This appendix mainly provides [**REDACTED**] *with an overview of the Articles of Association. Since the following information is a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to* [**REDACTED**].

SHARES

Share Issuance

The Company's shares are in the form of registered shares.

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

For shares of the same class issued in the same offering, the issuance conditions and prices per share shall be the same; subscribers shall pay the same amount per share for the shares they subscribe for.

The par-value shares issued by the Company are denominated in RMB, and the value of each par-value share is RMB1.

The A shares issued by the Company are centrally deposited with Shenzhen Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. The H shares issued by the Company may be mainly deposited with the custodian agents under Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited in accordance with the laws, securities regulatory rules, and the practices of securities registration and depository of the listing place, and may be held by Shareholders in their names.

INCREASE, DECREASE, AND REPURCHASE OF SHARES

Increase and Decrease of Shares

Based on the needs of its operation and development, and in accordance with laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], the Company may, upon a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, increase its capital by way of the following:

(i) issuing shares to unspecified objects;

(ii) issuing shares to specified objects;

(iii) distributing bonus shares to existing shareholders;

(iv) converting capital reserves into share capital;

(v) other methods stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

The Company may reduce its registered capital. When reducing the registered capital, the Company shall handle it in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the "Company Law" and other relevant requirements and these Articles of Association.

Share Repurchase

Save for the following circumstances, the Company shall not acquire its own shares:

(i) reducing the Company's registered capital;

(ii) merging with other companies that hold the Company's shares;

(iii) using the shares for employee shareholding plans or equity incentives;

(iv) shareholders who object to the resolutions on the merger or division of the Company adopted by the shareholders' meeting request the Company to purchase their shares;

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

(vi) it is necessary for the Company to safeguard its value and the rights and interests of Shareholders.

The Company may choose one of the following methods to purchase its own shares: centralized bidding on the stock exchange; tender offer; other methods recognized by laws, administrative regulations, and the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the company's Shares are [**REDACTED**]. In case of purchasing the Company's shares under the circumstances stipulated in (iii), (v), and (vi) above, it shall be carried out through public centralized trading.

In case of purchasing the Company's shares for the reasons stipulated in (i) and (ii) above, it shall be subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting; in case of purchasing the Company's shares under the circumstances stipulated in (iii), (v), and (vi) above, on the premise of complying with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], it shall be considered and approved by the Board meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the Directors.

After the Company purchases its own shares in accordance with the above provisions, if it is under the circumstance of (i), the Shares shall be cancelled within 10 days from the date of purchase; if it is under the circumstances of (ii) and (iv), the Shares shall be transferred or cancelled within 6 months; if it is under the circumstances of (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 the Company's issued shares, and the Shares shall be transferred or cancelled within 3 years. The specific implementation rules shall be implemented in accordance with the latest laws, regulations, or rules in effect.

If laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] have other provisions on relevant matters involved in share repurchase, such provisions shall prevail. After purchasing its own shares, the Company shall perform its information disclosure obligations in accordance with the Securities Law and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

Share Transfer

The Company's shares shall be transferred in accordance with the law. All transfers of H shares shall be made by means of a written instrument of transfer in the general or common form or any other form acceptable to the Board (including the standard transfer format or transfer form prescribed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange from time to time); and the instrument of transfer may only be signed by hand or stamped with the company's valid seal (if the transferor or transferee is a corporate). If the transferor or transferee is a recognized clearing house or its agent as defined in the relevant ordinances in force from time to time under Hong Kong law, the instrument of transfer may be signed by hand or by machine. All instruments of transfer shall be kept at the Company's registered address or at such other address as the Board may specify from time to time.

The Company does not accept its own shares as the subject matter of a pledge.

The Company's directors and senior management shall report to the Company the shares they hold in the Company and the changes therein. During the term of office determined at the time of taking office, the number of shares transferred each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the same class held by them in the Company; the shares held by them in the Company shall not be transferred within one year from the date when the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and [**REDACTED**]. The above-mentioned personnel shall not transfer the shares they hold in the Company within six months after vacating the position.

