This appendix contains a summary of the principal provisions of the Company's Articles of Association adopted on May 27, 2025, which will become effective on the date of [**REDACTED**] of the H Shares on the [**REDACTED**]. This Appendix is mainly designed to provide potential [**REDACTED**] with an overview of the Articles of Association of the Company, therefore, it may not contain the information that is important to potential [**REDACTED**]. As discussed in "Appendix VII — DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES AND AVAILABLE ON DISPLAY", the full Chinese version of the Articles of Association is available on display.

1. SHARES, REGISTERED CAPITAL AND TRANSFER OF SHARES

Shares of the Company are represented by stock.

The shares of the Company shall be issued based on the principle of openness, fairness and impartiality and shall rank pari passu in all respects with the shares of the same class.

Shares of the same class issued at the same time shall be issued under the same condition and at the same price. The same price shall be paid for each of the shares subscribed for by all entities or individuals.

The Company shall not provide gifts, loans, guarantees and other financial assistance for others to acquire shares of the Company or its parent company, except for the Company's implementation of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The Company may, for the benefit of the Company, provide financial assistance to others for the acquisition of shares of the Company upon a resolution of the general meeting, or a resolution of the board of directors in accordance with the articles of association or the authorization of the general meeting, provided that the total amount of financial assistance shall not exceed 10% of the total issued share capital. Resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be adopted by at least two-thirds of all directors.

2. INCREASE AND REDUCTION IN CAPITALAND REPURCHASE OF SHARES

The Company may, in light of its operational and developmental needs and in accordance with the provisions of the laws, regulations and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, increase its capital by any of the following methods, subject to resolutions made individually at the general meeting:

- a public offering of Shares;
- a non-public offering of Shares;
- distributing bonus shares to its existing Shareholders;
- conversion of capital reserve into share capital;

- other methods specified by the laws and administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

The Company may reduce its registered capital. Such reduction shall be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the Company Law, Hong Kong Listing Rules and other relevant requirements and the Articles of Association.

The Company shall not purchase its own shares, except in any of the following circumstances:

- To reduce the registered capital of the Company;
- To merge with other company that holds its shares;
- To use the shares in the employee stock ownership plan or for equity incentive;
- The shareholders raise objections to resolutions by the general meeting on the merger or division of the Company, and thus requiring the Company to acquire their shares;
- To use the shares in the conversion of the convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company;
- Necessary for the Company to protect its value and the shareholders' equity;
- Any other circumstances permitted by the laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

3. SHARE TRANSFER

The Company shall not accept its own stock as a pledge.

Shares that have been issued before the public offering shall not be transferred for a period of one year commencing from the date of trading of the company's shares on a stock exchange. Where laws, administrative regulations or the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council otherwise provide for the transfer of shares of the Company held by shareholders or actual controllers of a listed company, such provisions shall prevail.

The directors, senior officers of the Company shall regularly declare the number of shares held by them and any changes therein. The number of shares transferred each year during their term of office shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the Company in the same class held by them. The shares of the Company held by them shall not be transferred within 1 year as of the listing date of the shares of the Company. These people shall not transfer the shares of the company held by them within half of the year from their departure from the company.

For shareholders holding more than 5% of the Company's shares, directors and senior officers, if they have sold the shares of the Company or other securities with equity nature held by them within six months after purchasing, or if they have purchased such shares or securities again within six months after selling them, the gains obtained therefrom shall be attributed to the Company and be forfeited by the Board of Directors of the Company. However, securities companies holding more than 5% of the shares due to the purchase of the remaining shares after underwriting, and other circumstances stipulated by the CSRC are excluded.

The shares or other securities with an equity nature held by directors, senior officers and natural person shareholders as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall include the shares or other securities with an equity nature held by their spouses, parents, children, and those held in the accounts of others.

4. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Company shall establish a register of shareholders based on the vouchers provided by securities registries. The register of shareholders shall be the sufficient evidence proving the shareholders' holding of the Company's shares. Shareholders shall enjoy the rights and assume the obligations according to the classes of the 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 general meeting, distributes dividends, executes clearing or makes other conducts that require confirmation of equities, the Board of Directors or the convener of the general meeting shall determine the Record Date. Shareholders included in the register of shareholders at the close of business on the Record Date shall be the entitled shareholders.

Shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

- to receive dividends and other distributions in proportion to the number of shares held;

- to request, convene, chair, attend and vote in person or appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf at the general meetings in proportion to the number of shares held in accordance with laws;

- to supervise the Company's operations, and to put forward proposals and raise inquiries;

- to transfer, bestow or pledge the shares they hold in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association;

- to consult or copy the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, the Company's bond stubs, minutes of general meetings, resolutions of the Board meetings, and financial and accounting reports;

- to participate in the distribution of the residual assets of the Company according to the number of Shares held, in the event of the termination or winding up of the Company;

- the shareholders disagreeing with the merger or separation resolution made by the general meeting are entitled to ask the Company to acquire their Shares;

- other rights stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, department rules or the Articles of Association.

Shareholders of the Company shall assume the following obligations:

- to comply with the laws, administration regulations and the Articles of Association;

- to pay subscription moneys for the Shares subscribed in accordance with the agreed manner of payment;

- no withdrawal from the Company except for the circumstances set out in the relevant laws and administrative regulations;

- not to abuse shareholder's rights to infringe upon the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the independent legal entity status of the Company and the limited liability of shareholders to infringe upon the interests of the creditors of the Company;

- to perform other obligations prescribed in laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Where the abuse of shareholders' rights causes any loss to the company or other shareholders, such abusive shareholder shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law. Where shareholders of a company take advantage of the company's independent status or the limited liability of shareholders to disregard debts and seriously infringe upon the interests of the company's creditors, such shareholders shall bear joint and several liability for the debts of the company.

5. GENERAL MEETINGS

(1) General provisions

The general meeting is the body by which the Company exercises its powers, and shall exercise the following powers in accordance with the law:

- to elect and replace directors and to decide matters relating to the remuneration of directors;

- to examine and approve reports of the Board;
- to examine and approve profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans of the Company;
- to make resolutions concerning the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital;
- to make resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds;
- to make resolutions on matters such as the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or change in the organizational form of the Company;
- to amend the Articles of Association;
- to make resolution on the appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm;
- to examine and approve the guarantee matters set out Article 39 of the Articles of Association;
- to examine matters relating to the Company's purchase and/or sale of major assets within one year that exceed 30% of the audited total assets of the Company in the most recent period;
- to examine and approve matters concerning changes in the use of funds raised;
- to approve the equity incentive scheme and Employee Stock Ownership Plan;
- to examine other matters that shall be decided by the general meeting as 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.

The general meeting can authorize the board of directors to make resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds.

The general meetings shall be classified into the annual general meetings and the extraordinary general meetings. The annual general meeting shall be convened once a year, and shall be held within six months after the prior fiscal year ends.

The Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months of the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

- the number of directors falls below the number prescribed in the Company Law or below two-thirds of the number prescribed by the Articles of Association;

- the uncovered loss of the Company reaches one-third of the total share capital of the Company;
- Shareholders who individually or jointly hold no less than 10% of the company's stocks make a request;
- the Board considers it necessary;
- the Audit Committee proposes such a meeting be held;
- any other circumstances stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

(2) Convening of the General Meeting

Independent directors have the right to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting (EGM). For the proposal of independent directors of convening an EGM, the Board of Directors shall, pursuant to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, give a written reply on whether to convene the EGM or not within ten days upon receipt of the proposal. If agreeing to convene an EGM, the Board shall, within five days after the Board resolution is made, issue a notice calling for the meeting. If the Board does not agree to convene such meeting, the reasons shall be stated and announced.

The Audit Committee has the right to propose to the Board to convene an EGM, and shall make such proposal in writing. The Board of Directors shall, pursuant to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and this Articles of Association, give a written reply on whether to convene the EGM or not within ten days upon receipt of the proposal.

When the Board of Directors agrees to convene an EGM, the Board of Directors shall, within 5 days after the Board resolution is made, issue a notice calling for the meeting. Changes in the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the approval of the Audit Committee.

When the Board of Directors does not agree to convene an EGM, or does not provide written feedback within 10 days upon receipt of the proposal, the Board of Directors shall be considered to be unable or fail to perform the duty of convening an EGM. The Audit Committee may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

The shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 10% of the shares of the Company shall have the right to propose to the Board of Directors for convening of an EGM, and shall make such request to the Board of Directors in writing. The Board of Directors, pursuant to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, make a decision on whether to convene the EGM or not within ten days upon receipt of the request and provide a written reply to the shareholders.

