SHARES

Issuance of Shares

The shares of the Company shall be in the form of share certificates.

The issuance of the Company's shares shall adhere to the principles of openness, fairness and impartiality. Each share of the same class shall have equal rights.

For shares of the same class issued at the same time, the issuance conditions and prices per share shall be the same; any entity or individual subscribing for shares shall pay the same price for each share.

All the shares issued by the Company are shares with par value, and the par value shall be denominated in Renminbi.

Increase, Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

Increase of Registered Capital

The Company may increase its capital in the following ways:

(i) issuance of shares to unspecified objects;

(ii) issuance of shares to specified objects;

(iii) distribution of bonus shares to existing shareholders;

(iv) conversion of reserve to increase share capital; and

(v) other methods as prescribed by laws and administrative regulations, approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the securities regulatory authorities of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Reduction of Registered Capital

The Company is permitted to decrease its registered capital. When reducing the registered capital, the Company must comply with The Company Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國公司法》), The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (《香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則》) (the "**Listing Rules**"), other pertinent regulations, and the procedures specified in the Articles of Association.

Repurchase of Shares

Subject to compliance with all laws, regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules, and the Articles of Association, the Company may acquire its own shares under the following circumstances:

(i) reducing the Company's registered capital;

(ii) merging with another Company that holds the Company's shares;

(iii) using the shares for an employee shareholding plan or equity incentive;

(iv) when a shareholder, objecting to the Company's resolution on merger or division adopted by the shareholders' meeting, requests the Company to purchase their shares;

(v) using the shares to convert into the convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company;

(vi) as necessary to safeguard the Company's value and the rights and interests of shareholders;

(vii) other circumstances permitted under applicable laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents, the relevant provisions of the securities regulatory authority of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the Listing Rules.

Except for the above-mentioned circumstances, the Company shall not engage in activities of buying or selling its own shares.

If the Company repurchases its own shares for the reasons set out in items (i) and (ii) above, it shall be subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. For the repurchase of the Company's own shares under the circumstances specified in items (iii), (v) and (vi) above, it should be resolved by a board meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the directors.

After the Company repurchases its own shares in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions, in the case of item (i), the repurchased shares shall be cancelled within 10 days from the date of acquisition; in the case of items (ii) and (iv), the repurchased shares shall be transferred or cancelled within 6 months; in the case of items (iii), (v) and (vi), the total number of the Company's own shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued shares of the Company, and shall be transferred or cancelled within three years. Where laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** otherwise provide for the matters related to share repurchases, such provisions shall prevail.

Transfer of Shares

The Company's shares may be transferred in accordance with the law.

Shares issued by the Company before its **[REDACTED]** of shares shall not be transferred within 1 year from the date of **[REDACTED]** of the Company's shares on the stock exchange. The controlling shareholder of the Company shall comply with the restrictions on the disposal of shares by controlling shareholders after a new **[REDACTED]** under the Listing Rules.

Directors and senior management personnel of the Company shall declare to the Company the shares they hold and any changes in such shares. During their term of office, the number of shares transferred each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares they hold in the Company; the shares they hold shall not be transferred within 1 year of the date of **[REDACTED]** of the Company's shares. Within six months after leaving the office, the above-mentioned personnel shall not transfer the shares they hold in the Company.

SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Shareholders

The Company establishes the register of members based on the certificates provided by the securities registration and clearing institution, and the register of members is conclusive evidence of the shareholders' ownership of the Company's shares.

The original register of holders of H-shares is kept in Hong Kong for shareholders' inspection, but the Company may suspend the registration of shareholders in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**.

Shareholders of the Company have the following rights:

(i) to receive dividends and other forms of profit distribution in accordance with the proportion of shares they hold;

(ii) to legally request, convene, chair, attend, or appoint a proxy to attend the general meeting and exercise the corresponding right to vote;

(iii) to supervise the Company's operations, make suggestions, or ask questions;

(iv) to transfer, donate, or pledge the shares they hold in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the Articles of Association;

(v) to review and copy this Articles of Association, the register of members, the records of general meeting, the resolutions of the Board of Directors, and the financial accounting reports. Shareholders may review the Company's accounting books and vouchers;

(vi) to participate in the distribution of the Company's remaining properties in the event of the Company's dissolution or liquidation, in accordance with the proportion of shares they hold;

(vii) to request the Company to purchase their shares in the event that they object to the general meeting resolutions on the Company's merger or division; and

(viii) other rights stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, or the Articles of Association.

Where Shareholders request to inspect or copy relevant Company materials shall comply with the provisions of the Company Law, the Securities Law, and other laws and administrative regulations, and shall submit written documentation to the Company, certifying the types and quantities of shares held. Upon verification of the shareholder's identity, the Company shall furnish the requested information in accordance with the shareholder's requirements.

If the content of the resolution of the Company's shareholders' meeting or the Board meeting violates laws or administrative regulations, the Shareholders have the right to request the people's court to clarify it invalid.

If the convening procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or the Board meeting violate laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or the content of the resolution violates the Articles of Association, the Shareholders have the right to request the people's court to revoke the resolution within 60 days from the date on which the resolution is made, unless there are only minor flaws in the convening procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or the Board meeting resulting in no substantial impact on the resolution.