In case where the direct shareholdings held by the Company's directors and senior management in the Company changes due to the equity distribution, etc., the above-mentioned provisions shall still be complied with.

If there are additional restrictions on the transfer of the Company's shares in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], such rules shall prevail.

If the Company's Director, senior management, or a shareholder holding more than 5% of the Company's shares (excluding the recognized clearing house (or its agent) as defined by relevant ordinance enacted from time to time in Hong Kong or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**]) sells the Company's shares or other equity-related securities within 6 months after purchase, or buys them back within 6 months after sale, the income derived therefrom shall belong to the Company, and the Company's Board shall recover such income. However, this does not apply to securities companies that hold more than 5% of the shares as a result of purchasing the remaining shares after [**REDACTED**], and other circumstances stipulated by the CSRC and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

The Shares or other equity-related securities held by the Directors, senior management, and individual Shareholders mentioned in the preceding paragraph include those held by their spouses, parents, children, and those held through other's accounts.

If the Company's Board fails to implement the above-mentioned provisions, Shareholders have the right to demand the Board to implement them within 30 days. If the Company's Board fails to implement them within the above-mentioned time limit, Shareholders have the right to file a lawsuit directly with the people's court in their own names for the interests of the Company.

If the Company's Board fails to implement the above-mentioned provisions, the responsible Directors shall bear joint and several liability in accordance with the law.

SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Shareholders

The Company establishes a register of members based on the certificates provided by the securities registration and clearing institution. The register of members is sufficient evidence to prove that Shareholders hold the Company's shares. Shareholders shall enjoy rights and assume obligations in accordance with the class of Shares they hold; Shareholders holding the same class of Shares shall enjoy equal rights and assume the same obligations. The original copy of the H Share register of members shall be kept in Hong Kong for inspection by Shareholders. However, the Company may close the register of members in accordance with the provisions equivalent to Section 632 of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's securities are [**REDACTED**].

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, distributes dividends, conducts liquidation, or engages in other activities requiring the confirmation of Shareholders' identities, the Board or the convener of the shareholders' meeting shall determine the record date. Shareholders registered in the register after the market closes on the record date shall be the Shareholders entitled to relevant rights and interests.

Shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

(i) to receive dividends and other forms of profit distribution pro rata to their shareholding;

(ii) to legally request to hold, convene, preside over, attend or appoint a Shareholder's proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting and exercise corresponding voting rights;

(iii) to supervise the Company's operations, and put forward suggestions or raise inquiries;

(iv) to transfer, assign or pledge the Shares held in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and the provisions of these Articles;

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

(vi) to participate in the distribution of the Company's remaining property pro rata to the shareholding when the Company is terminated or liquidated;

(vii) Shareholders who object to the resolutions on company merger or division made by the shareholders' meeting have the right to request the Company to purchase their shares;

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

Shareholders who request to inspect or copy relevant company materials shall comply with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations such as the Company Law and the Securities Law, as well as the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

If anything resolved by the Company's shareholders' meeting or the Board violates laws or administrative regulations, Shareholders have the right to request the people's court to declare them invalid. If the convocation procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or the Board, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or these Articles, or if anything resolved violates these Articles, Shareholders shall have the right to request the people's court to revoke the resolutions within 60 days from the date when the resolutions are made. However, this does not apply if there are only minor defects in the convocation procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or the Board meeting and such defects have no substantial impact on the resolutions.

