This appendix is intended to provide investors with an overview of the Company's Articles of Association. This is a summary only and does not contain all the information that may be important to investors.

Shares and Registered Capital

The issue of shares of the Company shall be based on the principles of openness, fairness and justice. Each share of the same class shall have the same rights. Shares of the same class issued at the same time shall have the same issue conditions and price per share; each share subscribed for by a Subscriber shall be paid for at the same price.

INCREASE OR DECREASE, REPURCHASE AND TRANSFER OF SHARES

Increase or Decrease of Shares

The Company may, based on its operational and development needs and in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, increase its capital by the following means upon resolutions passed by the shareholders' meeting:

i. issuing shares to the public;

ii. issuing shares to specific parties;

iii. issuing bonus shares to existing shareholders;

iv. increasing the share capital by converting capital reserve fund;

v. other methods as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the stock exchange.

The Company may reduce its registered capital. When reducing its registered capital, the Company shall follow the procedures stipulated in the Company Law (《公司法》), other relevant regulations and the Articles of Association.

Share Repurchase

The Company shall not acquire its own shares. However, the following circumstances are exceptions:

i. reducing the Company's registered capital;

ii. merging with other companies that hold shares of the Company;

iii. using shares for an employee stock ownership plan or equity incentive;

iv. a shareholder objects to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting on the merger or division of the Company and requests the Company to acquire his/her shares;

v. using shares for the conversion of corporate bonds issued by the Company that are convertible into shares;

vi. it is necessary for the Company to maintain its value and the rights and interests of its shareholders.

The Company may acquire its own shares through open centralized trading, or by other means recognized by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the stock exchange.

Where the Company acquires its own shares under the circumstances stipulated in items (iii), (v) and (vi) of the first paragraph of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, it shall be conducted through open centralized trading.

Where the Company acquires its own shares for the reasons stipulated in items (i) and (ii) of the first paragraph of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, it shall be subject to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting; where the Company acquires its own shares for the reasons stipulated in items (iii), (v) and (vi) of the first paragraph of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, it shall be subject to a resolution of a Board meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the directors.

After the Company acquires its own shares in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, if it falls under the circumstance of item (i), the shares shall be canceled within 10 days from the date of acquisition; if it falls under the circumstances of items (ii) and (iv), the shares shall be transferred or canceled within 6 months; if it falls under the circumstances of items (iii), (v) and (vi), the total number of shares of the Company held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the Company, and shall be transferred or canceled within 3 years.

Transfer of Shares

Shares issued before the public issue of shares by the Company shall not be transferred within one year from the date on which the Company's shares are listed and traded on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

The directors and senior management of the Company shall declare to the Company the shares they hold in the Company and any changes thereto. 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 in the Company shall not be transferred within 1 year from the date on which the Company's shares are listed and traded. The aforesaid persons shall not transfer the shares they hold in the Company within six months after their departure. Where laws, administrative regulations or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed provide otherwise for the shares of the Company held by the Company's shareholders, directors and senior management, such relevant provisions shall also be complied with.

SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Shareholders

The Company shall establish a register of shareholders based on the certificates provided by the securities registration and clearing institution. The register of shareholders is sufficient evidence that the shareholders hold shares in the Company. Shareholders shall enjoy rights and assume obligations according to the class of shares they hold; shareholders holding the same class of shares shall enjoy the same rights and assume the same obligations.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, distributes dividends, liquidates or engages in other activities that require confirmation of shareholder identity, the Board of Directors or the convener of the shareholders' meeting shall determine the equity registration date. shareholders registered in the register after the close of the market on the equity registration date shall be the shareholders entitled to the relevant rights and interests.

Shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

i. to receive dividends and other forms of profit distribution in proportion to the shares they hold;

ii. to request the holding of, convene, preside over, attend or appoint a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the law, and to exercise the corresponding voting rights;

iii. to supervise the Company's operations and to make suggestions or inquiries;

iv. to transfer, gift or pledge the shares they hold in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association;

v. to inspect and copy the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, the minutes of shareholders' meetings, the resolutions of Board meetings, and financial and accounting reports, and shareholders who meet the requirements may inspect the Company's accounting books and accounting vouchers;

vi. to participate in the distribution of the Company's remaining assets in proportion to the shares they hold when the Company is terminated or liquidated;

vii. shareholders who object to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting on the merger or division of the Company may request the Company to acquire their shares;

viii. other rights stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

Shareholders requesting to inspect or copy relevant materials of the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws, administrative regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

If the convening procedures or voting methods of a shareholders' meeting or a Board meeting violate laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or if the content of a resolution violates the Articles of Association, a shareholder has the right to request the People's Court to revoke the resolution within 60 days from the date the resolution is made. However, this does not apply if the convening procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or Board meeting have only minor flaws and have no substantial impact on the resolution.

Shareholders of the Company shall assume the following obligations:

i. to comply with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association;

ii. to pay for the shares subscribed for in accordance with the subscription method;

iii. not to withdraw their share capital, except under circumstances stipulated by laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed;

iv. not to abuse shareholder rights to harm the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the independent legal personality of the Company and the limited liability of shareholders to harm the interests of the Company's creditors. If a shareholder of the Company abuses his/her shareholder rights and causes losses to the Company or other shareholders, he/she shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law. If a shareholder of the Company abuses the independent legal personality of the Company and the limited liability of shareholders to evade debts and seriously harms the interests of the Company's creditors, he/she shall bear joint and several liability for the Company's debts.

v. other obligations that shall be assumed as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

If a Director (other than a member of the Audit Committee) or a member of the senior management, in performing his/her duties for the Company, violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association and causes losses to the Company, a shareholder who has held, individually or jointly, 1% or more of the Company's shares for 180 consecutive days or more has the right to request in writing that the Audit Committee file a lawsuit with the People's Court; if a member of the Audit Committee, in performing his/her duties for the

Company, violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association and causes losses to the Company, the aforesaid shareholder may request in writing that the Board of Directors file a lawsuit with the People's Court.

If the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors refuses to file a lawsuit after receiving the written request from the shareholder as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, or fails to file a lawsuit within 30 days from the date of receiving the request, or if the situation is urgent and failure to file a lawsuit immediately will cause irreparable damage to the Company's interests, the shareholder stipulated in the preceding paragraph has the right to directly file a lawsuit with the People's Court in his/her own name for the benefit of the Company.

If others infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and cause losses to the Company, the shareholder stipulated in the first paragraph of this article may file a lawsuit with the People's Court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

If a director or a member of the senior management violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association and harms the interests of shareholders, a shareholder may file a lawsuit with the People's Court.

The Company's controlling shareholder and actual controller shall exercise their rights and perform their obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC and the stock exchange to safeguard the interests of the listed company.

If the Company has no controlling shareholder or actual controller, the Company's largest shareholder and its actual controller shall apply the provisions of the chapter on controlling shareholders and actual controllers in the Articles of Association in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC and the stock exchange. In case of any inconsistency between the provisions of laws, regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of laws, regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed shall prevail.

General Provisions for Shareholders' Meetings

The shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be composed of all shareholders. The shareholders' meeting is the organ of power of the Company and shall exercise the following powers in accordance with the law:

i. to elect and replace directors who are not employee representatives, and to decide on matters concerning 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 plans and loss make-up plans;

iv. to make resolutions on the increase or decrease of the Company's registered capital;

v. to make resolutions on the issue of corporate bonds;

vi. to make resolutions on the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or change of corporate form of the Company;

vii. to amend the Articles of Association;

viii. to make resolutions on the appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm that undertakes the Company's audit business and to determine its remuneration;

ix. to review and approve the guarantee matters stipulated in Article 44 of the Articles of Association;

x. to review matters concerning the purchase or sale of material assets by the Company within one year that exceed 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

xi. to review and approve matters concerning the change in the use of proceeds;

xii. to review the equity incentive plan and the employee stock ownership plan;

xiii. to review other matters that shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association;

