduct, errors and failure to functions by their management, employees and parties that they collaborate with, who may from time to time be subject to litigation and regulatory investigations and proceedings or otherwise face potential liability and penalties in relation to noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations, which could harm their reputation and business.

The recent joint statement by the SEC, proposed rule changes submitted by NASDAQ, and an act passed by the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, all call for additional and more stringent criteria to be applied to U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. These developments could add uncertainties to our future offerings, business operations share price and reputation.

U.S. public companies that have substantially all of their operations in China have been the subject of intense scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity by investors, financial commentators and regulatory agencies, such as the SEC. Much of the scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity has centered on financial and accounting irregularities and mistakes, a lack of effective internal controls over financial accounting, inadequate corporate governance policies or a lack of adherence thereto and, in many cases, allegations of fraud.

On December 7, 2018, the SEC and the PCAOB issued a joint statement highlighting continued challenges faced by the U.S. regulators in their oversight of financial statement audits of U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. On April 21, 2020, SEC Chairman Jay Clayton and PCAOB Chairman William D. Duhnke III, along with other senior SEC staff, released a joint statement highlighting the risks associated with investing in companies based in or have substantial operations in emerging markets including China, reiterating past SEC and PCAOB statements on matters including the difficulty associated with inspecting accounting firms and audit work papers in China and higher risks of fraud in emerging markets and the difficulty of bringing and enforcing SEC, Department of Justice and other U.S. regulatory actions, including in instances of fraud, in emerging markets generally.

On May 20, 2020, the U.S. Senate passed the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“HFCAA”) requiring a foreign company to certify it is not owned or controlled by a foreign government if the PCAOB is unable to audit specified reports because the company uses a foreign auditor not subject to PCAOB inspection. If the PCAOB is unable to inspect the company’s auditors for three consecutive years, the issuer’s securities are prohibited to trade on a national exchange. On December 2, 2020, the U.S. House of Representatives approved the HFCAA. On December 18, 2020, the HFCAA Act was signed into law. On June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed a bill which, if passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed into law, would reduce the number of consecutive non-inspection years required for triggering the prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two.

On March 24, 2021, the SEC announced that it had adopted interim final amendments to implement congressionally mandated submission and disclosure requirements of the Act. The interim final amendments will apply to registrants that the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report on Forms 10-K, 20-F, 40-F or N-CSR with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that the PCAOB has determined it is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a position taken by an authority in that jurisdiction. The SEC will implement a process for identifying such a registrant and any such identified registrant will be required to submit documentation to the SEC establishing that it is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in that foreign jurisdiction and will also require disclosure in the registrant’s annual report regarding the audit arrangements of, and governmental influence on, such a registrant.

On May 21, 2021, NASDAQ filed three proposals with the SEC to (i) apply minimum offering size requirement for companies primarily operating in a “Restrictive Market”, (ii) prohibit Restrictive Market companies from directly listing on NASDAQ Capital Market, and only permit them to list on NASDAQ Global Select or NASDAQ Global Market in connection with a direct listing and (iii) apply additional and more stringent criteria to an applicant or listed company based on the qualifications of the company’s auditors.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted amendments to finalize rules implementing the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCAA. The rules apply to registrants the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) is unable to inspect or investigate (“Commission-Identified Issuers”). The final amendments require Commission-Identified Issuers to submit documentation to the SEC establishing that, if true, it is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in the public accounting firm’s foreign jurisdiction. The amendments also require that a Commission-Identified Issuer that is a “foreign issuer,” as defined in Exchange Act Rule 3b-4, provide certain additional disclosures in its annual report for itself and any of its consolidated foreign operating entities. Further, the release provides notice regarding the procedures the SEC has established to identify issuers and to impose trading prohibitions on the securities of certain Commission-Identified Issuers, as required by the HFCAA.

The SEC will identify Commission-Identified Issuers for fiscal years beginning after December 18, 2020. A Commission-Identified Issuer will be required to comply with the submission and disclosure requirements in the annual report for each year in which it was identified. If a registrant is identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer based on its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the registrant will be required to comply with the submission or disclosure requirements in its annual report filing covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

These recent developments could add uncertainties to our offering and we cannot assure you whether NASDAQ or regulatory authorities would apply additional and more stringent criteria to us after considering the effectiveness of our auditor’s audit procedures and quality control procedures, adequacy of personnel and training, or sufficiency of resources, geographic reach or experience as it relates to the audit of our financial statements.

It remains unclear what further actions the SEC, the PCAOB or NASDAQ will take to address these issues and what impact those actions will have on U.S. companies that have significant operations in the PRC and have securities listed on a U.S. stock exchange (including a national securities exchange or over-the-counter stock market). In addition, the March 2021 interim final amendments and any additional actions, proceedings, or new rules resulting from these efforts to increase U.S. regulatory access to audit information could create some uncertainty for investors, the market price of our ordinary shares could be adversely affected, and we could be delisted if we and our auditor are unable to meet the PCAOB inspection requirement or being required to engage a new audit firm, which would require significant expense and management time.

As a result of these scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity, the publicly traded stock of many U.S. listed Chinese companies sharply decreased in value and, in some cases, has become virtually worthless. Many of these companies are now subject to shareholder lawsuits and SEC enforcement actions and are conducting internal and external investigations into the allegations. It is not clear what effect this sector-wide scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity will have on us, our future offerings, business and our share price. If we become the subject of any unfavorable allegations, whether such allegations are proven to be true or untrue, we will have to expend significant resources to investigate such allegations and/or defend our Company. This situation will be costly and time consuming and distract our management from developing our growth. If such allegations are not proven to be groundless, we and our business operations will be severely affected and you could sustain a significant decline in the value of our shares.

NASDAQ may apply additional and more stringent criteria for our continued listing.