If Directors and senior management personnel other than members of the Audit Committee violate the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or these Articles when performing their duties for the Company that cause losses to the Company, Shareholders who have held, either individually or jointly, more than 1% of the Company's shares for more than 180 consecutive days shall have the right to request the Audit Committee in writing to bring a lawsuit in the people's court. If members of the Audit Committee violate the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or these Articles when performing their duties for the Company that cause losses to the Company, the aforesaid Shareholders may request the Board in writing to bring a lawsuit in the people's court. If the Audit Committee or the Board refuses to bring a lawsuit after receiving the written request from the Shareholders as mentioned above, or fails to bring a lawsuit within 30 days from the date of receiving the request, or if the situation is urgent and failure to bring a lawsuit immediately will cause irreparable damage to the Company's interests, the Shareholders mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to bring a lawsuit in the people's court in their own names for the interests of the Company. If a third party infringes on the Company's legitimate rights and interests that causes losses to the Company, the Shareholders referred to in the first paragraph of this Article may bring a lawsuit in the people's court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs. If Directors or senior management personnel violate the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or these Articles that damage the interests of Shareholders, Shareholders may bring a lawsuit in the people's court.

The Shareholders of the Company shall assume the following obligations:

(i) to comply with laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and these Articles;

(ii) to pay the subscription money in accordance with the Shares they subscribe for and the method of capital contribution;

(iii) to refrain from withdrawing their capital contributions, except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations;

(iv) to refrain from abusing Shareholders' rights to damage the interests of the Company or other Shareholders; to refrain from abusing the independent status of the Company as a legal person and the limited liability of Shareholders to damage the interests of the Company's creditors;

(v) to assume other obligations as required by laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and these Articles.

If a Shareholder of the Company abuses Shareholders' rights that causes losses to the Company or other Shareholders, the Shareholder shall be held liable in accordance with the law. If a Shareholder of the Company abuses the separate status of the Company as a legal person and the limited liability of Shareholders to evade debts that causes significant damages to the interests of the Company's creditors, the Shareholder shall bear joint and several liability for the Company's debts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

The Shareholders' meeting is the Company's organ and shall exercise the following powers in accordance with the law:

(i) to elect and replace Directors who are not representatives of employees and determine matters regarding the remuneration of Directors;

(ii) to consider and approve the reports of the Board of Directors;

(iii) to consider and approve the Company's profit distribution plan and loss-making 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 merger, division, dissolution, liquidation of the Company or the alteration of the Company's form;

(vii) to amend these Articles;

(viii) to resolve on the appointment and dismissal of the accounting firm that undertakes the Company's audit engagement;

(ix) to consider and approve the guarantee stipulated in Article 47 of these Articles;

(x) to consider matters concerning the purchase or sale of significant assets by the Company within a year in which the amount exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

(xi) to consider and approve matters relating to the change of the [**REDACTED**];

(xii) to consider the equity incentive plan and the employee stock ownership plan;

(xiii) to consider other matters that shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

The following external guarantee made by the Company shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration and approval after it is considered and approved by the Board:

(i) a single guarantee in which the amount exceeds 10% of the Company's latest audited net assets;

(ii) any guarantee provided beyond the total external guarantee amount of the Company and its holding subsidiaries exceeding 50% of the Company's latest audited net assets;

(iii) a guarantee provided for a guarantee object with a gearing ratio exceeding 70%;

(iv) a guarantee provided by the Company to others within one year in which the amount exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

(v) any guarantee provided beyond the total external guarantee amount of the Company and its holding subsidiaries in which the amount exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

(vi) a guarantee within twelve consecutive months in which the amount exceeds 50% of the Company's latest audited net assets and the absolute amount exceeds RMB50 million;

(vii) a guarantee provided to Shareholders, actual controllers and their related parties;

(viii) other guarantee that requires consideration and approval by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated by laws and regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or these Articles.

The shareholders' meetings are divided into annual shareholders' meetings and extraordinary shareholders' meetings. The annual shareholders' meeting is held once a year and shall be held within 6 months after the end of the prior financial year.