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

The following external guarantee activities of the Company must be reviewed and approved by the shareholders' meeting.

i. any guarantee provided after the total amount of external guarantees of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries exceeds 50% of the Company's latest audited net assets;

ii. any guarantee provided after the total amount of external guarantees provided by the Company and its controlled subsidiaries exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

iii. the cumulative number of guarantees in the last twelve months exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

iv. the asset-liability ratio of the guaranteed party exceeds 70% as shown in its latest financial statements;

v. a single guarantee amount exceeding 10% of the Company's latest audited net assets;

vi. guarantees provided to shareholders, actual controllers and their related parties;

vii. other guarantee circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and other regulatory documents.

When the shareholders' meeting reviews the guarantee matter in item (iii) above, it shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the meeting.

Shareholders' meetings are divided into Annual General Meetings and Extraordinary General Meetings. The Annual General Meeting shall be held once a year and shall be held within 6 months after the end of the previous fiscal year.

In any of the following circumstances, the Company shall convene an Extraordinary General Meeting within two months from the date of the occurrence of the event:

i. the number of directors is less than six;

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

iii. when requested by a shareholder or shareholders holding 10% or more of the Company's shares, individually or jointly;

iv. when the Board of Directors deems it necessary;

v. when the audit committee proposes to convene such a meeting;

vi. other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

Convening of Shareholders' Meetings

A shareholder or shareholders holding 10% or more of the Company's shares, individually or jointly, 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 provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, provide written feedback on whether to agree or disagree to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting within 10 days of receiving the request.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting, it shall issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within 5 days after the Board resolution is made. 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 fails to provide feedback within 10 days of receiving the request, a shareholder or shareholders holding 10% or more of the Company's shares, individually or jointly, 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 issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within 5 days of 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 fails to issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within the prescribed time limit, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee will not convene and preside over the shareholders' meeting, and a shareholder or shareholders who have held, individually or jointly, 10% or more of the Company's shares for 90 consecutive days or more may convene and preside over the meeting on their own.

If the Audit Committee or a shareholder decides to convene a shareholders' meeting on their own, they must notify the Board of Directors in writing and file a record with the Shenzhen Stock Exchange at the same time.

Before the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, the shareholding ratio of the convening shareholders shall not be less than 10% of the Company's total share capital.

The Audit Committee or the convening shareholders shall submit relevant supporting materials to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange when issuing the notice of the shareholders' meeting and the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

For any shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on their own, the Board of Directors and the Secretary to the Board of Directors shall provide cooperation. The Board of Directors shall provide the register of members as of the equity registration date.

The necessary expenses for a shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on their own shall be borne by the Company.

Notice of Shareholders' Meeting

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

i. the time, place and duration of the meeting;

ii. the matters and proposals to be submitted to the meeting for consideration;

iii. an express statement that all shareholders are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting and may appoint a proxy in writing to attend and vote at the meeting, and such proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company;

iv. the equity registration date for shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting;

v. the name and telephone number of the permanent contact person for meeting affairs;

vi. the voting time and procedures for voting online or by other means.

vii. other content that should be included in the notice as stipulated by relevant laws, regulations, rules, normative documents, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association.

Proposals at Shareholders' Meetings

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, and a shareholder or shareholders holding, individually or jointly, 1% or more of the Company's shares, have the right to submit proposals to the Company.

A shareholder or shareholders holding, individually or jointly, 1% or more of the Company's shares may submit an interim proposal in writing to the convener 10 days before the convening of the shareholders' meeting. The convener shall, within 2 days of receiving the proposal, issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting, announce the content of the interim proposal, and submit the interim proposal to the shareholders' meeting for consideration. Except where the interim proposal violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association, or falls outside the scope of powers of the shareholders' meeting.

