SUMMARY OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

This Appendix contains a summary of the principal provisions of the Draft Articles of Association considered and approved at the first extraordinary general meeting of the Company in 2025, which will take effect from the date of [REDACTED] of H shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The primary purpose of this Appendix is to provide potential investors with an overview of the Articles of Association and does not contain all information that is important to potential investors.

1. General Rules

The Company is a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law and other relevant provisions of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "**China**", excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan Region for the purpose of these Articles of Association).

These Articles of Association shall become a legally binding document regulating the organization and conduct of the Company, the rights and obligations between the Company and its shareholders, and between shareholders, and shall be legally binding on the Company, its shareholders, directors and senior management personnel upon its effective date. According to these Articles of Association, shareholders may sue shareholders, shareholders may sue directors and senior management personnel of the Company, shareholders may sue the Company, and the Company may sue shareholders, directors and senior management personnel.

2. Purpose and Scope of Business

Registered in accordance with the law, the Company's business scope: general projects: solar power generation technical services; energy storage technical services; emerging energy technology research and development; technical services, technology development, technical consultation, technology exchange, technology transfer, technology promotion; software development; solar thermal power generation product sales; solar thermal power generation equipment sales; solar thermal utilization equipment sales; new energy prime mover equipment sales; new energy prime mover equipment manufacturing; intelligent basic manufacturing equipment manufacturing; general equipment manufacturing (excluding special equipment manufacturing); special equipment manufacturing (excluding licensed professional equipment manufacturing); sales of mechanical and electrical equipment; manufacturing of mechanical and electrical equipment; sales of power electronic components; manufacturing of power electronic components; sales of electronic components and electromechanical components and equipment; manufacturing of electronic components and electromechanical components and equipment; import and export of goods; import and export of technology; park management services; leasing services (excluding licensed lease services); non-residential real estate leasing; property management; parking lot services; unit logistics management services; engineering management services (except for projects subject to approval according to law, independently carry out business activities according to law with business license). Permitted projects: electrical installation services; construction engineering construction (projects subject to approval according to law may only be carried out after approval by relevant departments, and specific business projects shall be subject to approval results).

3. Shares

(1) *Share Issuance*

Shares in the Company take the form of shares. The shares are signed by the chairman. If the stock exchange of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] requires the signature of other senior managers of the Company, it shall also be signed by other relevant senior managers. Share certificates shall become effective upon affixing the company seal (or company securities seal) or seal in printed form. The affixing of the Company's seal or Company's securities seal on share certificates shall be authorized by the Board of Directors. The signatures of the chairman of the Board of Directors or other relevant senior managers on the shares may also be in printed form.

Under the conditions of paperless issuance and [REDACTED] of the Company's shares, the separate provisions of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company is [REDACTED] shall apply.

The issuance of shares of the Company shall be conducted on the principles of openness, fairness and impartiality, and each share of the same class shall have equal rights.

Shares of the same class issued at the same time shall be issued on the same terms and at the same price, and subscribers shall pay the same price for each share subscribed for.

The par value of the shares issued by the Company shall be indicated in RMB, and the par value of each share shall be RMB1.

(2) *Increase or Decrease of Shares and Repurchase*

The Company may, in accordance with the requirements of its operation and development and in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, adopt the following methods to increase its capital upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting:

i. Issue shares to unspecified objects;

ii. Issue shares to a specified object;

iii. Issue bonus shares to existing shareholders;

iv. Convert reserve fund into share capital;

v. Other methods stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, China Securities Regulatory Commission and regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED].

The Company may reduce its registered capital. The reduction of registered capital of a company shall be handled in accordance with the Company Law and other relevant provisions as well as the procedures prescribed in these Articles of Association.

The Company shall not acquire shares in the Company. However, one of the following exceptions applies:

i. Reduce the registered capital of the Company;

ii. Merger with other companies holding shares in the Company;

iii. Use shares in employee stock ownership plans or equity incentives;

iv. Shareholders demand the Company to purchase their shares because they object to the resolutions on merger and division of the Company made by the shareholders' meeting;

v. Apply the shares to convert the corporate bonds convertible into shares issued by the Company;

vi. The Company is necessary to safeguard the value of the Company and the interests of shareholders;

vii. Other circumstances permitted by laws, administrative regulations and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED].

(3) *Transfer of Shares*

The shares of the Company may be freely transferred according to law, but shall comply with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory authorities of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED]. The transfer of overseas listed shares [REDACTED] in Hong Kong shall be registered with the local share registrar entrusted by the Company.