The Company shall convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 2 months from the date of occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

(i) when the number of Directors is less than the number stipulated in the Company Law or two-thirds of the number specified in these Articles;

(ii) when the unrecovered losses of the Company reach one-third of the total share capital;

(iii) when shareholders holding individually or jointly more than 10% of the Company's shares so request;

(iv) when deemed necessary by the Board;

(v) when proposed by the Audit Committee;

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

CONVENING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Independent Directors have the right to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting. Before exercising this right, the independent Directors shall obtain the consent of more than half of all independent directors. Regarding the proposal of independent Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the Board shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and these Articles, give a written reply on whether or not to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal. If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting of, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within 5 days after the resolution of the Board is passed. If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall explain and make an announcement.

When the Audit Committee proposes to the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting of, it shall submit a written proposal to the Board. The Board shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and these Articles, give a written reply on whether or not to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal. If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within 5 days after the resolution of the Board is passed. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the Audit Committee. If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting or fails to give a written reply within 10 days after receiving the proposal, it shall be deemed that the Board fails or is unable to perform its duty to convene the shareholders' meetings, and in such case, the Audit Committee may convene and preside over the meeting.

When Shareholders holding individually or jointly more than 10% of the Company's shares request the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, they shall do so in writing. The Board shall, in accordance with the provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles, give a written reply on whether or not to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 10 days after receiving the request. If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within 5 days after the resolution of the Board is passed. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting or fails to give a reply within 10 days after receiving the request, shareholders holding individually or jointly more than 10% of the Company's shares may propose to the Audit Committee to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting and submit a written request to the Audit Committee. If the Audit Committee agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within 5 days after receiving the request. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the Audit Committee fails to issue a notice to convene the Shareholders' meetings within the specified time limit, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee fails to convene and preside over the shareholders' meetings, and in such case, Shareholders holding individually or jointly more than 10% of the Company's shares for more than 90 days may convene and preside over the meeting.

If the Audit Committee or Shareholders decide to convene a shareholders' meeting, they must notify the Board in writing and, at the same time, complete the necessary reports, announcements, or filings as required by the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**]. Before the resolution of the Shareholders' meeting is announced, the shareholding of the convening Shareholders shall not be less than 10%.

For the shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee or Shareholders, the Board and the secretary of the Board shall coordinate accordingly. The Board will provide the register of members on the record date.

PROPOSALS AND NOTICES OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

The content of a proposal shall fall within the terms of reference of the Shareholders' meeting, have a clear topic and specific matters for resolution, and comply with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, the Board, the Audit Committee, and Shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 1% of the Company's shares shall have the right to submit proposals to the Company. Shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 1% of the Company's shares may submit an *ex tempore* motion in writing to the convener 10 days before the convening of the Shareholders' meeting. The convener shall, within 2 days upon receipt of the proposal, issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting which shall contain the content of the *ex tempore* motion, and submit the same to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation. If the Shareholders' meeting needs to be postponed following the issuance of the supplementary notice in accordance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], the Shareholders' meeting shall be postponed as required by such rules.

The convener shall notify all Shareholders by way of announcement 20 days before the annual shareholders' meeting and 15 days before the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, both excluding the date of the meeting.

The notice of the 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) a clear written statement that all Shareholders are entitled to attend the Shareholders' meeting and may appoint a proxy in writing to attend the meeting and vote on their behalf, and the proxy need not be a Shareholder of the Company;

(iv) the record date for determining the entitlement of Shareholders to attend the shareholders' meeting;

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

(vi) the time and procedures for voting through the Internet or other means;

(vii) other matters as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

The notices and supplementary notices of the shareholders' meeting shall fully and completely disclose the entire details of all proposals.

HOLDING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

All shareholders registered on the record date or their proxies are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting and exercise their voting rights in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

Shareholders may attend the shareholders' meeting in person or appoint proxies to attend and vote on their behalf. The proxies do not need to be Shareholders of the Company. Any shareholder who is entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting and vote shall have the right to appoint one or more persons as their proxies to attend and vote on their behalf.

Individual shareholders attending the meeting in person shall produce their identity cards or other valid certificates or documents that can verify their identities; those attending the meeting on behalf of others shall produce their valid identity cards and the power of attorney of the Shareholder.