Proxies for Shareholders' Meetings

A shareholder may attend a shareholders' meeting in person or appoint a proxy to attend, speak and vote on his/her behalf.

An individual shareholder attending a meeting in person shall present his/her identity card or other valid documents or certificates that can prove his/her identity; a proxy attending a meeting on behalf of others shall present his/her own valid identity document and the Shareholder 's power of attorney.

A corporate shareholder shall be represented at a meeting by its legal representative or a proxy appointed by the legal representative. A legal representative attending a meeting shall present his/her identity card and a valid certificate proving his/her capacity as a legal representative; a proxy attending a meeting shall present his/her identity card and a written power of attorney legally issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholder (except where the shareholder is a recognized clearing house as defined in the relevant ordinances of Hong Kong as in force from time to time or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, or its nominee).

If a shareholder is a recognized clearing house (or its nominee) as defined in the relevant ordinances of Hong Kong as formulated from time to time or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, such shareholder may authorize its corporate representative or one or more persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any shareholders' meeting or any meeting of creditors; provided that if more than one person is so authorized, the power of attorney shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorized. A person so authorized may exercise rights on behalf of such shareholder (without presenting shareholding certificates, notarized authorization and/or further evidence of his/her formal authorization) and shall enjoy the same statutory rights as other shareholders, including the right to speak and vote, as if he/she were an individual shareholder of the Company.

Voting at Shareholders' Meetings

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

An ordinary resolution of a shareholders' meeting shall be adopted by more than 1/2 of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting. A special resolution of a shareholders' meeting shall be adopted by more than 2/3 of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

The following matters shall be adopted by an ordinary resolution at a shareholders' meeting:

i. the work report of the Board of Directors;

ii. the profit distribution plans and loss make-up plans formulated by the Board of Directors;

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

iv. other matters that are not required to be adopted by a special resolution as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

The following matters shall be approved by a special resolution at a shareholders' meeting:

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

ii. the division, merger, dissolution and liquidation or change of corporate form of the Company;

iii. the spin-off and listing of a subsidiary;

iv. the amendment of the Articles of Association and their appendices (including the rules of procedure for shareholders' meetings and the rules of procedure for meetings of the Board of Directors);

v. the purchase or sale of material assets by the Company or the provision of guarantees to others within one year for an amount exceeding 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

vi. the issue of shares, convertible corporate bonds, preference shares and other securities varieties recognized by the CSRC;

vii. the repurchase of shares for the purpose of reducing registered capital;

viii. material asset reorganization;

ix. equity incentive plan;

x. a resolution of the Company's shareholders' meeting to voluntarily withdraw its shares from listing and trading on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and to decide not to trade on the exchange anymore or to apply for trading or transfer on other trading venues;

xi. other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association, and other matters that are deemed by the shareholders' meeting by ordinary resolution to have a significant impact on the Company and require adoption by a special resolution.

The proposals mentioned in sub-paragraphs (3) and (10) above shall, in addition to being adopted by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting, also be adopted by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by other shareholders present at the meeting, excluding the directors, senior management of the listed company and shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than five percent of the shares of the listed company.

If the Company's share capital includes different classes of shares, unless otherwise provided, any variation of the rights attached to any class of shares shall be approved by a special resolution of the shareholders holding voting rights present at a general meeting of that class of shares. For the purpose of this article, the Company's A Shares and H Shares are deemed to be the same class of shares.

A shareholder (including a proxy) shall exercise his/her/its voting rights according to the number of voting shares he/she/it represents, with each share having one vote.

When a shareholders' meeting considers material matters affecting the interests of small and medium investors, the votes of small and medium investors shall be counted separately. The results of the separate vote count shall be publicly disclosed in a timely manner.