Where there is a dispute among the Board of Directors, Shareholders and other relevant parties as to the validity of a shareholders' meeting resolution, they should promptly institute legal proceedings before the people's court. Before the people's court makes a judgment or ruling to revoke the resolution, etc., the relevant parties shall implement the shareholders' meeting resolution. The Company, Directors and senior management shall effectively perform their duties to ensure the normal operation of the Company.

If the people's court makes a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the Company shall fulfill its information disclosure obligations in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, fully explain the impact, and actively cooperate with the execution after the judgment or ruling takes effect. If correction of prior matters is involved, it will be handled promptly, and corresponding information disclosure obligations will be fulfilled.

A resolution of the Company's shareholders' meeting or Board meeting is invalid under any of the following circumstances:

(i) the resolution was made without holding a shareholders' meeting or Board meeting;

(ii) the shareholders' meeting or Board meeting did not vote on the resolution matter;

(iii) the number of attendees or the voting rights held by them did not reach the quorum required by the Company Law or the Articles of Association;

(iv) the number of persons or the voting rights held by them agreeing to the resolution matter did not reach the majority required by the Company Law or the Articles of Association.

Shareholders of the Company undertake the following obligations:

(i) to comply with laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules and the Articles of Association;

(ii) to pay the share subscription amount in accordance with the shares they subscribe for and the method of subscription;

(iii) except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations, not to withdraw share capital;

(iv) not to abuse shareholders' rights to prejudice the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the independent status of a legal person or the limited liability of shareholders to prejudice the interests of the Company's creditors; and

(v) other obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules, and the Articles of Association.

If a shareholder of the Company abuses his or her rights and causes loss to the Company or other shareholders, he or she shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law. If a shareholder of the Company abuses the independent status of the corporate entity and the limited liability of shareholders to evade debts and seriously harm the interests of the Company's creditors, he or she shall bear joint and several liability for the Company's debts.

General Provisions on General Meeting

The general meeting of the Company shall be composed of a meeting of all shareholders. The general meeting is the authority of the Company and shall exercise the following powers in accordance with the law:

(i) to elect and replace directors who are not elected by employee representatives, and to determine the remuneration of directors;

(ii) to review and approve the report of the Board of Directors;

(iii) to review and approve the Company's profit distribution plan and loss compensation plan;

(iv) to resolve on the increase or decrease of the Company's registered capital;

(v) to resolve on the issuance of corporate bonds;

(vi) to resolve on the Company's merger, division, dissolution, liquidation, or change of corporate form;

(vii) to amend this Articles of Association;

(viii) to resolve the engagement or dismissal of the accounting firm undertaking the business of audit on the Company;

(ix) to review and approve the guarantee matters stipulated in Article 43 of the Articles of Association;

(x) to review matters concerning the purchase or sale of major assets exceeding 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets within one year;

(xi) to review and approve changes in the use of funds raised;

(xii) to review equity incentive plans and employee share ownership plans;

(xiii) to review the change of the Company's profit distribution policy;

(xiv) to examine other matters which shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting as required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** or the Articles of Association.

The following acts of external guarantee of the Company shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration and approval upon consideration:

(i) any guarantee to be provided after the total amount of external guarantees provided by the Company and the subsidiaries it controls has exceeded 50% of the Company's net assets audited in the latest period;

(ii) any guarantee to be provided after the total amount of external guarantees provided by the Company has exceeded 30% of the Company's total assets audited in the latest period;

(iii) the total amount of external guarantees provided by the Company in favor of others within one year has exceeded 30% of the Company's total assets audited in the latest period;

(iv) any guarantee to be provided in favor of a party whose ratio of liabilities to assets exceeds 70%;

(v) the single guarantee for an amount of more than 10% of the Company's net assets audited in the latest period;

(vi) the guarantee to be provided in favor of Shareholders or actual controllers or the related parties thereof;

(vii) other guarantee matters, subject to the determination of the shareholders' meeting, stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, other normative documents, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the Articles of Association.

The general meeting is divided into the annual general meeting and the extraordinary general meeting. The annual general meeting shall be held once a year and shall be held within 6 months after the end of the previous financial year.

In the event of any of the following circumstances, the Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within 2 months from the date of occurrence thereof:

(i) the number of directors is less than the number stipulated by the Company Law or two-thirds of the number stipulated in the Articles of Association;

(ii) the Company's unrecovered losses reach one-third of the total paid-up capital;

(iii) at the request of shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the Company's shares;

(iv) the Board of Directors deems it necessary;

(v) the Audit Committee proposes to convene it; and

(vi) other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules or the Articles of Association.

Convening of Shareholders' Meetings

The shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors within the time limit specified.

After obtaining the consent of a majority of all independent Directors, an independent Director has the right to propose to the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Upon receiving such a proposal, the Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, provide a written response within ten days of receipt, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within five days after making the Board resolution. If the Board of Directors disagrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall state the reasons and make an announcement.