Corporate Shareholders shall be represented at the meeting by their legal representatives or proxies appointed by their legal representatives. When the legal representative attends the meeting, they shall produce their identity card and valid certificates proving their legal representative status; when the proxies attend the meeting, they shall produce their identity card and the written power of attorney legally issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholders.

If a Shareholder is a recognized clearing house (or its agent) as defined by the relevant ordinances promulgated from time to time in Hong Kong or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], such shareholder may authorize its corporate representatives or one or more persons it deems appropriate to act as its representatives at any shareholders' meeting or any creditors' meeting; however, if more than one person is authorized, the power of attorney shall specify the number and class of shares involved in the authorization of each person. The authorized persons may exercise the rights on behalf of the Shareholder (without producing the share certificates, notarized authorization and/or further evidence that they are formally authorized), and shall enjoy the same legal rights as other Shareholders, including the rights to speak and vote, as if such persons were individual shareholders of the Company. The relevant rights and powers include the right to vote in a show of hands in person when a show of hands is allowed.

The power of attorney issued by a Shareholder authorizing another person to attend the shareholders' meeting shall set out the following:

(i) the name of the principal and the class and number of the Company's shares held by the principal;

(ii) the name of the proxy;

(iii) specific instructions from the Shareholders, including instructions to vote in favor of, against, or abstain from voting on each matter to be considered on the shareholders' meeting agenda, etc.;

(iv) the date of issue and the valid period of the power of attorney;

(v) the signature (or seal) of the principal. If the principal is a corporate shareholder, the official seal of the corporate body shall be affixed.

If the power of attorney for proxy voting is signed by a person authorized by the principal, the signed power of attorney or other authorization documents shall be notarized. Both the notarized power of attorney or other authorization documents and the proxy form shall be kept at the Company's domicile or other places specified in the notice of the meeting.

The register of attendees shall be prepared by the Company, which shall set out the attendees' names (or names of the entities they represent), identity card numbers, the number of shares with voting rights they hold or represent, the names (or names of the entities they represent) of the principals, etc.

If Directors and senior management are required to attend the meeting, they shall attend the meeting and reply the enquiries of the Shareholders.

The shareholders' meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the Board. If the chairman of the Board is unable or fails to perform his duties, the meeting shall be presided over by a Director jointly elected by more than half of the Directors. The shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee shall be presided over by the convener of the Audit Committee. If the convener of the Audit Committee is unable or fails to perform his duties, the meeting shall be presided over by a member of the Audit Committee jointly elected by more than half of the members of the Audit Committee. The shareholders' meeting convened by Shareholders shall be presided over by the convener or a representative elected by the convener. When the chairperson violates the rules of procedure during the shareholders' meeting, making it impossible for the shareholders' meeting to continue, subject to the approval of more than half of the attending Shareholders with voting rights, a person may be elected at the shareholders' meeting to act as the chairperson to carry on with the meeting.

Minutes of the shareholders' meeting shall be kept by the secretary of Board and specify the following:

(i) the time, venue, agenda of the meeting and the name of the convener;

(ii) the names of the chairperson and the Directors and senior management attending the meeting;

(iii) the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting, the total number of shares with voting rights they hold, and the proportion of such shares to the total number of the Company's shares;

(iv) the deliberation process, key points of speeches, and voting results for each proposal;

(v) the inquiries or suggestions from Shareholders and the corresponding replies or explanations;

(vi) the names of the lawyer, teller and scrutineer;

(vii) other matters that shall be included in the minutes of the meeting as stipulated in these Articles.

VOTING AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Resolutions of the shareholders' meeting are divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions. An ordinary resolution shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights represented by the shareholders (including Shareholders' proxies) attending the shareholders' meeting. A special resolution shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights represented by the shareholders (including Shareholders' proxies) attending the shareholders' meeting.

The following matters shall be passed by ordinary resolutions at the shareholders' meeting:

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

(ii) the profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan proposed by the Board;

(iii) the appointment and removal of Board members, as well as their remuneration and the payment methods;

(iv) other matters not require by laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], or these Articles to be adopted by special resolutions.