NASDAQ Listing Rule 5101 provides NASDAQ with broad discretionary authority over the continued listing of securities in NASDAQ and NASDAQ may use such discretion to deny apply additional or more stringent criteria for the continued listing of particular securities, or suspend or delist particular securities based on any event, condition, or circumstance that exists or occurs that makes continued listing of the securities on NASDAQ inadvisable or unwarranted in the opinion of NASDAQ, even though the securities meet all enumerated criteria for continued listing on NASDAQ. In addition, NASDAQ has used its discretion to deny continued listing or to apply additional and more stringent criteria in the instances, including but not limited to where the company engaged an auditor that has not been subject to an inspection by PCAOB, an auditor that PCAOB cannot inspect, or an auditor that has not demonstrated sufficient resources, geographic reach, or experience to adequately perform the company’s audit. For the aforementioned concerns, we may be subject to the additional and more stringent criteria of NASDAQ for our continued listing.

The current tension in international trade, particularly with regard to U.S. and China trade policies, may adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Although cross-border business may not be an area of our focus, if we plan to expand our business internationally in the future, any unfavorable government policies on international trade, such as capital controls or tariffs, may affect the demand for our services, impact our competitive position, or prevent us from being able to conduct business in certain countries. If any new tariffs, legislation, or regulations are implemented, or if existing trade agreements are renegotiated, such changes could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Recently, there have been heightened tensions in international economic relations, such as the one between the United States and China. The U.S. government has recently imposed, and has recently proposed to impose additional, new, or higher tariffs on certain products imported from China to penalize China for what it characterizes as unfair trade practices. China has responded by imposing, and proposing to impose additional, new, or higher tariffs on certain products imported from the United States. Following mutual retaliatory actions for months, on January 15, 2020, the United States and China entered into the Economic and Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China as a phase one trade deal, effective on February 14, 2020.

Although the direct impact of the current international trade tension, and any escalation of such tension, on the industries in which we operate is uncertain, the negative impact on general, economic, political and social conditions may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Hong Kong legal system embodies uncertainties which could limit the legal protections available to the Company.

Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of the PRC and enjoys a high degree of autonomy under the “one country, two systems” principle. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region’s constitutional document, the Basic Law, ensures that the current political situation will remain in effect for 50 years. Hong Kong has enjoyed the freedom to function in a high degree of autonomy for its affairs, including currencies, immigration and custom, independent judiciary system and parliamentary system. However, we are not in any position to guarantee the implementation of the “one country, two systems” principle and the level of autonomy as currently in place at the moment. Any changes in the state of political environment in Hong Kong may materially and adversely affect our business and operation. Additionally, intellectual property rights and confidentiality protections in Hong Kong may not be as effective as in the United States or other countries. These uncertainties could limit the legal protections available to us, including our ability to enforce our agreements with our clients.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include those that express plans, anticipation, intent, contingency, goals, targets or future development and/or otherwise are not statements of historical fact. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and projections about future events and they are subject to risks and uncertainties known and unknown that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology, such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “estimates,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “may,” “should,” “could” or the negative of such terms or other similar expressions. Accordingly, these statements involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in them. Any forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the factors discussed throughout this prospectus.

You should read this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents that we reference herein and therein and have filed as exhibits to the registration statement, of which this prospectus is part, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus or such prospectus supplement only. Because the risk factors referred to above, as well as the risk factors referred to on page 9 of this prospectus and incorporated herein by reference, could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which factors will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. We qualify all of the information presented in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, and particularly our forward-looking statements, by these cautionary statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Except as otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities offered by this prospectus for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The intended application of proceeds from the sale of any particular offering of securities using this prospectus will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement relating to such offering. The precise amount and timing of the application of these proceeds will depend on our funding requirements and the availability and costs of other funds.

THE SECURITIES WE MAY OFFER

The descriptions of the securities contained in this prospectus, together with the applicable prospectus supplements, summarize all the material terms and provisions of the various types of securities that we may offer. We will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to any securities the particular terms of the securities offered by that prospectus supplement. If we indicate in the applicable prospectus supplement, the terms of the securities may differ from the terms we have summarized below. We will also include in the prospectus supplement information, where applicable, about material United States federal income tax considerations relating to the securities, and the securities exchange, if any, on which the securities will be listed.

We may sell from time to time, in one or more offerings:

- shares of our common stock;
- shares of our preferred stock;
- warrants to purchase any of the securities listed above; and/or
- units consisting of any of the securities listed above.

The terms of any securities we offer will be determined at the time of sale. We may issue securities that are exchangeable for or convertible into common stock or any of the other securities that may be sold under this prospectus. When particular securities are offered, a supplement to this prospectus will be filed with the SEC, which will describe the terms of the offering and sale of the offered securities.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

The following is a summary of all material characteristics of our common stock as set forth in our articles of incorporation and bylaws. The summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our articles of incorporation and bylaws, each as amended, and to the provisions of Chapters 78 and 92A of the Nevada Revised Statutes, as amended ("NRS").

Common Stock

Our authorized capital consists of 600,000,000 shares, of which 500,000,000 shares are designated as shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 100,000,000 shares are designated as shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. Each share of our common stock entitles its holder to one vote per share on all matters to be voted or consented upon by the stockholders. The holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends, in equal amounts per share, when and as declared by our board of directors from legally available sources, subject to any restrictions in our certificate of incorporation or prior rights of the holders of our preferred stock. In the event of our liquidation or dissolution, the holders of our common stock are entitled to share ratably in the assets available for distribution after the payment of all of our debts and other liabilities, subject to the prior rights of the holders of our preferred stock. The holders of our common stock have no subscription, redemption or conversion privileges. Our common stock does not entitle its holders to preemptive rights. All of the outstanding shares of our common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of our common stock are subject to the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock which we may issue in the future.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Transfer Agent and Registrar for our common stock is VStock Transfer, LLC, 18 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, NY 11598.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK

The following is a summary of all material characteristics of our preferred stock as set forth in our articles of incorporation and bylaws. The summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our articles of incorporation and bylaws, each as amended, and to the provisions of Chapter 78 and 92A of the NRS.