The shares of the Company held by the Company have no voting rights and such shares shall not be included in the total number of voting shares present at a shareholders' meeting.

Where a shareholder's purchase of the Company's voting shares violates the provisions of Article 63, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Securities Law, the portion of shares exceeding the prescribed ratio shall not exercise voting rights within 36 months after the purchase and shall not be included in the total number of voting shares present at a shareholders' meeting.

The Company's board of directors, independent directors, shareholders holding 1% or more of the voting shares, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the regulations of the securities regulatory authority of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and shareholders who meet the relevant prescribed conditions may publicly solicit shareholders' voting rights. When soliciting shareholders' voting rights, information such as the specific voting intention shall be fully disclosed to the persons being solicited. It is prohibited to solicit shareholders' voting rights in a compensated or disguisedly compensated manner. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not impose a minimum shareholding ratio restriction on the solicitation of voting rights.

DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

Directors who are not employee representatives shall be elected or replaced by the shareholders' meeting for a term of three years. A director may be re-elected upon expiry of his/her term of office. A director may not be removed from office by the shareholders' meeting without cause before the expiry of his/her term.

The term of office of a director shall be calculated from the date of his/her appointment until the expiry of the term of the current session of the Board of Directors. If a director is not re-elected in a timely manner upon the expiry of his/her term, the original director shall continue to perform his/her duties as a director in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association until the newly elected Director takes office.

A director may concurrently serve as a member of the senior management, but the total number of directors concurrently serving as senior management and directors who are employee representatives shall not exceed 1/2 of the total number of directors of the Company.

The Company shall have one director who is an employee representative. The employee representative director shall be democratically elected and removed by the Company's employees through the employee representative congress, the employee congress or other forms, without the need for submission to the shareholders' meeting for consideration.

Directors shall comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, owe a duty of loyalty to the Company, and shall take measures to avoid conflicts between their own interests and the interests of the Company, and shall not use their powers to seek improper benefits.

Directors owe the following duties of loyalty to the Company:

i. not to embezzle the Company's property or misappropriate the Company's funds;

ii. not to deposit the Company's funds in an account opened in his/her own name or in the name of any other individual;

iii. not to use his/her position to accept bribes or other illegal income;

iv. not to enter into contracts or conduct transactions with the Company, directly or indirectly, without reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtaining approval by a resolution of the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association;

v. not to use his/her position to seek for himself/herself or others business opportunities that should belong to the Company, except where he/she has reported to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtained approval by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, or where the Company is unable to take advantage of such business opportunity in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association;

vi. not to operate for himself/herself or for others any business of the same type as that of the Company without reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtaining approval by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting;

vii. not to accept commissions from others in connection with the Company's transactions for his/her own benefit;

viii. not to disclose the Company's secrets without authorization;

ix. not to use his/her connected relationship to harm the Company's interests;

x. other duties of loyalty stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Any income obtained by a Director in violation of the provisions of this article shall belong to the Company; if losses are caused to the Company, he/she shall be liable for compensation.

Directors shall comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, owe a duty of diligence to the Company, and shall exercise the reasonable care normally expected of a manager in the best interests of the Company when performing their duties:

Directors owe the following duties of diligence to the Company:

i. to exercise the rights granted by the Company prudently, conscientiously and diligently to ensure that the Company's business conduct complies with the requirements of laws, administrative regulations and various national economic policies, and that business activities do not exceed the business scope specified in the business license;

ii. to treat all shareholders fairly;

iii. to keep abreast of the Company's business operations and management status;

iv. to sign a written confirmation opinion on the Company's periodic reports. to ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete;

v. to provide relevant information and materials to the Audit Committee truthfully and not to obstruct the Audit Committee from exercising its duties;

vi. other duties of diligence stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

The Company shall establish a management system for the departure of directors, specifying safeguard measures for holding them accountable and seeking recourse for unfulfilled public commitments and other outstanding matters. When a director's resignation takes effect or his/her term of office expires, he/she shall complete all handover procedures with the Board of Directors. His/her duty of loyalty to the Company and shareholders shall remain valid for 2 years after the end of his/her term, but his/her duty of confidentiality regarding the Company's trade secrets shall not be limited to 2 years and shall last until such secrets become public information. The liability that a director should bear for performing his/her duties during his/her term of office shall not be exempted or terminated due to his/her departure from office.