The Audit Committee has the right to propose to the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting and shall submit the proposal to the Board of Directors in writing. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules and the Articles of Association, provide a written response within 10 days after receiving the proposal, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of the general meeting within 5 days after making the board resolution. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the Audit Committee. If the Board of Directors disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting or fails to respond within 10 days after receiving the proposal, it shall be deemed that the Board of Directors is unable or fails to perform its duty to convene the general meeting. the Audit Committee may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

A shareholder or shareholders holding more than 10% of the Company's shares shall have the right to request the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting and shall submit the request to the Board of Directors in writing. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules and the Articles of Association, provide a written response within 10 days after receiving the request, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice for the general meeting within 5 days after making the board resolution. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the Board of Directors disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting or does not respond within 10 days after receiving the request, a shareholder or shareholders holding more than 10% of the Company's shares have the right to propose to the Audit Committee to convene an extraordinary general meeting and shall submit the request to the Audit Committee in writing. If the Audit Committee agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice for the general meeting within 5 days after receiving the request. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the Audit Committee does not serve a notice for the general meeting within the prescribed period, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee does not convene and preside over the general meeting. A shareholder or shareholders holding more than 10% of the Company's shares continuously for more than 90 days may convene and preside over the meeting on their own.

If the Audit Committee or a shareholder decides to convene the general meeting on their own, they shall notify the Board of Directors in writing before serving the notice of the general meeting and, if required, report, announce or file with the stock exchange in accordance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**. The proportion of shares held by the convening shareholder shall not be less than 10% before the announcement of the general meeting resolution. The Audit Committee or the convening shareholder shall submit relevant supporting materials in accordance with the requirements of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** when serving the notice of the general meeting and the announcement of the general meeting resolution.

For the general meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on their own, the Board of Directors and the secretary to the Board shall cooperate. The Board of Directors shall provide the register of members on the equity registration date. The necessary expenses for the general meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on their own shall be borne by the Company.

Proposals and Notices of Shareholders' Meetings

The matters contained in a proposal shall be fall within the terms of reference of the shareholders' meeting and shall have explicit topics and specific matters for resolution, and shall be in compliance with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Articles of Association.

For convening a general meeting of the Company, the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, and a shareholder or shareholders holding more than 1% of the Company's shares have the right to propose it to the Company.

A shareholder or shareholders holding more than 1% of the Company's shares may submit a interim proposal in writing to the convener 10 days before the date of the general meeting.

The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the general meeting within 2 days after receiving the proposal, state the name of the shareholder who proposes the temporary proposal, their shareholding ratio, and the content of the new proposal and submit the interim proposal for review at the general meeting. However, this does not apply if the interim proposal violates the laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, or is not within the scope of the powers of the general meeting.

Except for the circumstances specified in the preceding paragraph, after the convener has issued the notice of the shareholders' meeting, it shall not modify the proposals already listed in the notice or add new proposals.

Any proposal that is not stated in the notice of the shareholders' meeting or does not comply with the Articles of Association shall not be voted and approved at the shareholders' meeting.

The convener shall notify each Shareholder in writing at least 21 days before the annual shareholders' meeting, and at least 15 days before the extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

A notice of a shareholders' meeting shall include the following:

(i) the time, venue, format, convener, and duration of the meeting;

(ii) matters and proposals submitted to the meeting for consideration;

(iii) a prominent written statement that all ordinary shareholders (including preferred shareholders with restored voting rights), as well as shareholders holding special voting rights shares, are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting and are entitled to appoint in writing a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting and that such a proxy need not be a Shareholder of the Company;

(iv) the name and telephone number of the regular contact person for the meeting;

(v) the record date of Shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting;

(vi) the time and procedure for voting online or through other means; and

(vii) matters stipulated by applicable laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, as well as other provisions set forth in the Articles of Association.

Notices and supplementary notices of shareholders' meetings shall adequately and completely disclose the full contents of all proposals. Where matters to be discussed require the opinion of independent non-executive directors, the opinions and reasons of such directors shall be disclosed simultaneously with the issuance of the notice or supplementary notice for the shareholders' meeting.

Convening the General Meeting

All shareholders or their proxies registered on the equity registration date shall be entitled to attend the general meeting and exercise their voting rights at the meeting in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules, and the Articles of Association.

Individual shareholders attending the meeting in person shall present their identity card or other valid documents or proof that can indicate their identity; proxies attending the meeting on behalf of others shall present their valid identity documents and the shareholders' proxy forms.

Corporate shareholders shall be represented by the legal representative or a proxy appointed by the legal representative to attend the meeting. The legal representative attending the meeting shall present his or her identity card and valid proof of his or her qualification as the legal representative; the proxy attending the meeting shall present his or her identity card and the power of attorney issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholder (except for shareholders who are recognized clearing houses as defined from time to time by the relevant ordinances or laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and their proxies).

Partnership shareholders shall be represented by their managing partner (including the proxy appointed by the managing partner) or an agent appointed by them. The managing partner (including the proxy appointed by the managing partner) attending the meeting shall present his or her identity card and valid proof of his or her qualification as the managing partner (including the proxy appointed by the managing partner); the agent attending the meeting shall present his or her identity card and the written power of attorney issued by the managing partner of the partnership shareholder (except for shareholders who are recognized clearing houses as defined from time to time by the relevant ordinances or laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and their proxies).

The shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors and presided over by the chairman of the board. If the chairman of the board is unable to perform his/her duties or fails to perform his/her duties, the vice chairman of the board shall perform his/her duties (if there are two or more vice chairmen in the Company, the vice chairman jointly recommended by more than half of the directors shall perform his/her duties). If the vice chairman of the board is unable to perform his or her duties or fails to perform his or her duties, a director shall be jointly elected by more than half of the directors to preside over the meeting.