Preferred Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, none of which are currently outstanding. Shares of preferred stock may be issued in one or more series, each series to be appropriately designated by a distinguishing letter or title, prior to the issuance of any shares thereof. The voting powers, designations, preferences, limitations, restrictions, relative, participating, options and other rights, and the qualifications, limitations, or restrictions thereof, of the preferred stock shall hereinafter be prescribed by resolution of the board of directors before the issuance of any shares of preferred stock in such series.

Terms of the Preferred Stock That We May Offer and Sell to You

We summarize below some of the provisions that will apply to the preferred stock that we may offer to you unless the applicable prospectus supplement provides otherwise. This summary may not contain all information that is important to you. You should read the prospectus supplement, which will contain additional information and which may update or change some of the information below. Prior to the issuance of any new series of preferred stock, we will further amend our articles of incorporation, as amended, by way of a certificate of designation designating such series and setting forth its terms. We will file the certificate of designation that contains the terms of each new series of preferred stock with the Nevada Secretary of State, and we will file a copy of the certificate of designation with the SEC, each time we designate a new series of preferred stock. Each certificate of designation will establish the number of shares included in a designated series and fix the designation, powers, privileges, preferences and rights of the shares of each series as well as any applicable qualifications, limitations or restrictions. You should refer to our articles of incorporation, as amended, including the applicable certificate of designation relating to such series of preferred stock and all other then-effective certificates of designation, before deciding to buy shares of any series of our preferred stock as described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Our board of directors has the authority, without further action by the stockholders, to issue preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the number of shares, dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights, liquidation preferences, sinking funds, and any other rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions applicable to each such series of preferred stock.

The issuance of any preferred stock could adversely affect the rights of the holders of common stock and, therefore, reduce the value of the common stock. The ability of our board of directors to issue preferred stock could discourage, delay or prevent a takeover or other corporate action.

The terms of any particular series of preferred stock will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to that particular series of preferred stock, including, where applicable:

- the designation, stated value and liquidation preference of such preferred stock;
- the number of shares within the series;
- the offering price;
- the dividend rate or rates (or method of calculation), the date or dates from which dividends shall accrue, and whether such dividends shall be cumulative or noncumulative and, if cumulative, the dates from which dividends shall commence to cumulate;
- any redemption or sinking fund provisions;
- the amount that shares of such series shall be entitled to receive in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up;
- the terms and conditions, if any, on which shares of such series shall be convertible or exchangeable for shares of our stock of any other class or classes, or other series of the same class;
- the voting rights, if any, of shares of such series; the status as to reissuance or sale of shares of such series redeemed, purchased or otherwise reacquired, or surrendered to us on conversion or exchange;
- the conditions and restrictions, if any, on the payment of dividends or on the making of other distributions on, or the purchase, redemption or other acquisition by us or any subsidiary, of the common stock or of any other class of our shares ranking junior to the shares of such series as to dividends or upon liquidation;
- the conditions and restrictions, if any, on the creation of indebtedness by us or by any subsidiary, or on the issuance of any additional stock ranking on a parity with or prior to the shares of such series as to dividends or upon liquidation; and
- any additional dividend, liquidation, redemption, sinking or retirement fund and other rights, preferences, privileges, limitations and restrictions of such preferred stock.

The description of the terms of a particular series of preferred stock in the applicable prospectus supplement will not be complete. You should refer to our articles of incorporation, as amended, including the applicable certificate of designation relating to such series of preferred stock and all other then-effective certificates of designation, for complete information regarding a series of our preferred stock.

The preferred stock will, when issued against payment of the consideration payable therefor, be fully paid and nonassessable.

DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS

The following description, together with the additional information we may include in any applicable prospectus supplements, summarizes the material terms and provisions of the warrants that we may offer under this prospectus and the related warrant agreements and warrant certificates. While the terms summarized below will apply generally to any warrants that we may offer, we will describe the particular terms of any series of warrants in more detail in the applicable prospectus supplement. If we indicate in the prospectus supplement, the terms of any warrants offered under that prospectus supplement may differ from the terms described below. If there are differences between that prospectus supplement and this prospectus, the prospectus supplement will control. Thus, the statements we make in this section may not apply to a particular series of warrants. Specific warrant agreements will contain additional important terms and provisions and will be incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement which includes this prospectus.

General

We may issue warrants for the purchase of common stock and/or preferred stock in one or more series. We may issue warrants independently or together with common stock and/or preferred stock, and the warrants may be attached to or separate from these securities.

We will evidence each series of warrants by warrant certificates that we may issue under a separate agreement. We may enter into the warrant agreement with a warrant agent, which may be a bank. We may also choose to act as our own warrant agent. We will indicate the name and address of any such warrant agent in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of warrants.

We will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement the terms of the series of warrants, including:

- the offering price and aggregate number of warrants offered;
- the currency for which the warrants may be purchased;
- if applicable, the designation and terms of the securities with which the warrants are issued and the number of warrants issued with each such security or each principal amount of such security;
- if applicable, the date on and after which the warrants and the related securities will be separately transferable;
- in the case of warrants to purchase common stock or preferred stock, the number of shares of common stock or preferred stock, as the case may be, purchasable upon the exercise of one warrant and the price at which these shares may be purchased upon such exercise;
- the warrant agreement under which the warrants will be issued;
- the effect of any merger, consolidation, sale or other disposition of our business on the warrant agreement and the warrants;
- anti-dilution provisions of the warrants, if any;
- the terms of any rights to redeem or call the warrants;
- any provisions for changes to or adjustments in the exercise price or number of securities issuable upon exercise of the warrants;
- the dates on which the right to exercise the warrants will commence and expire or, if the warrants are not continuously exercisable during that period, the specific date or dates on which the warrants will be exercisable;
- the manner in which the warrant agreement and warrants may be modified;
- the identities of the warrant agent and any calculation or other agent for the warrants;
- federal income tax consequences of holding or exercising the warrants;
- the terms of the securities issuable upon exercise of the warrants;
- any securities exchange or quotation system on which the warrants or any securities deliverable upon exercise of the warrants may be listed; and
- any other specific terms, preferences, rights or limitations of or restrictions on the warrants.