The Company shall not accept shares of the Company as the subject of pledge.

Shares issued prior to the [REDACTED] of shares by a company may not be transferred within one year from the date on which the company's shares are [REDACTED] and traded on a stock exchange. Where there are other provisions in laws, administrative regulations or securities regulatory bodies under the State Council and securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED] on the transfer of shares held by shareholders and actual controllers of the Company, such provisions shall prevail.

The directors and senior managers of the Company shall declare to the Company the shares (including preferred shares) of the Company they hold and the changes thereof, and the shares transferred each year during the term of office determined at the time of taking office shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the same class of the Company they hold; the shares of the Company they hold shall not be transferred within one year from the date on which the shares of the Company are [REDACTED] and traded. The aforesaid personnel shall not transfer the shares of the Company held by them within half a year after they leave office. Where the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED] provide otherwise for the transfer of the shares of the Company held by shareholders, such provisions shall prevail.

If the pledge of shares is made within the time limit for transfer as prescribed by laws and administrative regulations, the pledgee may not exercise the pledge within the time limit for transfer. If the relevant provisions of the securities regulatory authority of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] have other provisions on the transfer restrictions of overseas listed shares, such provisions shall prevail.

4. Shareholders and Shareholders' Meetings

(1) *General Provisions for Shareholders*

The Company establishes a register of shareholders, which is sufficient evidence that shareholders hold shares in the Company. Shareholders are entitled to rights and assume obligations according to the class of shares they hold; shareholders holding shares of the same class are entitled to the same rights and assume the same obligations.

The register of shareholders consists of the following parts:

i. The register of shareholders of H shares maintained in Hong Kong by the Company pursuant to the certificates provided by the securities registration and clearing institution of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED], provided that the Company may suspend the registration of shareholders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED]; any shareholder registered in the register of shareholders of H shares or any subject requiring his/her name to be registered in the register of shareholders of H shares may apply to the Company for a replacement certificate for such shares if his/her share certificate is lost; Where an H share holder applies for replacement of his/her share certificate due to loss of the share certificate, the application may be handled in accordance with the laws and regulations of the place where the register of H share holders is deposited, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED], or other relevant provisions;

ii. register of shareholders maintained at the Company's domicile, except as provided for in sub-paragraphs i and iii of this paragraph;

iii. A register of shareholders kept elsewhere as determined by the Board of Directors for the purpose of [REDACTED] the Company's shares.

The shareholders of the Company have the following rights:

i. Receive dividends and other forms of distribution of benefits according to their shares held;

ii. Request to hold, convene, preside over, participate in or appoint a shareholder proxy to participate in the shareholders' meeting according to law, and exercise the corresponding voting rights;

iii. Supervise the operation of the Company and make suggestions or inquiries;

iv. Transfer, gift or pledge their shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] and the provisions of these Articles of Association;

v. Review and copy the articles of association, register of shareholders, minutes of shareholders' meetings, resolutions of board meetings and financial accounting reports of the Company. Shareholders who meet the requirements may review the accounting books and accounting vouchers of the Company;

vi. Upon termination or liquidation of the Company, the shareholders shall participate in the distribution of the remaining assets of the Company according to the shares held by them;

vii. Shareholders who object to the resolution of merger or division of the Company proposed by the shareholders' meeting shall demand the Company to purchase their shares;

viii. Other rights provided for in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] or these Articles of Association.

(2) *Controlling Shareholders and Actual Controllers*

The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the Company shall exercise their rights and perform their obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, China Securities Regulatory Commission and the provisions of the stock exchange where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED], and safeguard the interests of the [REDACTED] company.

(3) *General Provisions for the Shareholders' Meeting*

The shareholders' meeting of the Company consists of all shareholders. The shareholders' meeting is the authority body of the Company and exercises the following powers according to law:

i. Elect and replace directors who are not staff representatives and decide on matters relating to the remuneration of directors;

ii. Consider and approve the report of the Board of Directors;

iii. Consider and approve the profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan of the Company;

iv. Make resolutions on the increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company;

v. Make resolutions on the issue of corporate bonds;

vi. Make resolutions on the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or change of company form;

vii. Amend these Articles of Association;

viii. Make resolutions on the appointment and dismissal of accounting firms undertaking the annual audit business of the Company;

ix. Consider and approve the guarantee matters stipulated in Article 47 of these Articles of Association;

x. Consider and approve the purchase or sale of major assets by the Company within one year exceeding 30% of the audited total assets of the Company for the latest period;

xi. Consider and approve the change of use of raised funds;

xii. Consider and approve equity incentive plans and employee stock ownership plans;

xiii. Consider and approve other matters that shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting according to laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] or these Articles of Association.