Without the provisions of the Articles of Association or the legal authorization of the Board of Directors, no director may act on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors in his/her personal capacity. When a director acts in his/her personal capacity, if a third party would reasonably believe that the director is acting on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors, the director shall declare his/her position and identity in advance.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall consist of 9 directors, including 1 employee representative director and 3 independent directors. It shall have 1 chairman of the Board and may have 1 vice chairman of the Board. The chairman of the Board and the vice chairman of the Board shall be elected by more than half of all directors of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall exercise the following powers and functions:

i. to convene shareholders' meetings and to report on its work to the shareholders' meetings;

ii. to implement the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings;

iii. to decide on the Company's business plans and investment plans;

iv. to formulate the Company's profit distribution plans and loss make-up plans;

v. to formulate plans for the Company to increase or decrease its registered capital, issue bonds or other securities, and for listing;

vi. to formulate plans for material acquisitions, acquisition of the Company's shares, or for the merger, division, dissolution and change of corporate form of the Company;

vii. within the scope of authorization granted by the shareholders' meeting, to decide on matters such as the Company's external investments, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset mortgages, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, connected transactions, and external donations;

viii. to decide on the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;

ix. to appoint or dismiss the Company's general manager, secretary to the board of directors and other senior management, and to decide on their remuneration, rewards and punishments; to appoint or dismiss the Company's deputy general manager, financial controller and other senior management based on the nomination of the general manager, and to decide on their remuneration, rewards and punishments;

x. to formulate the basic management system of the Company;

xi. to formulate plans for the amendment of the Articles of Association;

xii. to manage the Company's information disclosure matters;

xiii. to propose to the shareholders' meeting the appointment or replacement of the accounting firm for the Company's audit;

xiv. to hear the work reports of the Company's general manager and to inspect the work of the general manager;

xv. other powers and functions granted by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities supervision and administration rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the Articles of Association or the shareholders' meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Directors may be held only if more than half of the directors are present. A resolution of the Board of Directors must be adopted by more than half of all directors.

Specialized Committees of the Board of Directors

The Company's board of directors shall establish an audit committee to exercise the powers and functions of a board of supervisors as stipulated in the Company Law.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall consist of 5 members, who shall be non-executive Directors not holding any senior management positions in the Company, among whom independent Directors shall constitute a majority, and at least one of whom shall be an independent Director with appropriate professional qualifications as required by the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, or with appropriate accounting or related financial management expertise (hereinafter referred to as the "Accounting Professional"), and the convener shall be the accounting professional among the independent Directors.

The Audit Committee shall convene a meeting at least once every quarter. An ad hoc meeting may be convened upon the proposal of two or more members, or when the convener deems it necessary. A meeting of the Audit Committee may be held only if two-thirds or more of its members are present.

A resolution of the Audit Committee shall be adopted by a majority of the members of the Audit Committee.

Voting on resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be conducted on the basis of one vote per person.

Minutes shall be kept for resolutions of the Audit Committee in accordance with regulations, and the members of the Audit Committee present at the meeting shall sign the minutes.

The working rules of the Audit Committee shall be formulated by the Board of Directors.

Senior Management

The Company shall have one general manager, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors. The Company shall have several deputy general managers, who shall be nominated by the general manager and appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.