Before exercising their warrants, holders of warrants will not have any of the rights of holders of the securities purchasable upon such exercise, including in the case of warrants to purchase common stock or preferred stock, the right to receive dividends, if any, or, payments upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up or to exercise voting rights, if any.

Exercise of Warrants

Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase the securities that we specify in the applicable prospectus supplement at the exercise price that we describe in the applicable prospectus supplement. Unless we otherwise specify in the applicable prospectus supplement, holders of the warrants may exercise the warrants at any time up to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the expiration date that we set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, unexercised warrants will become void.

Holders of the warrants may exercise the warrants by delivering the warrant certificate representing the warrants to be exercised together with specified information, and paying the required amount to the warrant agent in immediately available funds, as provided in the applicable prospectus supplement. We will set forth on the reverse side of the warrant certificate, and in the applicable prospectus supplement, the information that the holder of the warrant will be required to deliver to the warrant agent.

Until the warrant is properly exercised, no holder of any warrant will be entitled to any rights of a holder of the securities purchasable upon exercise of the warrant.

Upon receipt of the required payment and the warrant certificate properly completed and duly executed at the corporate trust office of the warrant agent or any other office indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will issue and deliver the securities purchasable upon such exercise. If fewer than all of the warrants represented by the warrant certificate are exercised, then we will issue a new warrant certificate for the remaining amount of warrants. If we so indicate in the applicable prospectus supplement, holders of the warrants may surrender securities as all or part of the exercise price for warrants.

Enforceability of Rights By Holders of Warrants

Any warrant agent will act solely as our agent under the applicable warrant agreement and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust with any holder of any warrant. A single bank or trust company may act as warrant agent for more than one issue of warrants. A warrant agent will have no duty or responsibility in case of any default by us under the applicable warrant agreement or warrant, including any duty or responsibility to initiate any proceedings at law or otherwise, or to make any demand upon us. Any holder of a warrant may, without the consent of the related warrant agent or the holder of any other warrant, enforce by appropriate legal action its right to exercise, and receive the securities purchasable upon exercise of, its warrants in accordance with their terms.

Calculation Agent

Calculations relating to warrants may be made by a calculation agent, an institution that we appoint as our agent for this purpose. The prospectus supplement for a particular warrant will name the institution that we have appointed to act as the calculation agent for that warrant as of the original issue date for that warrant. We may appoint a different institution to serve as calculation agent from time to time after the original issue date without the consent or notification of the holders.

The calculation agent's determination of any amount of money payable or securities deliverable with respect to a warrant will be final and binding in the absence of manifest error.

DESCRIPTION OF UNITS

We may issue units comprised of one or more of the other securities described in this prospectus in any combination. Each unit will be issued so that the holder of the unit is also the holder of each security included in the unit. Thus, the holder of a unit will have the rights and obligations of a holder of each included security. The unit agreement under which a unit is issued may provide that the securities included in the unit may not be held or transferred separately, at any time or at any time before a specified date.

The applicable prospectus supplement will describe:

- the designation and terms of the units and of the securities comprising the units, including whether and under what circumstances those securities may be held or transferred separately;
- any unit agreement under which the units will be issued;
- any provisions for the issuance, payment, settlement, transfer or exchange of the units or of the securities comprising the units; and
- whether the units will be issued in fully registered or global form.

The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any units. The preceding description and any description of units in the applicable prospectus supplement does not purport to be complete and is subject to and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the unit agreement and, if applicable, collateral arrangements and depositary arrangements relating to such units.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the securities being offered pursuant to this prospectus through underwriters or dealers, through agents, or directly to one or more purchasers or through a combination of these methods. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of the offering of the securities, including:

- the name or names of any underwriters, if any, and if required, any dealers or agents;
- the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds we will receive from the sale;
- any underwriting discounts and other items constituting underwriters' compensation;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers; and
- any securities exchange or market on which the securities may be listed.

We may distribute the securities from time to time in one or more transactions at:

- a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;
- market prices prevailing at the time of sale;
- prices related to such prevailing market prices; or
- negotiated prices.

Only underwriters named in the prospectus supplement are underwriters of the securities offered by the prospectus supplement.

If underwriters are used in an offering, we will execute an underwriting agreement with such underwriters and will specify the name of each underwriter and the terms of the transaction (including any underwriting discounts and other terms constituting compensation of the underwriters and any dealers) in a prospectus supplement. The securities may be offered to the public either through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters or directly by one or more investment banking firms or others, as designated. If an underwriting syndicate is used, the managing underwriter(s) will be specified on the cover of the prospectus supplement. If underwriters are used in the sale, the offered securities will be acquired by the underwriters for their own accounts and may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. Any public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time. Unless otherwise set forth in the prospectus supplement, the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the offered securities will be subject to conditions precedent and the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the offered securities if any are purchased.

We may grant to the underwriters options to purchase additional securities to cover over-allotments, if any, at the public offering price, with additional underwriting commissions or discounts, as may be set forth in a related prospectus supplement. The terms of any over-allotment option will be set forth in the prospectus supplement for those securities.