For the general meeting convened by the Audit Committee on its own, it shall be presided over by the convener of the Audit Committee. If the convener of the Audit Committee is unable to perform his or her duties or fails to perform his or her duties, a member of the Audit Committee shall be jointly elected by more than half of the members of the Audit Committee to preside over the meeting.

For the general meeting convened by shareholders on their own, a representative shall be elected by the convener to preside over the meeting. If the presiding officer of the general meeting violates the Articles of Association or the rules of procedure in such a way that the general meeting cannot continue, with the consent of more than half of the shareholders present at the general meeting who have voting rights, the general meeting may elect one person to act as the presiding officer to continue the meeting.

Minutes of the shareholders' meeting shall be prepared by the Board secretary.

Voting and Resolutions of Shareholders' Meetings

The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting are divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

An ordinary resolution at a shareholders' meeting shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by the Shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

A special resolution at a shareholders' meeting shall be passed by at least two-thirds of the voting rights held by the Shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

The following matters shall be approved by the shareholders' meeting through ordinary resolutions:

(i) the work reports of the Board of Directors;

(ii) the profit distribution plan and loss compensation plan proposed by the Board of Directors;

(iii) the appointment and removal of members of the Board of Directors and their remuneration and payment methods;

(iv) the Company's annual report;

(v) other matters not stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules, or the Articles of Association to be passed by a special resolution.

The following matters shall be passed by a special resolution of the general meeting:

(i) increase or decrease of the Company's registered capital;

(ii) division, spin-off, merger, dissolution, liquidation, and change of corporate form of the Company;

(iii) amendment to the Articles of Association;

(iv) purchase or sale of material assets or guarantee amounts exceeding 30% of the Company's total assets of its latest audited accounts within one year;

(v) share incentive schemes;

(vi) change the Company's profit distribution policy;

(vii) repurchase shares in accordance with the circumstances stipulated in Items (i) and (ii) of Article 23 of the Articles of Association; and

(viii) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules, or the Articles of Association, and other matters that the general meeting deems to have a significant impact on the Company and are required to be passed by a special resolution.

Shareholders shall exercise their voting rights in accordance with the number of shares they represent, with one vote per share.

The shares held by the Company shall not have voting rights, and such shares shall not be counted into the total number of shares with voting rights present at the general meeting. In accordance with the applicable laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the Listing Rules, if any shareholder is required to abstain voting on any individual resolution or is restricted to vote only in favor or only against, any vote made by the shareholder (or its proxy) in violation of the relevant regulations or restrictions shall not be counted in the voting results.

If a shareholder purchases shares with voting rights in violation of Articles 63(1) and (2) of the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China, the shares exceeding the prescribed ratio shall not be entitled to exercise voting rights within 36 months from the date of purchase, and shall not be counted into the total number of shares with voting rights present at the general meeting.

When the general meeting considers matters concerning connected transactions, connected shareholders shall not participate in the voting, and the number of shares with voting rights represented by them shall not be counted into the total number of valid votes; the announcement of the general meeting resolution shall fully disclose the voting status of non-connected shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

The directors of the Company shall be natural persons. A person who falls under any of the following circumstances shall not be appointed as a director of the Company:

(i) lacking civil capacity or having restricted civil capacity;

(ii) having been sentenced to criminal penalty for bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of property, or other acts that disrupt the socialist market economic order, or having been deprived of political rights due to a crime, and the term of enforcement has not exceeded 5 years, or having been granted a suspended sentence, and the term of the suspended sentence has not exceeded 2 years from the date of completion of the probation period;

(iii) having served as a director or manager of a Company or enterprise that has undergone bankruptcy liquidation and being personally responsible for the bankruptcy of that Company or enterprise, and not having exceeded 3 years from the date of completion of the bankruptcy liquidation;

(iv) having served as the legal representative of a Company or enterprise whose business license was revoked or ordered to close due to illegal activities and being personally responsible, and not having exceeded 3 years from the date of revocation of the business license or closure order;

(v) individuals who have been classified by the People's Court as bad faith defendant due to the failure to repay a significant amount of debt that is outstanding by the due date;

(vi) having been subject to market entry ban imposed by the CSRC for an unexpired term;

(vii) having been publicly determined by a stock exchange as unfit to serve as a director or senior management of a listed Company for an unexpired term; and

(viii) other contents stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Listing Rules.

Directors shall fulfill the following fiduciary duties to the Company:

(i) shall not embezzle the property of the Company, nor misappropriate funds of the Company;

(ii) shall not open accounts in which the funds of the Company are deposited in his/her personal name or in the name of other individuals;

(iii) shall not use their authority to give bribes or accept other illegal income;

(iv) shall not enter into contracts or transactions directly or indirectly with the Company, without reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtaining approval through resolutions by the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting as stipulated in the Articles of Association;

(v) shall not take advantage of their positions to seek any business opportunity that belongs to the Company for themselves or any other person, except under the circumstances where he/she has reported to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and has been approved by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, or where the Company cannot make use of the business opportunity as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association;

(vi) shall not engage in business of the same kind as that of the Company either for themselves or on behalf of others, without reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtaining approval by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting;

(vii) shall not accept commissions paid by others for transactions conducted with the Company as their own;

(viii) shall not disclose the Company's secret without authorization;

(ix) shall not abuse their related relationships to damage the Company's interests;

(x) other fiduciary duties stipulated in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Articles of Association.

