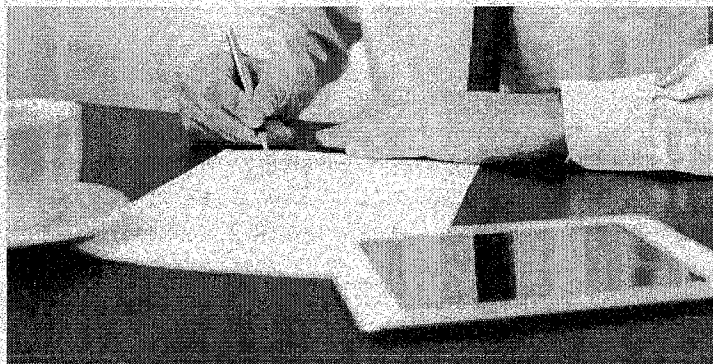


EXHIBIT "F"

Revis-East Legal Service Consultants (Hong Kong) Hong Kong Zhendong Legal Services Consulting Company

Welcome to Revis-East Legal Service Consultants Hong Kong Zhendong Legal Services Consulting Co., Ltd

about us



US law defends the legitimate rights of EB-5 investors

The US EB-5 investment immigration process is complicated. Investors in mainland China face more than 10 years of scheduling, causing their children to overage, leading to the loss of meaning for American immigrants. However, the risk of the project has made the investment unrecoverable. So what rights do these investors have?



Hong Kong Zhendong Legal Services Consulting Co., Ltd. helps investors defend their rights

From 2017, we will help EB-5 investors and US professional lawyers to cooperate to recover investment funds.

In December 2017, Investor Z recovered \$500,000 in investment from the EB-5 project promoted by the Chinese intermediary company "Overseas Immigrants" in just seven days.





Let our expertise lead you to success.

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Once upon a time, very few US companies used EB-5. When the program was created, USCIS limits the number of permanent residency approvals each year. This numerical limit is not a problem, as EB-5 is primarily used to invest in a small group of investors in small-scale businesses. No one dreams of using it to build large projects.

But then there was a financial crisis.

The loan has dried up. The developers started panicking. They are fighting for money. If they want to build a hotel or a mall, they won't be able to get secondary financing. Of course, they can get a senior loan from Bank of America, and perhaps a second-tier loan, but these banks insist on a full-value guarantee of real estate and fixed equipment. But where do the sub-funds they need come from? If the project requires \$500 million, but the value of land and fixtures is only \$300 million, who will provide the remaining \$200 million in risk financing? No American bank wants to borrow this money because it basically has no guarantees because the ranking is very low.

Decommissioning the small EB-5 fund into a large Delaware company with hundreds of Chinese investors has become a solution. These huge EB-5 funds hold hundreds of millions of dollars and are then loaned to developers looking for risk financing. In a shameless interest transaction, the developer himself often sets up and fully controls the EB-5 fund, full of funds from China, and then lends the money to his other company as risky fourth and fifth. Loan loan. In this way, most EB-5 funds are only toys for US developers and their promoters; once funds are entered, Americans will reject Chinese participation or disclosure.

EB-5 funds are sold in China through "intermediaries" (ie, unlicensed brokers) who use luxury sweepstakes and free buffets to promote luxury campaigns and false guarantees of American dreams and profits from Chinese investors. Americans associated with the project usually come to China to promote the project, and marketing is effective (this is why Trump's son-in-law is in trouble). Although the Chinese almost could not read the contents of the document, the Chinese still registered thousands of people. They didn't even know what they signed, they were just told that at the end of the rainbow was a gold rush with profits and citizenship, so they signed everything in front of them, even if they couldn't read English. They trust the American system. They cannot imagine that American law would make them bankrupt without any remedy or citizenship.

Let us compare the EB-5 theory with the reality of EB-5.

In theory, EB-5 works as follows: (1) Chinese investors each invest \$550,000 for projects sponsored by regional centers and temporarily approved by USCIS - usually resorts, hotels, shopping centers or apartments; (2) Investors' funds are divided into "administrative expenses" of US\$50,000 and "investment funds" of US\$500,000, and investors receive Delaware limited partnership rights; (3) Delaware Limited Partnership finally recruits Hundreds of Chinese investors hold hundreds of millions of dollars and call themselves "EB-5 funds"; (4) This huge pool of funds is hosted and then loaned to the development company under the loan agreement, which makes EB-5 The fund becomes the lowest-end lender of the project; (5) After the project is completed, it is expected to generate sufficient returns to repay the loan; (6) After the loan is repaid, the EB-5 fund will refund the interest to the Chinese investor and then dissolve it; In the above circumstances, investors have been working with immigration attorneys of the project. They have now successfully applied for permanent residency to USCIS. The reason for the final approval is that the project has produced enough work. Then the investor becomes a US citizen.

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实际上，参与这个项目的每个美国人都小心翼翼地避免直接告诉中国人，并指出由于中国投资者数量的增加不能被每年的10,000 EB-5签证配额所吸收，我写这篇文章时，我在北京。我刚刚遇到投资者，他们指指天，并告诉我他们的家庭的钱，绿卡和梦想在天空中 - 也就是说，无处可去。他们不知道什感到无路可走，他们找到我们。数百名中国投资者联系了我们的团队，请求帮助他们从困境中解脱出来。他们身后有数千人。他们只想要退钱。他们自觉美国证券交易委员会应该检查这一切。但事实上，他们只针对明显的欺诈案件采取行动。在芝加哥，一个EB-5基金是Potemkin村的发展标志，开发商没贪婪是一种强大的动力。如果开发商获得数亿美元的外国资金，这些外国资金来自无法监控投资的无名和无面的个人，并且开发商知道这些资金十年或更

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