When the Board of Directors agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting, they shall, within five days after the Board resolution is made, issue a notice calling for the meeting. Changes in the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the approval of the relevant shareholders.

When the Board of Directors do not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting, or do not provide feedback within ten days upon receipts of the request, shareholders who individually or collectively holding more than 10% of the Company's shares, shall propose to the Audit Committee that an EGM be held; any such request to the Audit Committee shall be made in writing.

Where the Audit Committee agrees to hold an EGM, it shall send out a general meeting notice within five days of receiving the request. No change shall be made to the original proposal in the notice unless approved by the corresponding shareholders.

Where the Audit Committee fails to send out a general meeting notice within the stipulated period of time, it shall be deemed to have failed to convene and preside over the general meeting, and shareholders individually or jointly holding 10% or more of the Company shares for 90 successive days or more may convene and preside over the meeting themselves.

Where the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the premise where the Company's shares are listed stipulate otherwise, the relevant provisions shall prevail.

(3) Proposals and Notices of General Meetings

When the Company convenes the general meeting, the Board of Directors, Audit Committee and shareholders holding on less than 1% of the shares of the Company individually or jointly are entitled to submit proposals to the Company.

The shareholders holding more than 1% of the shares of the Company individually or jointly may raise temporary proposal and submit it to the board of directors in writing 10 days before the general meeting is held. The board of directors shall supplement the notice of general meeting in 2 days after receiving the proposal and publicize the content of the temporary proposal.

Save as specified above, the convener shall neither revise the proposals set out in the notice of general meetings nor add new proposals after issuing the notice of general meeting.

The general meeting shall not vote or make resolutions on proposals not listed in the notice of the general meeting or resolutions not in conformity with Article 49 of the Articles of Association.

(4) Holding of general meetings

All the shareholders recorded in the register as at the Record Date have the right to attend the general meeting and exercise the voting rights in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and the Articles of Association. Shareholders may attend the general meeting in person, and also may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf.

The general meeting is presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. If the chairman of the Board of Directors is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, the deputy chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the meeting (if the company has two or more deputy chairmen, deputy chairmen is elected by more than half of the directors to preside over the board.) If the company does not have a deputy chairman or unable or fails to perform his/her duties, a director elected by above half of the directors shall preside over the meeting.

A general meeting convened by the Audit Committee shall be presided over by the chairman of the Audit Committee. If the chairman of the Audit Committee is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, a member of the Audit Committee elected by more than half of the members of the Audit Committee shall preside over the meeting.

If a General Meeting is convened by the shareholders, the convener shall elect a representative to preside over the meeting.

During the course of a general meeting, if the meeting cannot continue due to the meeting presider's violation of any procedural rule, the general meeting may, subject to the consent of shareholders who hold an absolute majority of the voting rights represented at the live general meeting, elect someone to act as meeting presider, following which the meeting may continue.

(5) Voting and Resolutions of General Meetings

The resolutions of a general meeting are classified into ordinary ones and special ones.

Ordinary resolutions of the general meeting shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by the shareholders (including their proxies) present at the meeting.

Special resolutions of the general meeting shall be adopted by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.

The following matters shall be resolved by way of ordinary resolution of the general meeting:

- reports of the Board of Directors;
- profit distribution proposals and proposals for making up losses formulated by the Board of directors;

- appointment, dismissal and remuneration of the members of the Board and the method of payment of the remuneration;

- other matters other than those that shall be resolved by special resolutions according to laws, administrative regulations, regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

The following matters shall be resolved by way of special resolution of the general meeting:

- increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital;

- separation, division, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;

- amendment of the Articles of Association;

- the Company's purchase or disposal of major assets within one year or guarantee amount exceeding thirty percent of the latest audited total assets of the Company;

- the equity incentive plan;

- other matters required to be resolved by way of a special resolution by the laws, administrative regulations, regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association, and matters which, according to an ordinary resolution of the general meeting, may have a significant impact on the Company and shall be resolved by way of a special resolution.

6. DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD

(1) Directors

Directors shall be elected or replaced by the general meeting and may be removed from office by the general meeting before the expiration of their term of office. The Directors have a tenure of three years and can be reelected upon the expiry of the tenure.

The term of office of directors shall last from the date on which the directors take office to the expiration of the term of office of the current Board of Directors. Where a new elect is not yet available upon expiration of a director's term, or the number of the directors on the board is less than the quorum due to the resignation of a director within his term, such director, before the new elect takes his office, shall continue the performance of his duties in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, department rules, the articles or association and the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

A director may be the general manager or other senior officer concurrently, provided that the total number of directors who concurrently serve as the general manager or other senior officers and directors who are employee representatives shall not exceed half of the total number of directors of the Company.

(2) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall consist of seven directors, three of whom shall be independent non-executive Directors. The Board of Directors shall have one chairman. The Board shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- to convene general meetings and presenting reports thereto;
- to implement resolutions adopted by the general meeting;
- to resolve on the Company's business plans and investment plans;
- to formulate the profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan of the Company;
- to formulate the plans of increasing or decreasing the Company's registered capital, issuing corporate bonds or other securities, and going public;
- to formulate the plans for merger, division, dissolution or change of corporate form of the company;
- to determinate the setup of the Company's internal management structure;
- to appoint or dismiss the general manager, board secretary and other senior officers of the Company, and decide on matters of remuneration, rewards and punishments; to appoint or dismiss senior officers such as deputy general manager and CFO according to the nomination of the general manager, and decide on matters of remuneration, rewards and punishments;
- to formulate plans for material assets acquisitions and the disposal and purchase of Shares of the Company;
- to determine the outbound investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee, consigned financial management, connected transactions, and external donations of the Company within the authority granted by the general meeting;
- to formulate the basic management system of the Company;
- to formulate proposals for any amendment to the Articles of Association;

- to manage the information disclosure of the Company;

- to request the general meeting to engage or replace the accounting firm that provides audit for the Company;

- to debrief the work report of the general manager of the Company and check the works of the general manager;

- to decide on the Company's repurchase of its Shares under the circumstances specified in items (III), (V) and (VI) of Article 24 of the Articles of Association on the premise of complying with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's shares are listed;

- any other functions and powers granted by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulation rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the Articles of Association, and the general meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, and Strategy Committee. The special committees shall be accountable to the Board of Directors and shall perform their duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board of Directors. Their proposals shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation and decision. All special committees are comprised of directors. The majority of members of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, and the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee shall be independent directors, who shall also be the conveners, provided that the convener of the Audit Committee shall be an accounting professional. The members of the audit committee should be directors who do not hold senior management positions within the company. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for formulating the working rules of the special committees and regulating their operation.

7. GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER SENIOR OFFICERS

The Company shall have one general manager who shall be appointed or removed by the Board.

The Company shall have several deputy general managers who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board.

The general manager, deputy general manager, chief financial officer, board secretary and other persons expressly appointed by the board as the senior officers shall be the senior officers of the Company. The general manager shall be accountable to the Board and exercise the following powers and functions:

- to be in charge of the Company's production, operation and management, organize the implementation of resolutions of the Board of Directors, and report to the Board of Directors;

- to organize the implementation of the Company's annual business plans and investment plans;

- to prepare the proposal for the setup of the Company's internal management structure;

- to draft the Company's basic management system;

- to formulate the detailed rules and regulations of the Company;

- to propose to the board of directors the appointment or dismissal of the deputy general manager, chief financial officer and other senior officers;

- to decide to employ and dismiss the responsible management personnel other than those to be employed and dismissed by the Board of Directors;

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

The general manager shall attend meetings of the Board without voting rights.

8. QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS

The directors or the senior officers of the Company shall be natural persons.