Any income obtained by a Director in violation of the provisions set out in this Article shall belong to the Company; if losses are caused to the Company, the Director shall be liable for compensation.

Directors shall have the following diligent duties to the Company:

(i) shall prudently, earnestly and diligently exercise the powers the Company grants to them to ensure that the Company conducts its commercial activities in a manner that complies with the requirements of state laws, administrative regulations and various national economic policies, and that the commercial activities do not go beyond the scope of the business activities stipulated in the business license;

(ii) shall treat all Shareholders fairly;

(iii) shall maintain a timely awareness of the operation and management of the Company;

(iv) shall sign written statements confirming the regular reports of the Company, and ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete;

(v) shall truthfully provide information and materials to the Audit Committee and shall not obstruct the members of the Audit Committee from exercising its functions and powers;

(vi) other diligent duties stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Articles of Association.

If any Director fails to attend Board meetings, either in person or by authorizing another Director on his/her behalf, for two consecutive meetings, he/she shall be deemed as failing to perform his/her duties. The Board shall propose at the shareholders' meeting to replace such Director.

A director may resign before the expiration of his or her term of office. Resignation of a director shall be made by submitting a written report to the Board of Directors. In the event that the Board of Directors and its special committees of the Company fall below the statutory minimum due to the resignation of a director, or in the event that the number of independent directors falls below the statutory requirement due to the resignation of an independent director, until the re-elected director assumes his/her office, the original director shall still perform the duties of a director in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents, laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** as well as the Listing Rules and the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Board of Directors

The Company shall establish a Board of Directors, which shall comprise 9 Directors, including 3 independent non-executive Directors. The Board of Directors shall have one Chairman, and may have one Vice Chairman. The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be elected by more than half of all directors.

The Board of Directors shall exercise the following powers:

(i) to convene the general meeting and report to the general meeting;

(ii) to implement the resolutions of the general meeting;

(iii) to determine the Company's business plan and investment programs;

(iv) to formulate the Company's profit distribution plan and loss compensation plan;

(v) to formulate plans regarding the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital, the issuance of bonds or other securities, and listing;

(vi) to draft plans for significant acquisitions of the Company, the purchase of shares of the Company, merger, division, dissolution or change of the form of the Company;

(vii) within the scope of authorization by the general meeting, to decide on matters such as the Company's external investments, purchase and sale of assets, asset mortgages, external guarantees, entrusted financial management, connected transactions, and external donations;

(viii) to determine the establishment of the Company's internal management bodies;

(ix) to make decision for appointing or dismissing the Company's general manager, secretary to the Board, and to determine their remuneration and rewards and punishments; to appoint or dismiss the Vice general manager of the Company, the Company's financial officer-in-charge and other senior management personnel based on the nomination of the general manager, and to determine their remuneration and rewards and punishments;

(x) to formulate the Company's basic management systems;

(xi) to draft amendments to the Articles of Association;

(xii) to manage the Company's information disclosure matters;

(xiii) to propose to the general meeting the engagement or replacement of the accounting firm undertaking the Company's audit;

(xiv) to receive the work report of the Company's general manager and inspect the work of the general manager;

(xv) to review and evaluate the guarantee matters that do not require approval by the shareholders' meeting; and

(xvi) other powers stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Listing Rules, or this Articles of Association, and those granted by the general meeting.

Any matter exceeding the authorization scope of the shareholders' meeting shall be referred to the shareholders' meeting for review and approval.

Board of Directors are divided into regular meetings and extraordinary meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at least four times a year, and shall be convened by the chairman of the board.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Independent Directors shall earnestly fulfill their responsibilities in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and provisions of the Articles of Association.

They shall play a role in participating in decision-making, supervising and balancing, and providing professional advice in the Board of Directors to maintain the overall interests of the Company and protect the legitimate rights and interests of minority Shareholders.

Independent Directors shall maintain their independence, and the following people shall not serve as independent Directors of the Company:

(i) people working for the Company or its subsidiaries, their spouses, parents and children, and major social relations;

(ii) natural person Shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than 1% of the Company's issued shares or who are among the Company's top ten Shareholders, and their spouses, parents and children;

(iii) people who work for Shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than 5% of the Company's issued shares or who work for entities of the Company's top five Shareholders, and their spouses, parents, and children;

(iv) people serving in the subsidiaries of the Company's Controlling Shareholders and de facto controllers and their spouses, parents and children;

(v) people who have significant business dealings with the Company, its Controlling Shareholders, de facto controllers or their respective subsidiaries, or who serve in entities with which they have significant business dealings and their Controlling Shareholders or de facto controllers;

(vi) people providing financial, legal, consulting and sponsorship and other services to the Company, its Controlling Shareholders, de facto controllers or their respective subsidiaries; including, but not limited to, all members of the project team of the intermediaries providing the services, reviewers at all levels, persons signing the report, partners, Directors, senior management and principals;

(vii) people who have been in the situations listed in the items (i) to (vi) above within the last twelve months;

(viii) other people who do not possess independence as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission , the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the Articles of Association.

