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 EVENSTAR MASTER FUND SPC and
 EVENSTAR SPECIAL SITUATIONS
 LIMITED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re Application of :

EVENSTAR MASTER FUND SPC for and on :
 behalf of

EVENSTAR MASTER SUB-FUND I :
 SEGREGATED PORTFOLIO; and
 EVENSTAR SPECIAL SITUATIONS :
 LIMITED :

For an Order to Take Discovery Pursuant to 28 :
 U.S.C. § 1782 for Use in a Foreign Proceeding :

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Attorneys for Non-Party
 BEST WORK HOLDINGS (NEW YORK)
 LLC

Civ. Action No. 7:20-mc-00418-CS

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE
 ORDER FOR LITIGATION
 INVOLVING HIGHLY
 SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL
 INFORMATION**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this proceeding and the foreign proceeding identified below may be warranted. Accordingly, Applicant Evenstar Master Fund SPC and Evenstar Special Situations Limited (collectively, “Evenstar”) and Subpoena Recipient Best Work Holdings (New York) LLC (“Best Work”) hereby stipulate to and petition

the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. Evenstar and Best Work acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. Evenstar and Best Work further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 11.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 1782 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to This Section 1782 Proceeding but are retained to represent or advise a party to This Section 1782 Proceeding and have appeared or will appear in This Section 1782 Proceeding on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.2 Cayman Islands Litigation: the action before the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands, Financial Services Division, captioned *Evenstar Master Sub-Fund I Segregated Portfolio et al. v. Mo et al.*, Cause No. FSD 278 of 2020 (ASCJ).

2.3 Cayman Islands Litigation Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys (including barristers) who are retained to represent or advise a party to in the Cayman Islands Litigation and have appeared or will appear in the Cayman Islands Litigation on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.4 Challenging Party: a Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.5 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26.

2.6 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.7 Designating Party: a Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”.

2.8 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

2.9 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery requests in this matter.

2.10 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to This Section 1782 Proceeding and/or the Cayman Islands Litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and/or the Cayman Islands Litigation, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor.

2.11 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or non-party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.12 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to This Section 1782 Proceeding. House Counsel does not include 1782 Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.13 Party: each/all of (1) the Applicants in This Section 1782 Proceeding, (2) any entity or person that is the subject of a subpoena in This Section 1782 Proceeding; and (3) any person or entity that is permitted by the Court to intervene in This Section 1782 Proceeding; including in each/all such case, each/all of their officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and 1782 Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.14 Producing Party: a Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in This Section 1782 Proceeding.

2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party in This Section 1782 Proceeding.

2.18 “This Section 1782 Proceeding”: the above-captioned action in this Court.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party.

4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of This Section 1782 Proceeding, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the date of final judgment after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of the Cayman Islands Litigation, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,

Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

A Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings in This Section 1782 Proceeding, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of

testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days from date of the proceeding or receipt of the final deposition transcript to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding in This Section 1782 Proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

Transcripts in This Section 1782 Proceeding containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of

the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity

to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2 within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Disclosure or Discovery Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle This Section 1782 Proceeding or the Cayman Islands Litigation. Furthermore, Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 12 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

(a) In respect of This Section 1782 Proceeding:

1. the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for This Section 1782 Proceeding and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

2. The Receiving Party’s 1782 Outside Counsel of Record as well as employees of said 1782 Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for This Section 1782 Proceeding and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

3. Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party in this Section 1782 Proceeding to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for This Section 1782 Proceeding and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

4. court reporters and their staff, professional trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for This Section 1782 Proceeding and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

5. during their depositions, witnesses in This Section 1782 Proceeding to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by this Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and/or

6. this Court and its personnel;

7. the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information, provided such individual has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by this Court; and

8. any other person with the written consent of the Designating Party.

(b) In respect of the Cayman Islands Litigation:

1. The officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the Cayman Islands Litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

2. The Receiving Party’s Cayman Islands Litigation Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for the Cayman Islands Litigation and who have either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) signed a binding confidentiality agreement,

enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items;

3. Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party in This Section 1782 Proceeding to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the Cayman Islands Litigation and who have either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items;

4. court reporters and their staff, professional trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the Cayman Islands Litigation and who have either: (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items;

5. Cayman Islands Litigation Outside Counsel for parties other than the Receiving Party, to the extent required by applicable orders and/or procedural rules of the court in the Cayman Islands Litigation who have either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) are subject to a binding legal obligation, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, obligating them to keep the information confidential on substantially the same basis as applies, under this Order, to “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items;

6. The court (including any appellate court) and its personnel, in the Cayman litigation;

7. witnesses in the Cayman Islands Litigation (and their counsel) during their testimony (and/or during preparation and completion of any witness statements to be submitted to the Cayman Islands court as their direct testimony) who have either (i) signed

the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or otherwise ordered by the Cayman Islands Court, signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items, provided that such disclosure may only occur for the purpose of obtaining such testimony; and

8. the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information provided such individual has either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or otherwise ordered by the Cayman Islands Court, signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items; and

9. any other person with the written consent of the Designating Party.