The shareholders' meeting may authorize the Board of Directors to make resolutions on the issue of corporate bonds.

The shareholders' meeting may authorize the Board of Directors to decide to issue shares not exceeding 50% of the issued shares within three years. However, the use of non-monetary assets as capital contributions shall be subject to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

If the Board of Directors decides to issue shares in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, resulting in changes in the registered capital or the number of issued shares of the Company, the amendment of such item in the articles of association need not be voted by the shareholders' meeting.

The Company may issue shares and corporate bonds convertible into shares upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting or resolution of the Board of Directors authorized by these Articles of Association and the shareholders' meeting, and shall specifically comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, China Securities Regulatory Commission and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED].

For matters that shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, such matters shall be deliberated by the shareholders' meeting so as to protect the shareholders 'decision-making rights on such matters. For other matters within the scope of authority of the shareholders' meeting, authorization may be given to the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association or upon deliberation and approval of the shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders' meetings are divided into annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. The annual general meeting shall be convened once a year and shall be held within six months after the end of the previous fiscal year. If the Company fails to convene a shareholders' meeting within the prescribed time limit, and the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] require the Company to perform procedures such as disclosure of reasons, the Company shall comply with such requirements.

Under any of the following circumstances, the Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months from the date of occurrence of the facts:

i. The number of directors is less than two-thirds of the number prescribed in the Company Law or these Articles of Association;

ii. the Company's unrecovered losses amount to one-third of its total share capital;

iii. At the request of shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares but including preferred shares with restored voting rights);

iv. When the Board considers it necessary;

v. When proposed by the Audit Committee;

vi. Other circumstances stipulated in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] or these Articles of Association.

(4) ***Convening of Shareholders' Meetings***

The Board of directors shall convene shareholders' meetings within the prescribed time limit.

Independent directors have the right to propose to the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting with the consent of more than half of all independent directors. In response to a proposal by an independent director to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the Board of Directors shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, give written feedback on whether or not to convene an extraordinary general meeting within ten days after receiving the proposal.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after the resolution of the Board of Directors is made; if the Board of Directors does not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall explain the reasons and make a public announcement in accordance with the requirements of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares are [REDACTED].

The Audit Committee shall propose to the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting in writing. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, give written feedback on whether to approve or disapprove the convening of an extraordinary general meeting within ten days after receiving the proposal.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after the resolution of the Board of Directors is made. Any change to the original proposal in the notice shall be approved by the Audit Committee.

If the Board of Directors does not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting, or fails to give feedback within ten days after receiving the proposal, it shall be deemed that the Board of Directors fails to perform its duty of convening the shareholders' meeting, and the Audit Committee may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

Shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares but including preferred shares with restored voting rights) shall submit a request to the Board of Directors for convening an extraordinary general meeting in writing. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, give written feedback on whether or not to agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting within ten days after receiving the request.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after the resolution of the board of directors is made. Any change in the original request in the notice shall obtain the consent of the relevant shareholders.

If the Board of Directors does not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting, or fails to give feedback within ten days after receiving the request, shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares but including preferred shares with restored voting rights, etc.) shall propose to the Audit Committee to convene an extraordinary general meeting, and shall submit a request to the Audit Committee in writing.

If the Audit Committee agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after receiving the request, and the consent of the relevant shareholders shall be obtained for any change in the original request in the notice.

If the Audit Committee fails to issue a notice of shareholders' meeting within the prescribed time limit, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee has failed to convene and preside over the shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the shares of the Company (including preferred shares with restored voting rights) for more than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over the shareholders' meeting on their own.

(5) ***Proposals and Notices of Shareholders' Meeting***

The Company convenes shareholders' meetings, and the Board of Directors, Audit Committee and shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 1% of the Company's shares (excluding treasury shares but including preferred shares with restored voting rights) have the right to put forward proposals to the Company.