Affiliates of the Company's Controlling Shareholders and de facto controllers as set out in items (iv) to (vi) above, exclude enterprises that are controlled by the same state-owned asset management entity as the Company and do not constitute are related party relationship with the Company under the relevant provisions.

An independent non-executive Director of the Company shall fulfill the following conditions:

(i) be qualified to serve as a Director of a listed Company in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and other relevant provisions;

(ii) comply with the independence requirements stipulated in the Articles of Association;

(iii) possess basic knowledge of the operation of a listed Company and be familiar with relevant laws, regulations and rules;

(iv) have at least five years of working experience in law, accounting or economics necessary for the fulfillment of his/her duty as an independent Director;

(v) possess good personal integrity and no major breach of trust or other adverse records;

(vi) other conditions as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, regulations of the securities regulatory authorities in the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the Articles of Association.

The independent non-executive Directors shall exercise the following special functions and powers:

(i) independently engaging intermediary agencies to conduct audits, consultations or verifications on specific matters of the Company;

(ii) proposing to the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting;

(iii) proposing to convene a Board meeting;

(iv) openly soliciting shareholders' rights from Shareholders in accordance with laws;

(v) expressing independent opinions on matters that may jeopardize the interests of the Company or the minority Shareholders; and

(vi) other functions and powers stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Articles of Association.

The independent non-executive Directors exercising the functions and powers set out in items (i) to (iii) of the preceding paragraph shall obtain the approval of more than half of all independent non-executive Directors.

The Company shall disclose in a timely manner any exercise of the functions and powers listed in the first paragraph by independent non-executive Directors. In the event that the aforesaid functions and powers cannot be properly exercised, the Company shall disclose the specific circumstances and reasons thereof.

The following matters shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration after being approved by more than half of all independent non-executive Directors of the Company:

(i) related party transactions that should be disclosed;

(ii) the proposal of the Company and related parties to change or waive their commitments;

(iii) decisions made and measures taken by the Board of Directors of the acquired listed Company in response to the acquisition; and

(iv) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Articles of Association.

The Company shall establish a mechanism for specialized meetings attended by independent non-executive Directors only. Where the Board of Directors deliberates related party transactions and other matters, prior approval shall be obtained from the specialized meeting of independent non-executive Directors.

The Company shall convene specialized meetings of independent non-executive Directors on a regular or irregular basis. Matters listed in items (I) to (III) in the first paragraph of Article 126 and Article 127 of the Articles of Association shall be considered at the specialized meeting of independent non-executive Directors.

The specialized meeting of independent non-executive Directors may study and discuss other matters of the Company as necessary.

The specialized meeting of independent non-executive Directors shall be convened and presided over by an independent non-executive Director jointly elected by a majority of the independent Directors; in the event that the convener does not or is unable to perform his/her duties, two or more independent non-executive Directors may convene the specialized meeting on their own and elect a representative to preside over the meeting.

Minutes of specialized meetings of independent Directors shall be prepared in accordance with the regulations, which shall include the opinions of the independent non-executive Directors. The independent non-executive Directors shall sign on the minutes for confirmation.

The Company shall facilitate and support the convening of specialized meetings of independent non-executive Directors.

Special Committees under the Board

The Board of Directors of the Company shall establish an Audit Committee and the Audit Committee shall comprise of no fewer than three director members, all being non-executive Directors who do not serve as senior management of the Company, and a majority of whom shall be independent Directors. The accounting professional among such independent Directors shall serve as the convener.

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosure, supervising and evaluating both internal and external audit work and internal controls. The following matters shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation after being approved by a majority of the members of the Audit Committee:

(i) to disclose financial information in financial and accounting reports and periodic reports and internal control evaluation reports;

(ii) to engage or dismiss accounting firms for audit services of the Company;

(iii) to engage or dismiss the financial officer of the Company;

(iv) to revise accounting policies or accounting estimations or correct significant accounting errors for reasons other than changes in accounting standards; and

(v) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]** and the Articles of Association.

The Audit Committee shall convene meetings at least once a quarter, and may convene an extraordinary meeting upon the proposal of two or more members, or when the convener deems necessary. Meetings of the Audit Committee shall only be held with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the members.

Resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be passed by a majority of all members of the Audit Committee. When voting on a resolution of the Audit Committee, each member shall have one vote.

The resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting in accordance with regulations, and the Audit Committee members attending the meeting shall sign on the minutes.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee shall be formulated by the Board.

The Strategy Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration and Appraisal Committee and other special committees set up by the Board of Directors of the Company. The proposals of special committees shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval. The terms of reference of special committees shall be formulated by the Board.

The Nomination Committee is responsible for formulating the selection criteria and procedures for Directors and senior management, selecting and reviewing the candidates for Directors and senior management and their qualifications, as well as making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:

(i) nomination, appointment and removal of Directors;

(ii) appointment or dismissal of senior management;

(iii) developing and implementing the board diversity policy, as well as ensuring regular reviews of board diversity;

(iv) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Articles of Association and the terms of references formulated by the Board.

If the Board of Directors does not adopt or not fully adopt the recommendations of the Nomination Committee, the opinions of the Nomination Committee and the specific reasons for non-adoption shall be recorded in the resolution of the Board of Directors and disclosed.