If we use a dealer in the sale of the securities being offered pursuant to this prospectus or any prospectus supplement, we will sell the securities to the dealer, as principal. The dealer may then resell the securities to the public at varying prices to be determined by the dealer at the time of resale. The names of the dealers and the terms of the transaction will be specified in a prospectus supplement.

We may sell the securities directly or through agents we designate from time to time. We will name any agent involved in the offering and sale of securities and we will describe any commissions we will pay the agent in the prospectus supplement. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, any agent will act on a best-efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

We may authorize agents or underwriters to solicit offers by institutional investors to purchase securities from us at the public offering price set forth in the prospectus supplement pursuant to delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery on a specified date in the future. We will describe the conditions to these contracts and the commissions we must pay for solicitation of these contracts in the prospectus supplement.

In connection with the sale of the securities, underwriters, dealers or agents may receive compensation from us or from purchasers of the securities for whom they act as agents in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the securities, and any institutional investors or others that purchase securities directly and then resell the securities, may be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts or commissions received by them from us and any profit on the resale of the securities by them may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

We may provide agents and underwriters with indemnification against particular civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribution with respect to payments that the agents or underwriters may make with respect to such liabilities. Agents and underwriters may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, us in the ordinary course of business.

In addition, we may enter into derivative transactions with third parties (including the writing of options), or sell securities not covered by this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with such a transaction, the third parties may, pursuant to this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, sell securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement. If so, the third party may use securities borrowed from us or others to settle such sales and may use securities received from us to close out any related short positions. We may also loan or pledge securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement to third parties, who may sell the loaned securities or, in an event of default in the case of a pledge, sell the pledged securities pursuant to this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement. The third party in such sale transactions will be an underwriter and will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement or in a post-effective amendment.

To facilitate an offering of a series of securities, persons participating in the offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain, or otherwise affect the market price of the securities. This may include over-allotments or short sales of the securities, which involves the sale by persons participating in the offering of more securities than have been sold to them by us. In those circumstances, such persons would cover such over-allotments or short positions by purchasing in the open market or by exercising the over-allotment option granted to those persons. In addition, those persons may stabilize or maintain the price of the securities by bidding for or purchasing securities in the open market or by imposing penalty bids, whereby selling concessions allowed to underwriters or dealers participating in any such offering may be reclaimed if securities sold by them are repurchased in connection with stabilization transactions. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilize or maintain the market price of the securities at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. We make no representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above, if implemented, may have on the price of our securities.

All securities we may offer, other than common stock, will be new issues of securities with no established trading market. Any agents or underwriters may make a market in these securities, but will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market making at any time without notice. We cannot guarantee the liquidity of the trading markets for any securities. There is currently no market for any of the offered securities, other than our common stock which is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market. We have no current plans for listing of the preferred stock, warrants, units or subscription rights on any securities exchange or quotation system; any such listing with respect to any particular preferred stock, warrants, units or subscription rights will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement or other offering materials, as the case may be. Any underwriters to whom securities are sold by us for public offering and sale may make a market in the securities, but such underwriters will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market making at any time without notice.

In order to comply with the securities laws of some states, if applicable, the securities offered pursuant to this prospectus will be sold in those states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states securities may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and complied with.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of the shares of common stock offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Sichenzia Ross Ference LLP. Sichenzia Ross Ference LLP, New York, New York, will also pass upon certain legal matters relating to the issuance and sale of the securities offered hereby on behalf of Greenpro Capital Corp.

EXPERTS

The consolidated balance sheet of Greenpro Capital Corp. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended have been audited by JLKZ CPA LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is incorporated herein by reference, which report includes explanatory paragraphs about the existence of substantial doubt concerning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Such financial statements have been incorporated herein by reference in reliance on the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The consolidated financial statements of Greenpro Capital Corp. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019, and for the year ended December 31, 2019, have been incorporated herein by reference in reliance on the report of Weinberg & Company, P.A. (which report includes an explanatory paragraph relating to substantial doubt about Greenpro Capital Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern), an independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

This prospectus constitutes a part of a registration statement on Form S-3 filed under the Securities Act. As permitted by the SEC's rules, this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, which form a part of the registration statement, do not contain all the information that is included in the registration statement. You will find additional information about us in the registration statement. Any statements made in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement concerning legal documents are not necessarily complete and you should read the documents that are filed as exhibits to the registration statement or otherwise filed with the SEC for a more complete understanding of the document or matter.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read, without charge, and copy the documents we file at the SEC's public reference rooms in Washington, D.C. at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. You can request copies of these documents by writing to the SEC and paying a fee for the copying cost. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. Our SEC filings are also available to the public at no cost from the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC under the Securities Act. This prospectus is part of the registration statement but the registration statement includes and incorporates by reference additional information and exhibits. The SEC permits us to "incorporate by reference" the information contained in documents we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents rather than by including them in this prospectus. Information that is incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus and you should read it with the same care that you read this prospectus. Information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede the information that is either contained, or incorporated by reference, in this prospectus, and will be considered to be a part of this prospectus from the date those documents are filed. We have filed with the SEC, and incorporate by reference in this prospectus:

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed on March 29, 2021;
- Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2020 filed on April 12, 2021;
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021 filed on May 17, 2021;
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 filed on August 10, 2021;
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 filed on November 10, 2021;
- Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed on February 16, 2021, February 23, 2021, February 26, May 20, July 21, July 23, September 2, September 3, September 7, and October 1 2021 Current Reports on Form 8-K/A, filed on September 3, 2021 (other than any portions thereof deemed furnished and not filed); and
- The description of our common stock contained in our Form 8-A, filed on November 29, 2017.

We also incorporate by reference all additional documents that we file with the SEC under the terms of Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are made after the initial filing date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part until the offering of the particular securities covered by a prospectus supplement or term sheet has been completed. We are not, however, incorporating, in each case, any documents or information that we are deemed to furnish and not file in accordance with SEC rules.