Shareholders who individually or in aggregate hold more than 1% of the shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares but including preferred shares with restored voting rights) may put forward temporary proposals and submit them to the convener in writing ten days before the shareholders' meeting is convened. The convener shall, within two days after receiving the proposal, issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting, which shall specify the contents of the temporary proposal and submit the extraordinary proposal to the shareholders' meeting for consideration and approval. However, extraordinary proposals violate laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association, or do not fall within the scope of the shareholders' meeting. If the shareholders' meeting is postponed due to the issuance of supplementary notice of shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED], the convening of the shareholders' meeting shall be postponed in accordance with the provisions of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED].

Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, the convener shall not modify the proposals already listed in the notice of shareholders' meeting or add new proposals after issuing the notice of shareholders' meeting.

The shareholders' meeting shall not vote and make resolutions on proposals that are not specified in the notice of shareholders' meeting or do not conform to the provisions of these Articles of Association.

The convener shall notify each shareholder by way of announcement 21 days before the annual general meeting, and the extraordinary general meeting shall notify each shareholder by way of announcement 14 days before the meeting.

The date of the meeting shall not be included in the calculation of the commencement period.

(6) ***Convening of Shareholders' Meetings***

All shareholders of ordinary shares (including preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored), shareholders holding special voting rights and other shareholders registered on the date of equity registration or their proxies shall be entitled to attend shareholders' meetings and exercise voting rights in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] and these Articles of Association.

A shareholder may attend the shareholders' meeting in person or entrust one or more persons (who may not be a shareholder) to attend and vote on his behalf.

The shareholders' meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the Board. If the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the vice chairman shall preside over the meeting; if the vice chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the meeting shall be presided over by a director jointly elected by a majority of the directors.

The shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee shall be presided over by the convener of the Audit Committee. If the convener of the Audit Committee is unable or fails to perform his duties, a member of the Audit Committee elected by a majority of the members of the Audit Committee shall preside.

Shareholders' meetings convened by shareholders themselves shall be presided over by the convener or his elected representative.

If, at the time of convening a shareholders' meeting, the chairman of the meeting violates the rules of procedure and prevents the shareholders' meeting from continuing, the shareholders' meeting may, with the consent of more than half of the shareholders having voting rights present at the shareholders' meeting, elect one person to act as chairman of the meeting and continue the meeting.

The shareholders' meeting shall have minutes, which shall be kept by the secretary of the Board of Directors. The minutes of the meeting recorded the following:

i. Time, place, agenda and name of convener;

ii. The names of the chairman of the meeting and the directors and senior managers present at the meeting;

iii. The number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting, the total number of shares holding voting rights and their proportion to the total number of shares of the Company;

iv. The consideration of each proposal, the main points of the statements, if any, and the result of the vote;

v. Shareholders 'queries or suggestions and corresponding answers or explanations;

vi. The names of lawyers, tellers and scrutineers;

vii. Other contents specified in these Articles of Association shall be included in the minutes of the meeting.

(7) ***Voting and Resolutions of Shareholders' Meetings***

Resolutions of shareholders' meetings are classified into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

An ordinary resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting shall be adopted by a majority of the voting rights held by the shareholders (including shareholders' proxies) present at the shareholders' meeting.

A special resolution made by the shareholders' meeting shall be adopted by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders (including shareholders' proxies) present at the shareholders' meeting.

The following matters shall be adopted by ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting:

i. Report on the work of the Board of Directors;

ii. Profit distribution plan and loss compensation plan formulated by the Board of Directors;

iii. appointment and removal of members of the Board of Directors and methods of remuneration and payment thereof;

iv. Other matters other than those stipulated by laws and administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED], or these Articles of Association, which shall be adopted by special resolution.

The following matters shall be adopted by special resolution of the shareholders' meeting:

i. Increase or decrease of registered capital of the Company;

ii. Division, spin-off, merger, change of company form, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;

iii. Amendments to these Articles of Association;

iv. The amount of material assets purchased or sold by the Company or guarantees provided to others within one year exceeds 30% of the audited total assets of the Company in the latest period;

v. Equity incentive plans;

vi. Other matters that are stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's shares are [REDACTED] or these Articles of Association, as well as other matters that the shareholders' meeting determines by ordinary resolution to have a significant impact on the Company and require special resolution.

If at any time the shares of the Company are divided into different classes of shares, the Company intends to change or abolish the rights of the class shareholders only after the shareholders of the affected class have passed a special resolution at a meeting of the class shareholders.

5. Director and Board

(1) ***General Requirements for Directors***

The directors of the Company are natural persons, and the directors of the Company include independent directors, non-independent directors and employee representative directors.