The Remuneration and Appraisal Committee is responsible for setting appraisal standards for Directors and senior management and conducting appraisals, formulating and reviewing the remuneration decision mechanisms, decision-making processes, payment and stop-payment recourse arrangements and other remuneration policies and proposals for Directors and senior management, and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on:

(i) the remuneration of Directors and senior management;

(ii) formulation or modification of stock incentive plans and employee stocks plans, achievement of conditions for granting benefits and exercising rights of incentive participants;

(iii) the arrangement of stock ownership plans for subsidiaries to be spun-off by the Directors and senior management;

(iv) other matters as required by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Articles of Association and the working rules formulated by the Board of Directors.

If the Board of Directors fails to adopt or fully adopt the recommendations of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, it shall record the opinions of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee and the specific reasons for the failure in a resolution of the Board of Directors and disclose such matter.

The Strategy Committee shall comprise of no fewer than three members, and shall undertake the following primary responsibilities:

(i) to conduct research and provide recommendations regarding the Company's long-term development strategy and planning;

(ii) to analyze and propose suggestions on major investment and financing plans that require approval by the Board of Directors as stipulated in the Articles of Association;

(iii) to evaluate and submit proposals on significant capital operations and asset management projects requiring Board of Directors' approval as specified in the Articles of Association;

(iv) to investigate and offer advice on other critical matters impacting the Company's development;

(v) to oversee and report on the implementation of the aforementioned matters;

(vi) other matters as required by laws, administrative regulations, rules issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the Articles of Association and the working rules formulated by the Board of Directors.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Company shall have one general manager, who shall be appointed or dismissed at the decision of the Board of Directors.

The Company shall have one Vice general manager, who shall be appointed or dismissed at the decision of the Board of Directors.

The general manager, the Vice general manager, the financial officer-in-charge, and the secretary to the Board are senior management personnel of the Company.

The Vice general manager and the financial officer-in-charge shall be nominated by the general manager, and the secretary to the Board shall be nominated by the chairman of the Board, all of whom shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM, PROFIT DISTRIBUTION AND AUDIT

Financial Accounting System

The Company shall formulate its financial accounting system in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, relevant national departments, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the Listing Rules.

The Company shall not maintain any accounting books other than the statutory ones. The Company's assets shall not be deposited or stored in any account opened in any individual's name.

Profit Distribution

When distributing the after-tax profits of the current year, the Company shall appropriate 10% of the profits to the Company's statutory surplus reserve. If the accumulated amount of the Company's statutory surplus reserve exceeds 50% of its registered capital, no further appropriation may be made.

If the Company's statutory surplus reserve is insufficient to cover the losses of previous years, the Company shall first use the current year's profits to cover the losses before any appropriation of the statutory surplus reserve as stipulated above.

After the Company has appropriated its statutory surplus reserve from the profits after tax, it may, upon a resolution of the general meeting, appropriate a discretionary surplus reserve from the profits after tax.

The after-tax profits remaining after the Company has covered its losses and appropriated its surplus reserves shall be distributed in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders, except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations, the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, or the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

In the event that a general meeting violates the Company Law by distributing profits to shareholders, the shareholders shall refund the profits distributed in breach of the regulations to the Company; if this causes loss to the Company, the shareholders and the Directors and senior management personnel who are responsible shall be liable for compensation.

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

The Company's surplus reserve shall be used to cover the Company's losses, expand the Company's production and operations, or increase its registered capital. To cover losses with the surplus reserve, the discretionary surplus reserve and the statutory surplus reserve shall first be used; if still insufficient, the capital surplus reserve may be used in accordance with the regulations. When the statutory surplus reserve is converted into registered capital, the retained balance of such surplus reserve shall not be less than 25% of the Company's registered capital before the conversion.

Internal Audit

The Company shall implement an internal audit system, which specifies the leadership structure, responsibilities and authorities, staffing, financial support, application of audit results, and accountability for internal audit work. The internal audit system of the Company shall be implemented after approval by the Board of Directors and shall be disclosed externally.

The internal audit organization shall be accountable to the Board of Directors.

Engagement of an Accounting Firm

The Company shall engage an accounting firm that complies with the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, to conduct audit of financial statements, verification of net assets, and other related consultancy services. The term of engagement shall be one year, and the engagement may be renewed.

The engagement or dismissal of an accounting firm by the Company shall be decided by the general meeting, and the Board of Directors shall not appoint an accounting firm prior to the decision of the general meeting.

The Company shall ensure that the accounting vouchers, accounting books, financial accounting reports, and other accounting materials provided to the engaged accounting firm are true and complete, and shall not refuse delivery, or conceal or misrepresent them.

The audit fees of the accounting firm shall be determined by the general meeting.

When the Company terminates or does not renew the engagement of an accounting firm, it shall notify the accounting firm 15 days in advance. When the general meeting votes on the dismissal of an accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be allowed to present its opinions.

If an accounting firm proposes to resign, it shall explain to the general meeting whether there are any irregularities in the Company.

NOTICE AND ANNOUNCEMENT

The Company's notices shall be issued in the following forms:

(i) delivered by a special messenger;

(ii) sent by express mail.

(iii) sent by mail;

(iv) sent by fax;

(v) sent by email;

(vi) announced in the form of a public notice;

(vii) subject to compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory requirements of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, the announcement will be published on the Company's official website and the designated website of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.;

(viii) other forms recognized by the relevant regulatory authorities of the stock exchange where the Company's stocks are listed or as stipulated in the Articles of Association.