You may request, and we will provide you with, a copy of these filings, at no cost, by contacting us at:

Greenpro Capital Corp.
B-7-5, Northpoint Office,
Mid Valley City, No.1 Medan Syed Putra Utara,
59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Attention: Chief Executive Officer
+60 3 2201-3192

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

ITEM 14. OTHER EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

The expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, are estimated below:

SEC registration fee	\$	2,182
FINRA filing fee		*
NASDAQ listing fee		*
Legal fees and expenses		*
Accounting fees and expenses		*
Transfer agent fees and expenses		*
Printing and engraving expenses		*
Miscellaneous expenses		*
Total	\$	2,182

*Estimated expenses are presently not known and cannot be estimated.

ITEM 15. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 78.7502(1) provides that a corporation may indemnify, pursuant to the provisions of that statute, any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation), by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by the person in connection with the action, suit or proceeding if the person (i) is not liable pursuant to NRS 78.138 or (ii) acted in good faith and in a manner which he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful. NRS 78.7502(2) provides that a corporation may indemnify, pursuant to the provisions of that statute, any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses, including amounts paid in settlement and attorneys' fees actually and reasonably incurred by the person in connection with the defense or settlement of the action or suit if the person (a) is not liable pursuant to NRS 78.138 or (ii) acted in good faith and in a manner which he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation. To the extent that a director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any such action, suit or proceeding, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, the corporation shall indemnify him or her against expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with the defense. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, does not, of itself, create a presumption that the person is liable pursuant to NRS 78.138 or did not act in good faith and in a manner which he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, or that, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, he or she had reasonable cause to believe that the conduct was unlawful. Indemnification made pursuant to NRS 78.7502 may not be made for any claim, issue or matter as to which such a person has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, after exhaustion of all appeals therefrom, to be liable to the corporation or for amounts paid in settlement to the corporation, unless and only to the extent that the court in which the action or suit was brought or other court of competent jurisdiction determines upon application that in view of all the circumstances of the case, the person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses as the court deems proper.

NRS 78.7502(3) provides that any discretionary indemnification pursuant to NRS 78.7502 (unless ordered by a court or advanced pursuant to NRS 78.751(2)), may be made by the corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director, officer, employee or agent is proper in the circumstances. The determination must be made (i) by the stockholders; (ii) by the board of directors by majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding; (iii) if a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding so orders, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion; or (iv) if a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding cannot be obtained, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion. NRS 78.751(2) provides that unless otherwise restricted by the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, or an agreement made by the corporation, the corporation may pay the expenses of officers and directors incurred in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding must be paid by the corporation as they are incurred and in advance of the final disposition of the action, suit or proceeding, upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer to repay the amount if it is ultimately determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that the director or officer is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

ITEM 16. EXHIBITS

a) Exhibits.

- 1.1* Form of Underwriting Agreement.
- 3.1 [Articles of Incorporation, as amended, filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 30, 2020.](#)
- 3.2 [Bylaws, as amended, previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 16, 2016.](#)
- 4.1 [Form of Common Stock Certificate, previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 16, 2016.](#)
- 4.2* Form of Warrant Agreement, including form of Warrant.
- 4.3* Form of Unit Agreement.
- 5.1 [Opinion of Sichenzia Ross Ference, LLP as to the legality of the securities being registered.](#)
- 23.1 [Consent of JJKZ CPA LLP.](#)
- 23.2 [Consent of Weinberg & Company, P.A.](#)
- 23.3 [Consent of Sichenzia Ross Ference LLP \(\(included in Exhibit 5.1\)\).](#)
- 24.1 [Power of Attorney \(contained on the signature pages to the registration statement\).](#)

* To be filed by amendment or as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference, if applicable.

ITEM 17. UNDERTAKINGS.

(a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of this registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in this registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in the volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of the securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in this registration statement or any material change to such information in this registration statement;

provided, however, that the undertakings set forth in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii) and (a)(1)(iii) above do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") that are incorporated by reference in this registration statement or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of this registration statement;

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(4) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act to any purchaser:

(i) If the registrant is relying on Rule 430B;

(A) Each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and

(B) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424 (b)(2), (b)(5), or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii) or (x) for the purpose of providing the information required by Section 10(a) of the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date of the Securities Act prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date; or

(ii) If the registrant is subject to Rule 430C, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statements relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

(5) That, for the purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act to any purchaser in the initial distribution of the securities:

The undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:

- (i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;
- (ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;
- (iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and
- (iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.

(b) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(c) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing of the Registration Statement on Form S-3 and has duly caused this Form S-3 to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in New York, New York, on the 27th day of January, 2022.

GREENPRO CAPITAL CORP.

Date: January 27, 2022

By: /s/ Lee Chong Kuang
Lee Chong Kuang
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: January 27, 2022

By: /s/ Loke Che Chan Gilbert
Loke Che Chan Gilbert
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the undersigned officers and directors of Greenpro Capital Corp., a Nevada corporation, do hereby constitute and appoint Lee Chong Kuang and Loke Che Chan Gilbert and each of them his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with full power and authority to do any and all acts and things and to execute any and all instruments which said attorney and agent, determine may be necessary or advisable or required to enable said corporation to comply with the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any rules or regulations or requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with this Registration Statement. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing power and authority, the powers granted include the power and authority to sign the names of the undersigned officers and directors in the capacities indicated below to this Registration Statement, and to any and all instruments or documents filed as part of or in conjunction with this Registration Statement or amendments or supplements thereof, including post-effective amendments, to this Registration Statement or any registration statement relating to this offering to be effective upon filing pursuant to Rule 462 (b) under the Securities Act of 1933, and each of the undersigned hereby ratifies and confirms that said attorney and agent, shall do or cause to be done by virtue thereof. This Power of Attorney may be signed in several counterparts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the undersigned has executed this Power of Attorney. In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this registration statement was signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates stated:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Lee Chong Kuang</u> Lee Chong Kuang	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Director	January 27, 2022
<u>/s/ Loke Che Chan Gilbert</u> Loke Che Chan Gilbert	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	January 27, 2022
<u>/s/ Chuchottaworn, Srirat</u> Chuchottaworn, Srirat	Director	January 27, 2022
<u>/s/ Louis, Ramesh Ruben</u> Louis, Ramesh Ruben	Director	January 27, 2022
<u>/s/ Glendening, Brent Lewis</u> Glendening, Brent Lewis	Director	January 27, 2022
<u>/s/ Bringuier, Christophe Philippe Roland</u> Bringuier, Christophe Philippe Roland	Director	January 27, 2022