An independent director means a director who meets the requirements of Article 126 to Article 128 of these Articles of Association.

Non-independent directors include executive directors and non-executive directors, of which non-executive directors refer to directors who do not hold management positions in the Company.

Directors shall have the qualifications required by laws, administrative regulations, rules and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED]. A director of a company shall not be appointed under any of the following circumstances:

i. Incapacity or limited capacity for civil conduct;

ii. If he has been sentenced to criminal punishment for embezzlement, bribery, embezzlement of property, misappropriation of property or sabotage of the socialist market economic order, or deprived of political rights for committing a crime, and a suspended sentence has been pronounced within five years of the expiration of the sentence, two years have not elapsed since the expiration of the probation period;

iii. Where a director, factory director or manager of a company or enterprise undergoing bankruptcy liquidation is personally responsible for the bankruptcy of the company or enterprise, three years have not elapsed since the date of completion of the bankruptcy liquidation of the company or enterprise;

iv. If he is the legal representative of a company or enterprise whose business license has been revoked or ordered to close down due to violation of law and bears personal responsibility, three years have not elapsed since the date on which the business license of the company or enterprise has been revoked or ordered to close down;

v. The people's court shall list the outstanding debts due and owed by individuals with relatively large amounts as the persons subject to breach of trust and execution;

vi. China Securities Regulatory Commission has taken measures to ban entry into the securities market, but the term has not expired;

vii. The company is publicly recognized by the stock exchange where its shares are [REDACTED] as unfit to serve as a director or senior manager of a [REDACTED] company, and the term has not expired;

viii. Other contents stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's shares are [REDACTED].

Any election or appointment of directors in violation of the provisions of this Article shall be null and void. If any of the circumstances specified in this Article occurs during the term of office of a director, the Company shall dismiss him from his post and suspend him from performing his duties.

(2) ***Board of Directors***

The Company has a board of directors, which is responsible to the shareholders' meeting. The Board consists of nine directors, including four independent directors, four non-independent directors and one employee representative director.

The Company has one chairman and one vice-chairman. The chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors shall be elected by a majority vote of all directors.

The Board exercises the following powers:

i. Convene the shareholders' meeting and report to the shareholders' meeting;

ii. To implement the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting;

iii. Decide on the Company's business plan and investment plan;

iv. To examine and approve the Company's annual financial budget and final accounts;

v. Formulate the profit distribution plan and loss compensation plan of the Company;

vi. Formulate plans for increasing or decreasing registered capital, issuing bonds or other securities and [REDACTED] of the Company;

vii. To formulate plans for material acquisition, purchase of shares of the Company or merger, division, dissolution and change of corporate form;

viii. Decide on external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, mortgage of assets, external guarantee, entrusted financing, related party transactions, external donations, etc. within the scope authorized by the shareholders' meeting;

ix. Decide on the establishment of internal management organs and special committees of the Company;

x. To elect the chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Company;

xi. To decide on the appointment or dismissal of the President, Secretary of the Board of Directors and other senior management personnel of the Company, and to decide on their remuneration and rewards and punishments; to decide on the appointment or dismissal of the Vice President, Financial Officer and other senior management personnel of the Company, and to decide on their remuneration and rewards and punishments according to the nomination of the President;

xii. Formulate the basic management system of the Company;

xiii. To formulate the amendment plan of these Articles of Association;

xiv. Management of information disclosure matters of the Company;

xv. To propose to the shareholders' meeting to hire or replace the accounting firm undertaking the annual audit business of the Company;

xvi. Listen to the work report of the president of the Company and inspect the work of the president;

xvii. Other powers conferred by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED], these Articles of Association or the shareholders' meeting.

Matters beyond the scope of authorization of the shareholders' meeting shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation.

The board of directors may delegate certain matters within its authority to the chairman or president.

(3) ***Independent Directors***

An independent director of a company refers to a director who does not hold any position other than a director, a member of a special committee of the board of directors or a convener of the company, and has no direct or indirect interest relationship with the company and its major shareholders (shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 5% of the total voting shares of the company) or actual controllers, or any other relationship that may affect his independent and objective judgment. The qualifications of independent directors shall meet the requirements of securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are [REDACTED].

The board of directors of the Company shall include at least one-third of independent directors and appoint at least one director of other gender. At least one of the independent directors of the Company is an accounting professional and at least one of them ordinarily resides in Hong Kong.