For the notices issued by the Company in the form of a public notice, once the notice is announced, it shall be deemed that all relevant persons have received the notice.

MERGER, DIVISION, INCREASE AND REDUCTION OF CAPITAL, DISSOLUTION, AND LIQUIDATION

Merger, Division, Increase and Reduction of Capital

Merger of companies can be by absorption or by establishment of a new entity.

If one Company absorbs another Company, it is a merger by absorption, and the absorbed companies shall be dissolved. If two or more companies merge to form a new Company, it is a merger by creation, and all merging parties shall be dissolved.

In the event of a merger of companies, the merging parties shall enter into a merger agreement and compile a balance sheet and a checklist of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors of the merger within 10 days from the date of the resolution on the merger and make an announcement in newspapers or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days. Within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if the notice has not been received, the creditors may request the Company to settle the debts or provide corresponding guarantees.

When the Company involves a merger, the claims of debts and liabilities of the merging parties shall be inherited by the surviving Company or the newly established Company after the merger.

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

When the Company is divided, the parties involved shall enter into a division agreement and compile a balance sheet and a checklist of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date of the resolution on the division and announce it in the newspaper or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days.

When the Company is merged or divided, and there is a change in the registration, it shall lawfully apply for a change of registration with the Company registration authority. If the Company is dissolved, it shall lawfully apply for cancellation of registration. If a new Company is established, it shall lawfully apply for registration of establishment.

When the Company increases or decreases its registered capital, it shall lawfully apply for a change of registration with the Company registration authority.

Dissolution and Liquidation

The Company shall be dissolved for the following reasons:

(i) the business term stipulated in the Articles of Association expires or other dissolution events stipulated in the Articles of Association occur;

(ii) resolution of the general meeting to dissolve;

(iii) dissolution is required due to the Company's merger or division;

(iv) the business license is revoked by law, the Company is ordered to be closed down or revoked; and

(v) the Company's operations and management encounter serious difficulties, and its continued existence would cause significant losses to the shareholders' interests, which cannot be resolved through other means. A shareholder holding more than 10% of the total voting rights of all shareholders of the Company may request the People's Court to dissolve the Company.

If the Company encounters any of the dissolution events mentioned above, it shall display the reasons for dissolution through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 10 days.

If the Company is dissolved due to the occurrence of the events mentioned in (i) and (ii) above, and has not yet distributed the Company's assets to the shareholders, the Company may continue to exist by amending this Articles of Association or by resolution of the general meeting. Any amendment to this Articles of Association or resolution made by the general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the general meeting.

If the Company is dissolved due to the occurrence of the events mentioned in (i), (ii), (iv), or (v) above, a liquidation group shall commence liquidation within 15 days from the occurrence of the dissolution event. The liquidation group shall be composed of directors, unless otherwise resolved by the general meeting to select other persons. If the Company is dissolved due to the occurrence of the event mentioned in (iv) above, the department or Company registration authority that made the decision to revoke the business license, order the Company to close down, or revoke the Company may apply to the People's Court to appoint relevant persons to form a liquidation group to commence liquidation.

The liquidation group shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of its establishment and shall announce it in the designated media or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 60 days. Creditors shall declare their claims to the liquidation group within 30 days from the date of receiving the notice, and those who have not received the notice may declare their claims within 45 days from the date of the announcement.

When declaring claims, creditors shall specify the relevant matters of the claims and provide proof. The liquidation group shall register the claims.

During the period for declaration of claims, the liquidation group shall not make repayments to the creditors.

After the liquidation group has liquidated the Company's assets, compiled a balance sheet, and an inventory of assets, it shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation. During the liquidation period, the Company shall continue to exist but shall not engage in any business activities unrelated to the liquidation. The Company's assets shall not be distributed to the shareholders before the claims are settled in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If the liquidation group discovers, after liquidating the Company's assets, compiling a balance sheet, and an inventory of assets, that the Company's assets are insufficient to repay its debts, it shall apply to the People's Court for bankruptcy declaration in accordance with the law. After the People's Court accepts the bankruptcy application, the liquidation group shall transfer the liquidation matters to the bankruptcy administrator appointed by the People's Court.

After the Company's liquidation is completed, the liquidation group shall prepare a liquidation report, submit it to the general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation, and file it with the Company registration authority to apply for the cancellation of the Company's registration and announce the termination of the Company.

If the Company is declared bankrupt by law, it shall be liquidated in accordance with the relevant laws on enterprise bankruptcy.

Amendment of the Articles of Association

The Company shall amend its Articles of Association under any of the following circumstances:

(i) after the amendment of the Company Law or relevant laws, administrative regulations, or the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**, and the provisions of the Articles of Association conflict with the amended laws, administrative regulations, or the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are **[REDACTED]**;

(ii) changes in the Company's situation that are inconsistent with the matters recorded in the Articles of Association; and

(iii) resolution of the general meeting to amend the Articles of Association.

The matters of amendment to the Articles of Association passed by the general meeting shall be approved by the competent authority if required; if they involve matters of Company registration, the change of registration shall be handled in accordance with the law.

The Board of Directors shall amend this Articles of Association in accordance with the resolution of the general meeting on the amendment of the Articles of Association and the approval opinions of the competent authorities.