Greenpro Capital Corp.
B-7-5, Northpoint Office,
Mid Valley City, No.1 Medan Syed Putra Utara,
59200 Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

January 27, 2022

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as counsel to Greenpro Capital Corp., a Nevada company (the "Company"), in connection with the registration, pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-3 (the "Registration Statement"), filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act"), relating to the offering and sale from time to time, as set forth in the Registration Statement, the form of prospectus contained therein (the "Prospectus"), and one or more supplements to the Prospectus (each, a "Prospectus Supplement"), by the Company of up to \$20,000,000 aggregate initial offering price of Securities consisting of (i) shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Common Stock"), or (ii) shares of the Company's preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"), or (iii) debt securities ("Debt Securities"), or (iv) warrants ("Warrants") to purchase Common Stock or Preferred Stock, or (v) subscription rights ("Rights") entitling the holders thereof to purchase shares of Common Stock or Preferred Stock, or (vi) units consisting of Common Stock, Preferred Stock, Debt Securities, Rights or Warrants, or any combination thereof, in one or more series (the "Units"). The Common Stock, Preferred Stock, Debt Securities, Warrants, Rights and Units are collectively referred to herein as the "Securities."

We have examined originals or certified copies of such corporate records of the Company and other certificates and documents of officials of the Company, public officials and others as we have deemed appropriate for purposes of this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the legal capacity of each natural person signing any document reviewed by us, the authority of each person signing in a representative capacity (other than the Company) any document reviewed by us, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity to authentic original documents of all copies submitted to us or filed with the Commission as conformed and certified or reproduced copies. As to any facts material to our opinion, we have made no independent investigation of such facts and have relied, to the extent that we deem such reliance proper, upon certificates of public officials and officers or other representatives of the Company.

Based upon the foregoing and subject to the assumptions, exceptions, qualifications and limitations set forth herein, we are of the opinion that:

1. With respect to Securities constituting Common Stock to be sold by the Company, when (i) the Company has taken all necessary action to authorize and approve the issuance of such Common Stock, the terms of the offering thereof and related matters and (ii) such Common Stock has been issued and delivered, with certificates representing such Common Stock having been duly executed, countersigned, registered and delivered or, if uncertificated, valid book-entry notations therefor having been made in the share register of the Company, in accordance with the terms of the applicable definitive purchase, underwriting or similar agreement or, if such Common Stock is issuable upon the exercise of Warrants or Rights, the applicable warrant or rights agreement therefor, against payment (or delivery) of the consideration therefor provided for therein, such Common Stock (including any Common Stock duly issued upon exercise of Warrants or Rights that are exercisable to purchase Common Stock) will have been duly authorized and validly issued and will be fully paid and non-assessable.

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2. With respect to Securities constituting Preferred Stock, when (i) the Company has taken all necessary action to authorize and approve the issuance and terms of the shares of the series of such Preferred Stock, the terms of the offering thereof and related matters, including the adoption of a resolution fixing the number of shares in any series of Preferred Stock and the designation of relative rights, preferences and limitations in any series of Preferred Stock and the filing of a certificate of designation with respect to the series with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada as required by 78.1955 of the Nevada Revised Statutes and (ii) such Preferred Stock has been issued and delivered, with certificates representing such Preferred Stock having been duly executed, countersigned, registered and delivered or, if uncertificated, valid book-entry notations therefor having been made in the share register of the Company, in accordance with the terms of the applicable definitive purchase, underwriting or similar agreement or, if such Preferred Stock is issuable upon the exercise of Warrants or Rights, the applicable warrant or rights agreement therefor, against payment (or delivery) of the consideration therefor provided for therein, such Preferred Stock (including any Preferred Stock duly issued upon exercise of Warrants that are exercisable to purchase Preferred Stock) will have been duly authorized and validly issued and will be fully paid and non-assessable.

3. With respect to Securities constituting Debt Securities to be issued under one or more indentures (each, an "Indenture"), when (i) the terms of the Debt Securities have been established in accordance with the Indenture, (ii) the Indenture has been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, (iii) the Indenture and the applicable supplement thereto, if any, has been duly authorized and validly executed and delivered by the Company and the trustee thereunder and (iv) the Debt Securities have been executed, issued, delivered and authenticated in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the applicable purchase, underwriting or similar agreement against the receipt of requisite consideration therefor provided for therein, the Debt Securities will constitute legal, valid and binding obligations of the Company.

4. With respect to the Warrants, when (i) the Company's board of directors (the "Board") has taken all necessary corporate action to approve the creation of and the issuance and terms of the Warrants, the terms of the offering thereof and related matters; (ii) the warrant agreement or agreements relating to the Warrants have been duly authorized and validly executed and delivered by the Company and the warrant agent appointed by the Company; and (iii) the Warrants or certificates representing the Warrants have been duly executed, countersigned, registered and delivered in accordance with the appropriate warrant agreement or agreements and the applicable definitive purchase, underwriting or similar agreement approved by the Board, upon payment of the consideration therefor provided for therein, the Warrants will be validly issued and will be valid and binding obligations of the Company, enforceable against the Company in accordance with their terms.