The general manager shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and shall exercise the following powers and functions:

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

ii. to organize and implement the Company's annual business plans and investment plans;

iii. to formulate plans for the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;

iv. to formulate the basic management system of the Company;

v. to formulate the specific rules and regulations of the Company;

vi. to propose to the Board of Directors the appointment or dismissal of the Company's deputy general manager and financial controller;

vii. to decide on the appointment or dismissal of management personnel other than those who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors;

viii. other powers and functions granted by the Articles of Association or the Board of Directors;

The General Manager shall attend meetings of the Board of Directors.

QUALIFICATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE COMPANY'S DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

A person who falls under any of the following circumstances shall not serve as a director or senior management:

i. having no capacity for civil conduct or having limited capacity for civil conduct;

ii. having been sentenced to criminal punishment for corruption, bribery, embezzlement of property, misappropriation of property or disruption of the social economic order, or having been deprived of political rights for committing a crime, where less than five years have elapsed since the expiration of the execution period; or for those sentenced to probation, where less than two years have elapsed since the expiration of the probation period;

iii. having served as a director, factory director or manager of a company or enterprise that has undergone bankruptcy liquidation and being personally liable for the bankruptcy of such company or enterprise, where less than three years have elapsed since the completion of the bankruptcy liquidation of such company or enterprise;

iv. having served as the legal representative of a company or enterprise whose business license was revoked or which was ordered to close down due to violation of law, and being personally liable therefor, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of revocation of the business license or the order to close down of such company or enterprise;

v. having failed to repay a relatively large amount of personal debt that has become due and been listed as a judgment debtor by a People's Court;

vi. having been subject to a securities market entry ban by the CSRC, and the ban has not yet expired;

vii. having been publicly identified by a stock exchange or other regulatory authority as unsuitable to serve as a director or senior management of a listed company, and the period of such identification has not yet expired;

viii. other contents stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Financial and Accounting System

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

The Company shall submit and disclose its annual report to the local office of the CSRC and the stock exchange within 4 months from the end of each financial year, and shall submit and disclose its interim report to the local office of the CSRC and the stock exchange within 2 months from the end of the first half of each financial year.

The aforementioned annual reports and interim reports shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, the stock exchange, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

The Company shall not maintain any other accounting books in addition to the statutory accounting books. The Company's funds shall not be deposited in any account opened in the name of any individual.

When the Company distributes its after-tax profits for the year, it shall set aside 10% of the profits for the Company's statutory reserve fund. If the accumulated amount of the Company's statutory reserve fund is more than 50% of its registered capital, no further appropriation may be made.

If the Company's statutory reserve fund is insufficient to cover the losses of previous years, the profits of the current year shall be used to cover the losses before the statutory reserve fund is appropriated in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

After appropriating the statutory reserve fund from its after-tax profits, the Company may, upon a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, appropriate a discretionary reserve fund from its after-tax profits.

The remaining after-tax profits of the Company after covering losses and appropriating reserve funds shall be distributed in proportion to the shares held by the shareholders, unless the Articles of Association provide for distribution not in proportion to shareholdings.

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 regulations to the Company; if losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders and the responsible directors and senior management shall be liable for compensation. The Company's shares held by the Company shall not participate in profit distribution.

The Company's reserve funds shall be used to cover the Company's losses, expand the Company's production and operation, or be converted into an increase in the Company's registered capital.

To cover the Company's losses with reserve funds, the discretionary reserve fund and the statutory reserve fund shall be used first; if they are still insufficient, the capital reserve fund may be used in accordance with regulations.

When the statutory reserve fund is converted into registered capital, the remaining amount of such reserve fund shall not be less than 25% of the Company's registered capital before the conversion.

After the Company's shareholders' meeting has passed a resolution on the profit distribution plan, the Company's board of directors must complete the distribution of dividends (or shares) within 2 months after the shareholders' meeting is held.

The Company shall implement an internal audit system, clarifying the leadership structure, duties and powers, staffing, funding guarantees, application of audit results, and accountability for internal audit work.

The Company's internal audit system shall be implemented upon approval by the Board of Directors and disclosed to the public.