7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

(a) In respect of This Section 1782 Proceeding:

1. the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in This Section 1782 Proceeding, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for This Section 1782 Proceeding and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

2. Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for This Section 1782 Proceeding, (2) who have signed the

“Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.5(a), below, have been followed;

3. court reporters and their staff, professional trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for This Section 1782 Proceeding and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

4. during their depositions, witnesses in This Section 1782 Proceeding to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by this Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order;

5. this Court and its personnel;

6. the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information provided such individual has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by this Court; and

7. any other person with the written consent of the Designating Party.

(b) In respect of the Cayman Islands Litigation

1. The Receiving Party’s Cayman Islands Litigation Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for the Cayman Islands Litigation and who have either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information

confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items;

2. Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the Cayman Islands Litigation, (2) who have either: (i) have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.5(a), below, have been followed;

3. court reporters and their staff, professional trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the Cayman Islands Litigation and who have either: (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items;

4. Cayman Islands Litigation Outside Counsel for parties other than the Receiving Party, to the extent required by applicable orders and/or procedural rules of the court in the Cayman Islands Litigation and who have either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or otherwise ordered by the Cayman Islands Court, signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items);

5. The court (including any appellate court) and its personnel, in the Cayman litigation;

6. witnesses in the Cayman Islands Litigation (and their counsel) during their testimony (and/or during preparation and completion of any witness statements to be submitted to the Cayman Islands court as their direct testimony) who have either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or otherwise ordered by the Cayman Islands Court, signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items), provided that such disclosure may only occur for the purpose of obtaining such testimony;

7. the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information, provided such individual has either (i) signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); or (ii) unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or otherwise ordered by the Cayman Islands Court, signed a binding confidentiality agreement, enforceable in the courts of the Cayman Islands, committing to keep the information confidential on substantially the same terms as apply, under this Order, to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items); and

8. any other person with the written consent of the Designating Party.

7.4 In the event that any Party discloses Protected Material to any person or entity referred to in paragraphs 7.2(b)(4)-(6) or 7.3(b)(4)-(6), that Party shall make all reasonable, good faith and best efforts (which may include the filing of applicable motions) to ensure that any Confidential Materials so disclosed is not subject to public disclosure. In the event that public disclosure of Protected Material becomes reasonably likely, Receiving Party shall provide at least 10 days’ written notice of such impending public disclosure to Producing Party before such disclosure is likely to occur. Producing Party may thereafter take appropriate action to protect its confidentiality interests in the Protected Material.

7.5 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Designated House Counsel or Experts.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence, and (2) describes the Designated House Counsel’s current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job duties and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may become involved, in any competitive decision-making.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, or the Cayman Island court, or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(a)(2) or (b)(2) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,¹ and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection

¹ If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

(c) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated House Counsel or Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(d) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the Designated House Counsel or Expert may file a motion as provided in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2 seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to the Designated House Counsel or Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Designated House Counsel or Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Designated House Counsel or Expert.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in litigation other than This Section 1782 Proceeding or the Cayman Islands Litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were

made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

10. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

11.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

11.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

11.3 Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected Material, including the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or elsewhere. The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any

such controlled technical data, and the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

11.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action or the Cayman Islands Litigation any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue.

12. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of the Cayman Islands Litigation, each Receiving Party must return all Discovery or Disclosure Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, “all Discovery or Disclosure Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Discovery or Disclosure Material. Whether the Discovery or Disclosure Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Discovery or Disclosure Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Discovery or Disclosure Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, witness statements, affidavits, attorney work product, other evidence, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Discovery or Disclosure Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Discovery or Disclosure Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: May 18, 2021

/s/ Timothy G. Nelson

Attorneys for Applicant Evenstar

DATED: May 18, 2021

/s/ Steven M. Schatz (with permission)

Attorneys for Subpoena Recipient Best Fang Holdings, LLC

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: May 19, 2021

Judith C. McCarthy

Judge Judith C. McCarthy

United States Magistrate Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____
[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on _____ [date] in the case of *In re Ex Parte Application of Evenstar Master Fund SPC for and on behalf of Evenstar Master Sub-Fund I Segregated Portfolio and Evenstar Special Situations Limited*, Case No. 7:20-mc-00418-CS. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my New York agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

[printed name]

Signature: _____

[signature]