5. With respect to Securities constituting Rights, when (i) the Board has taken all necessary corporate actions to approve the creation of and the issuance and terms of the Rights, terms of the offering thereof and related matters; (ii) the agreement or agreements relating to the Securities comprising the Rights have been duly authorized and validly executed and delivered by the Company; (iii) any shares of Common Stock or Preferred Stock that are a component of any Rights are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable and any other Securities that are components of any Rights are valid and binding obligations of the Company, enforceable against the Company in accordance with their respective terms; the Rights will be valid and legally binding obligations of the Company, enforceable against the Company in accordance with their respective terms.

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6. With respect to Securities constituting Units, when (i) the Board has taken all necessary corporate action to approve the creation of and the issuance and terms of the Units, terms of the offering thereof and related matters; (ii) the agreement or agreements relating to the Securities comprising the Units have been duly authorized and validly executed and delivered by the Company; and (iii) the certificates representing the Securities comprising the Units have been duly executed, countersigned, registered and delivered in accordance with the appropriate agreements, the Units will be valid and binding obligations of the Company enforceable against the Company in accordance with their terms.

The opinions and other matters in this letter are qualified in their entirety and subject to the following:

A. With respect to the opinions above, we have assumed that, in the case of each offering and sale of Securities, (i) the Registration Statement, and any amendments thereto (including post-effective amendments), will have become effective under the Act and such effectiveness or qualification shall not have been terminated or rescinded; (ii) a Prospectus Supplement will have been prepared and filed with the Commission describing such Securities; (iii) such Securities will have been issued and sold in compliance with applicable United States federal and state securities Laws (hereinafter defined) and pursuant to and in the manner stated in the Registration Statement and the applicable Prospectus Supplement; (iv) unless such Securities constitute Common Stock or Preferred Stock issuable upon exchange or conversion of Securities constituting Common Stock or Preferred Stock, or Common Stock or Preferred Stock issuable upon exercise of Warrants or Rights, a definitive purchase, underwriting or similar agreement with respect to the issuance and sale of such Securities will have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Company and the other parties thereto; (v) at the time of the issuance of such Securities, (a) the Company will validly exist and be duly qualified and in good standing under the laws of its jurisdiction of incorporation and (b) the Company will have the necessary corporate power and due authorization; (vi) the terms of such Securities and of their issuance and sale will have been established in conformity with and so as not to violate, or result in a default under or breach of, the amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the Company and any applicable law or any agreement or instrument binding upon the Company and so as to comply with any requirement or restriction imposed by any court or governmental or regulatory body having jurisdiction over the Company; (vii) if such Securities constitute Common Stock or Preferred Stock, (a) sufficient shares of Common Stock or Preferred Stock will be authorized for issuance under the amended and restated certificate of incorporation of the Company that have not otherwise been issued or reserved for issuance and (b) the consideration for the issuance and sale of such Common Stock or Preferred Stock established by the Board and provided for in the applicable definitive purchase, underwriting or similar agreement (or, if Common Stock or Preferred Stock is issuable upon exercise of Warrants or Rights, the applicable warrant or rights agreement) will not be less than the par value of such Common Stock or Preferred Stock; (viii) if such Securities constitute Common Stock or Preferred Stock issuable upon exercise of Warrants or Rights, the action with respect to such Warrants or Rights referred to in Paragraphs 4 and 5 above will have been taken; and (ix) if such Securities constitute Warrants or Rights that are exercisable for Securities constituting Common Stock or Preferred Stock, the Company will have then taken all necessary action to authorize and approve the issuance of such Common Stock or Preferred Stock upon exercise of such Warrants or Rights, the terms of such exercise and related matters and to reserve such Common Stock or Preferred Stock for issuance upon such exercise.

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B. This letter is limited to matters governed by the Nevada Private Corporations Chapter of the Nevada Revised Statutes and by the laws of the State of New York ("Laws").

C. This letter is limited to the matters stated herein, and no opinion is implied or may be inferred beyond the matters expressly stated. We assume herein no obligation, and hereby disclaim any obligation, to make any inquiry after the date hereof or to advise you of any future changes in the foregoing or of any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention.

D. The matters expressed in this letter are subject to and qualified and limited by (i) applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent transfer and conveyance, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws affecting creditors' rights and remedies generally, and (ii) general principles of equity, including principles of commercial reasonableness, good faith and fair dealing (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding at law or in equity).

We hereby consent to the filing of this opinion as Exhibit 5.1 to the Registration Statement and to the use of our name under the caption "Validity of the Securities" in the Registration Statement and in the Prospectus and in any supplement thereto. In giving this consent, we do not thereby admit that we are within the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Act or the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Sichenzia Ross FERENCE LLP
Sichenzia Ross FERENCE LLP

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CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Pre-effective Amendment No. 7 to Registration Statement on Form S-3 of our report dated on March 29, 2021, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Greenpro Capital Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 in Annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 29, 2021, and Form 10-K/A filed on April 12, 2021, therein included in its incorporation of documents by reference.

We also consent to the reference to our firm under the caption "Experts" in this Registration Statement.

/s/ JLKZ CPA LLP

Flushing, New York
January 27, 2022

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in this Pre-effective Amendment No. 7 to Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-258441) of Greenpro Capital Corp. of our report dated March 30, 2020, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Greenpro Capital Corp. as of December 31, 2019 and for the year then ended (which report contains an explanatory paragraph describing conditions that raise substantial doubt about the Greenpro Capital Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern) appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Greenpro Capital Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2019. We also consent to the reference to our firm under the heading "Experts" in the Prospectus, which is part of the Registration Statement.

/s/ Weinberg & Company, P.A.
Los Angeles, California
January 27, 2022