The Company's internal audit department shall supervise and inspect matters such as the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control, and financial information.

The internal audit department shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

In the process of supervising and inspecting the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control, and financial information, the internal audit department shall accept the supervision and guidance of the Audit Committee. If the internal audit department discovers any relevant major issues or clues, it shall immediately report directly to the Audit Committee.

The Company shall engage an accounting firm that meets the requirements of the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed to conduct business such as auditing financial statements, verifying net assets, and other related consulting services, for a term of one year, which may be renewed.

The appointment and dismissal of an accounting firm by the Company must be decided by the shareholders' meeting, and the Board of Directors shall not appoint an accounting firm before a decision is made by the shareholders' meeting.

The Company shall guarantee to provide the engaged accounting firm with true and complete accounting vouchers, accounting books, financial accounting reports and other accounting materials, and shall not refuse, conceal or misrepresent them.

The audit fees of the accounting firm shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting.

When the Company dismisses or does not renew the engagement of an accounting firm, it shall give 60 days' prior notice to the accounting firm, and when the Company's shareholders' meeting votes on the dismissal of the accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be allowed to state its opinions.

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

DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY

The Company shall be dissolved for the following reasons:

i. the term of operation stipulated in the Articles of Association expires or other reasons for dissolution stipulated in the Articles of Association arise;

ii. the shareholders' meeting resolves to dissolve;

iii. dissolution is required due to the merger or division of the Company;

iv. its business license is revoked; it is ordered to close down or is written off in accordance with the law;

v. the Company's operation and management encounter serious difficulties, and its continued existence would cause significant losses to the interests of the shareholders, and such difficulties cannot be resolved through other means, shareholders holding 10% or more of the voting rights of the Company's shareholders may request a People's Court to dissolve the Company.

If the Company is dissolved in accordance with the provisions of items (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of Article 190 of the Articles of Association, it shall be liquidated. The directors are the persons obligated to liquidate the Company and shall form a liquidation committee to conduct liquidation within fifteen days from the date the cause for dissolution arises.

The liquidation committee shall be composed of directors, unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association or other persons are elected by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. If the persons obligated to liquidate fail to perform their liquidation obligations in a timely manner, causing losses to the Company or its creditors, they shall be liable for compensation.

The liquidation committee shall notify the creditors within 10 days of its establishment and make an announcement in a publicly issued newspaper or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 60 days. Creditors shall declare their claims to the liquidation committee within 30 days from the date of receiving the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement for those who have not received the notice.

When declaring their claims, creditors shall explain the relevant matters of the claims and provide supporting materials. The liquidation committee shall register the claims. During the period for declaring claims, the liquidation committee shall not make payments to creditors.

After clearing the Company's assets and preparing a balance sheet and a list of assets, the liquidation committee shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting or a People's Court for confirmation.

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

During the liquidation period, the Company shall continue to exist but shall not carry out any business activities unrelated to the liquidation. The Company's assets shall not be distributed to the shareholders before they are settled in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

If, after clearing the Company's assets and preparing a balance sheet and a list of assets, the liquidation committee discovers that the Company's assets are insufficient to settle its debts, it shall apply to a People's Court for bankruptcy liquidation in accordance with the law.

After a People's Court accepts the bankruptcy application, the liquidation committee shall transfer the liquidation matters to the bankruptcy administrator designated by the People's Court.

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

AMENDMENT TO 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, administrative regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed are amended, the matters stipulated in the Articles of Association conflict with the provisions of the amended laws, administrative regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed;

ii. the circumstances of the Company change and are inconsistent with the matters recorded in the Articles of Association;

iii. the shareholders' meeting resolves to amend the Articles of Association.

Amendments to the Articles of Association adopted by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting that require approval from the competent authorities shall be submitted to the competent authorities for approval; if they involve matters of company registration, the change of registration shall be handled in accordance with the law.