A person in any of the following categories may not serve as a director or the senior officer of the Company:

- persons without capacity or with limited capacity for civil conduct;

- persons who were sentenced for crimes of corruption, bribery, encroachment or embezzlement of property or disruption of the social and economic order, where five years have not lapsed following the serving of the sentence, or persons who were deprived of their political rights for committing a crime, where five years have not lapsed following the serving of the sentence, or in case of a suspended sentence, not more than two years have elapsed since the date of expiration of the probationary period;

- persons who acted as directors, or factory managers or managers of bankrupt or liquidated companies or enterprises who bear personal liability for the bankruptcy or liquidation of such companies or enterprises, where three years have not lapsed following the date of completion of such bankruptcy or liquidation;

- persons who were legal representatives of a company or enterprise, which had its business license revoked due to a violation of the law and were ordered to close down, and who were personally liable for the revocation of business license of such company or enterprise, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of the revocation of business license of such company or enterprise;

- persons who have been listed by the People's Court as defaulter because they have incurred debts of a large amount that have not been settled by the due date;

- persons who are imposed by the CSRC a ban from entering into the securities market for a period which has not yet expired;

- other requirements stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Election, appointment or employment of directors or senior officers in violation of the above provisions shall be invalid. In the event that the circumstances as stipulated in this Article arise during the term of office of any Director or senior officer, the Company shall dismiss the relevant person.

9. FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

The Company shall formulate its own financial and accounting systems in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, and rules of the relevant authorities of the state.

The Company shall have the annual report, interim report and other financial and accounting reports prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations, requirements of the CSRC and rules of the stock exchanges where the company's shares are listed.

10. PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

When the Company distributes the after-tax profits of the current year, it shall allocate 10% of the profits into the statutory reserve fund. If the accumulated amount of the statutory reserve fund reaches 50% of the registered capital, the Company is released from the obligation of withholding statutory reserve fund.

Where the statutory common reserve fund of the company is not sufficient to recover its losses in the previous years, the profits of the current year shall be used to make up the loss before the withdrawing of the statutory common reserve fund in accordance with the above provisions.

After making allocation to the statutory provident fund of the Company from its after-tax profits, the Company may, subject to resolutions adopted at the general meeting, also allocate funds from the after-tax profits to the discretionary provident fund.

The remaining after-tax profits of the Company after making up the losses and withdrawing the reserve may be distributed according to the proportion of shares held by shareholders, unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association.

No profits shall be distributed in respect of the Company's Shares held by the Company.

11. APPOINTMENT OF ACCOUNTING FIRMS

The Company shall employ an accounting firm that complies with the provisions of the Securities Law to audit financial reports, verify net assets, and offer other relevant consulting services. The term of employment of such accounting firm shall be one year, which is renewable.

Employing an accounting firm for the Company shall be decided by the general meeting. The Board shall not appoint an accounting firm before a general meeting is held.

12. DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

The Company shall be dissolved if:

- business term specified in the Articles of Association expires or other dissolution reasons as stipulated in the Articles of Association arise;
- the general meeting resolves to dissolve the Company by means of special resolution;
- a dissolution is required due to merger or division of the Company;
- the Company is revoked of business license according to law, ordered to close or canceled;
- there is severe difficulty in the operation and management of the Company, and the continued existence of the Company will have material prejudice to the interests of the shareholders and there is no other way to resolve, shareholders who hold an aggregate of over ten percent of the whole voting rights can make a petition to the People's Court to dissolve the Company.

If a company is in the situation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the preceding article and has not yet distributed its property to its shareholders, it may survive by amending its articles of association or by a resolution of the general meeting. Amendments to the Articles of Association or resolutions of general meeting made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be approved by more than 2/3 of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the general meeting.

After the liquidation committee has thoroughly examined the Company's assets and prepared a balance sheet and schedule of assets, it shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit such plan to the general meeting or the people's court for confirmation.

The remaining property of the Company after paying the liquidation expenses, wages owed to employees of the Company, labor insurance fees and statutory compensation, outstanding taxes and debts of the Company shall be distributed in proportion to the number of shares held by shareholders.

During the liquidation period, the Company still exists but shall not carry out any business activities not related to liquidation. The property of the Company shall not be distributed to shareholders until all liabilities have been paid off in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If the liquidation committee, having thoroughly examined the Company's property and prepared a balance sheet and schedule of assets, discovers that the Company's property is insufficient to pay its debts in full, it shall immediately apply to the People's Court for bankruptcy liquidation.

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

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

13. AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

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

- After the amendment of the Company Law or relevant laws and administrative regulations, or the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's share are listed, the matters stipulated in the Articles of Association conflict with the provisions of the amended laws, administrative regulations or listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's share are listed;

- There has been a change to the Company, resulting in inconsistency with the content in the articles of association;

- The general meeting approves to amend the Articles of Association by a special resolution.