Independent Directors, as members of the Board of Directors, have the duty of loyalty and diligence to the Company and all shareholders, and prudently perform the following duties:

i. Participate in the decision-making of the board of directors and express clear opinions on the matters discussed;

ii. Supervise potential material conflicts of interest between the Company and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers, directors and senior managers, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders;

iii. Provide professional and objective advice on the Company's business development and promote the decision-making level of the board of directors;

iv. Other duties stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, China Securities Regulatory Commission and these Articles of Association.

(4) ***Special Committees of the Board of Directors***

The Board of Directors of the Company shall establish an Audit Committee to exercise the powers of the Board of Supervisors as stipulated in the Company Law. The members of the Audit Committee are elected by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Board of Directors of the Company shall set up other special committees such as Strategy and ESG, Nomination, Remuneration and Appraisal, etc. to perform their duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board of Directors. The proposals of the special committees shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation and decision. The working rules of the special committees shall be formulated by the board of directors. The members of the special committee are elected by the board of directors of the Company.

6. Administrative Officer

The Company shall have a President, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.

The Company shall have three Vice Presidents, appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.

The President is accountable to the Board of Directors and exercises the following powers:

i. To preside over the production and operation management of the Company, organize the implementation of resolutions of the Board of Directors and report to the Board of Directors;

ii. Organize and implement the Company's annual business plan and investment plan;

iii. Draw up the plan for setting up the internal management organization of the Company;

iv. To formulate the basic management system of the company;

v. Making specific rules of the Company;

vi. To propose to the Board of Directors the appointment or dismissal of the Vice President and the Financial Officer of the Company;

vii. To decide on the appointment or dismissal of management personnel other than those subject to the decision of the Board of Directors;

viii. To decide on transactions other than those to be considered and decided by the Chairman, Board of Directors or shareholders' meeting;

ix. Other powers conferred by these Articles of Association or the Board of Directors.

President attends board meetings.

The Company shall be liable for compensation if senior management personnel cause damage to others while performing their duties; senior management personnel shall also be liable for compensation if intentional or gross negligence exists. Senior managers who violate laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [REDACTED] or the provisions of these Articles of Association when performing their duties of the Company and cause losses to the Company shall be liable for compensation.

The senior management of the Company shall faithfully perform their duties and safeguard the maximum interests of the Company and all shareholders. If senior managers of the Company fail to faithfully perform their duties or violate the obligation of good faith and cause damage to the interests of the Company and public shareholders, they shall be liable for compensation according to law.

7. Financial Accounting System, Profit Distribution and Auditing

(1) *Financial Accounting System*

The Company shall formulate its financial accounting system in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where its shares are [REDACTED] and provisions of relevant state departments.

When distributing after-tax profits for the current year, the Company shall allocate 10% of the profits to its statutory reserve fund. If the accumulated amount of the Company's statutory reserve fund is more than 50% of the Company's registered capital, it may no longer be withdrawn.

If the statutory reserve fund of the Company is insufficient to make up for losses in previous years, the Company shall make up losses with profits of the current year before drawing on the statutory reserve fund in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

After the Company has drawn statutory reserve funds from its after-tax profits, it may draw discretionary reserve funds from its after-tax profits upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The after-tax profits remaining after making up losses and drawing reserve funds of the Company shall be distributed according to the proportion of shares held by shareholders, except for those not distributed according to the proportion of shares held as stipulated in these Articles of Association.

If the shareholders' meeting distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the Company Law, the shareholders shall return the profits distributed in violation of the provisions to the Company; if losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders and the directors and senior managers who are responsible shall be liable for compensation.

The shares of the Company held by the Company do not participate in the distribution of profits.

The Company's provident fund is used to make up for the Company's losses, expand the company's production and operations, or convert it into an increase in the Company's registered capital.

As for the provident fund to make up for losses of the Company, the optional provident fund and the statutory provident fund should be used first and if they still can not make up the losses, the capital reserve can be used in accordance with the provisions.

When the statutory reserve fund is converted into an increase in registered capital, the reserve fund retained shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital of the Company before the conversion.

(2) *Internal Audit*

The Company implements an internal audit system to clarify the responsibilities and authorities of internal audit work, staffing, funding guarantee, application of audit results and accountability, and to conduct internal audit supervision over the Company's financial revenue and expenditure and economic activities.

The internal audit system of the Company and the duties of auditors shall be implemented after approval by the Board of Directors. The head of audit is accountable to and reports to the Board.

(3) *Appointment of Accounting Firms*

The Company employs accounting firms conforming to the provisions of the Securities Law to audit accounting statements, verify net assets and provide other related consulting services for a term of one year, and the employment may be renewed.

The appointment and dismissal of the accounting firm undertaking the annual audit business of the Company shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting, and the board of directors shall not appoint an accounting firm before the shareholders' meeting makes a decision.

The Company guarantees to provide true and complete accounting vouchers, accounting books, financial accounting reports and other accounting materials to the employed accounting firm, and shall not refuse, conceal or falsely report them.

If the accounting firm proposes to resign, it shall explain to the shareholders' meeting whether there is any improper situation in the Company.

The Company shall notify the accounting firm 30 days in advance when it dismisses or no longer re-engages the accounting firm, and allow the accounting firm to state its opinions when the shareholders' meeting of the Company votes on the dismissal of the accounting firm.

8. Notification and Announcement

(1) *Notification*

The Company's notice shall be issued in the following form:

i. Send by hand;

ii. sent by mail, e-mail or fax;

iii. Send by telephone, SMS, WeChat and other instant messaging tools;

iv. by public notice;

v. Other forms provided for in these Articles of Association.

(2) *Announcement*

The Company designated the HKEx website (**www.hkexnews.hk**) as the medium for publishing announcements and other information required to be disclosed.

9. Merger, Division, Capital Increase, Capital Reduction, Dissolution and Liquidation

(1) *Merger, Separation, Capital Increase and Capital Reduction*

The merger of the Company may take the merger or the merger of the new.

A company absorbs other companies for absorption merger, and the absorbed company is dissolved. Merger of two or more companies to establish a new company is a merger of new companies, and the parties to the merger are dissolved.

If the price paid for the merger of the Company does not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Company, the resolution of the shareholders' meeting may not be required, except as otherwise provided in these Articles of Association.

Where the merger of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph does not require a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, it shall require a resolution of the board of directors.

In case of a merger, the parties to the merger shall sign a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date of making the merger resolution, and shall make an announcement in newspapers or the State Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days.

Creditors may, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the public announcement if they have not received the notice, demand that the Company pay off its debts or provide corresponding guarantees.

In the event of a merger of companies, the creditor's rights and liabilities of the parties to the merger shall be inherited by the company surviving after the merger or by the newly established company.

When the Company is divided, its property shall be divided accordingly.

When the Company is divided, a balance sheet and an inventory of assets shall be prepared. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date of making the resolution on division, and shall make an announcement in newspapers or the State Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days.

The debts incurred before the division of the company shall be jointly and severally liable by the company after division. However, unless otherwise agreed upon in a written agreement reached between the Company and its creditors prior to the division on the settlement of debts.

The Company will prepare balance sheets and inventories of assets upon reduction of registered capital.

The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date when the shareholders' meeting makes the resolution to reduce its registered capital, and shall make an announcement in newspapers or the State Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days. Creditors shall have the right to demand that the Company pay off its debts or provide corresponding guarantees within 30 days of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days of the date of the public announcement if no notice has been received.

When the Company reduces its registered capital, it shall reduce its capital contribution or shares in accordance with the proportion of shares held by shareholders, unless otherwise provided by law or these Articles of Association or the shareholders' meeting decides not to reduce its capital contribution or shares in accordance with the proportion of shares held by shareholders.

If the Company still suffers losses after making up losses in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 156 of these Articles of Association, it may reduce its registered capital to make up losses. Where the registered capital is reduced to make up for losses, the Company shall not distribute to shareholders, nor exempt shareholders from their obligation to pay capital contributions or share capital contributions.

Where the registered capital is reduced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 183 of these Articles of Association shall not apply, but it shall be announced in newspapers or in the national enterprise credit information publicity system within 30 days from the date when the shareholders' meeting makes the resolution to reduce the registered capital.

After the Company has reduced its registered capital in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, it shall not distribute profits until the accumulated amount of statutory reserve fund and optional reserve fund reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital.

Where the registered capital is reduced in violation of the Company Law and other relevant provisions, the shareholders shall return the funds they have received, and the shareholders 'contributions reduced or exempted shall be restored to their original state; where losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders and the responsible directors and senior managers shall be liable for compensation.

When the Company issues new shares for the purpose of increasing its registered capital, shareholders shall not enjoy the right of pre-emptive subscription, except as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association or as determined by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

In case of merger or division of the Company and any change in its registered items, the Company shall register the change with the company registration authority according to law; in case of dissolution of the Company, the Company registration shall be cancelled according to law; in case of establishment of a new company, the company registration shall be handled according to law.

Where the Company increases or decreases its registered capital, it shall register the change with the company registration authority according to law.

(2) ***Dissolution and Liquidation***

The Company is dissolved for the following reasons:

i. The expiration of the term of business as stipulated in these Articles of Association or the occurrence of other causes for dissolution as stipulated in these Articles of Association;

ii. Resolution of dissolution of shareholders' meeting;

iii. Dissolution is necessary due to merger or division of the Company;

iv. The business license is revoked, ordered to close down or revoked according to law;

v. If the Company encounters serious difficulties in its operation and management and its continued existence will cause significant losses to the shareholders' interests, which cannot be resolved through other means, shareholders holding more than 10% of the voting rights of the Company may request the People's Court to dissolve the Company.

If the Company has any of the reasons for dissolution specified in the preceding paragraph, it shall publicize the reasons for dissolution through the State Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within ten days.

If the Company falls under the circumstances specified in i and ii of Article 188 of these Articles of Association and has not distributed property to shareholders, it may survive by amending these Articles of Association or by resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Any amendment to these Articles of Association or resolution of the shareholders' meeting pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be adopted by at least two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

If the Company is dissolved due to the provisions of i, ii, iv and v of Article 188 of these Articles of Association, it shall be liquidated. The directors are the liquidation obligors of the Company and shall form a liquidation group to conduct liquidation within 15 days from the date of occurrence of the causes for dissolution.

The liquidation group shall be composed of directors, unless otherwise provided in these Articles of Association or the shareholders' meeting decides to elect another person.

If the liquidation obligor fails to perform its liquidation obligations in time, thereby causing losses to the Company or its creditors, it shall be liable for compensation.

The liquidation group shall exercise the following powers during the liquidation period:

i. liquidate the Company's assets and prepare balance sheets and inventory lists respectively;

ii. notify and announce creditors;

iii. Dealing with the outstanding business of the Company in connection with liquidation;

iv. Payment of taxes owed and taxes arising from liquidation;

v. liquidate claims and debts;

vi. Distribute the remaining assets of the Company after paying off debts;

vii. Representing the Company in civil litigation.

The liquidation group shall notify creditors within ten days from the date of establishment, and make an announcement in newspapers or the national enterprise credit information publicity system within sixty days. Creditors shall declare their claims to the liquidation group within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if they have not received the notice.

When declaring a creditor's right, the creditor shall state the relevant matters concerning the creditor's right and provide evidentiary materials. The liquidation group shall register the creditor's rights.

During the period of filing claims, the liquidation group shall not pay off creditors.

After liquidating the Company's assets and preparing the balance sheet and inventory of assets, the liquidation group shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for confirmation.

The remaining assets of the Company after paying liquidation expenses, employees' wages, social insurance expenses and statutory compensation, paying taxes owed and paying off the Company's debts shall be distributed by the Company according to the proportion of shares held by shareholders.

During the liquidation period, the Company shall survive, but shall not carry out any business activities unrelated to the liquidation. The Company's assets shall not be distributed to shareholders until they have been paid off in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

If, after liquidating the Company's assets and preparing the balance sheet and inventory of assets, the liquidation group finds that the Company's assets are insufficient to pay off its debts, it shall apply to the people's court for bankruptcy liquidation according to law.

After the people's court accepts the bankruptcy application, the liquidation group shall hand over the liquidation affairs to the bankruptcy administrator designated by the people's court.

After the liquidation of the Company is completed, the liquidation group shall prepare a liquidation report, submit it to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for confirmation, and submit it to the company registration authority to apply for cancellation of the company registration.

The members of the liquidation group shall perform their liquidation duties and have the duty of loyalty and diligence.

If a member of the liquidation group neglects to perform his liquidation duties and causes losses to the Company, he/she shall be liable for compensation; if he/she causes losses to creditors due to intentional or gross negligence, he/she shall be liable for compensation.

If the Company is declared bankrupt according to law, bankruptcy liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws concerning enterprise bankruptcy.

10. Modification of the Articles of Association

The Company shall amend its articles of association under any of the following circumstances:

i. After the Company Law or relevant laws and administrative regulations are amended, the matters stipulated in the Articles of Association contravene with the provisions of the amended laws and administrative regulations;

ii. Changes in the Company's circumstances that are inconsistent with the matters recorded in the Articles of Association;

iii. The shareholders' meeting decides to amend the Articles of Association.