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

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

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

(iii) amendments to these Articles;

(iv) purchase or sale of major assets or provision of guarantees to others within one year in which the amount exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

(v) share incentive schemes;

(vi) other matters that are stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or these Articles, and that are considered by the shareholders' meeting, through an ordinary resolution, to have a material impact on the Company and require approval by a special resolution.

Shareholders (including Shareholders' proxies) have the right to speak at the shareholders' meeting and exercise their voting rights in accordance with the number of voting shares they represent, and each share has one vote. On a poll taken at a meeting, Shareholders (including Shareholders' proxies) with two or more votes need not to cast all votes in the same way.

When material matters that affect the interests of minority Shareholders are considered at the shareholders' meeting, the votes of minority Shareholders shall be counted separately. The results of the separate poll shall be disclosed in a timely manner.

The Company's shares held by itself do not carry any voting rights, and shall not be counted towards the total number of Shares with voting rights represented by Shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting.

If a Shareholder purchases the Company's shares with voting rights in violation of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law, the voting rights attached to the Shares exceeding the specified proportion shall not be exercised within 36 months after the purchase and such Shares shall not be counted towards the total number of Shares with voting rights represented by Shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting.

In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and the Hong Kong Listing Rules, if any Shareholder is required to abstain from voting on a resolution or restricted to voting only in favor of (or against) a resolution, the votes cast by such Shareholder or its proxy in violation of the relevant provisions or restrictions shall not be counted towards the total number of Shares with voting rights.

The Company's Board, independent Directors, Shareholders holding more than 1% of the Shares with voting rights, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with the provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or the CSRC, may publicly solicit Shareholders' voting rights. When doing so, they shall fully disclose to the solicited parties information such as specific voting intentions. It is prohibited to solicit Shareholders' voting rights in a paid or disguised paid manner. Except for statutory conditions, the Company is not allowed to impose a restriction regarding the minimum shareholding ratio on the solicitation of voting rights.

When connected transactions are considered at the shareholders' meeting, connected shareholders shall abstain from voting, and the number of Shares with voting rights represented by them shall not be counted towards the total number of valid votes; the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall fully disclose the voting of non-connected Shareholders.

The procedures for connected Shareholders to abstain and cast vote are as follows:

(i) Before the shareholders' meeting is convened, the Board shall decide that connected shareholders shall abstain. When matters related to connected transactions are considered at the shareholders' meeting, the chairperson shall explain at the shareholders' meeting that the transaction is a connected transaction involving certain connected Shareholders, and that such Shareholders shall abstain; the voter of connected Shareholder shall immediately deliver the ballot marked "Connected Shareholder abstains from voting" to the chief scrutineer of the meeting before other Shareholders vote on the matter.

(ii) If a connected Shareholder fails to abstain, other Shareholders have the right to apply to the chairperson for the connected Shareholder to abstain and provide the reasons therefor. The chairperson shall decide whether the Shareholder shall abstain in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and normative documents. When the chairperson cannot decide or when relevant Shareholders have objections, it shall be decided by more than half of the voting rights represented by all Shareholders present at the meeting (including Shareholders' proxies).

(iii) If a connected Shareholder casts vote without permission, the vote shall be invalidated.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

The directors of the Company are natural persons, and none of the following person shall serve as the Company's director:

(i) a person who has no civil capacity or has limited civil capacity;

(ii) a person who has been subject to criminal penalties due to corruption, bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of property, or disruption of the socialist market economic order, or has been deprived of political rights due to any criminal conviction, and no more than 5 years have elapsed since the expiration of the sentence; or no more than 2 years have elapsed since the expiration of the pronounced suspension of sentence;

(iii) a person who has served as a director, factory chief, or general manager of an insolvent and liquidated company or enterprise and was held personally liable for the bankruptcy, and no more than 3 years have elapsed since the date of completion of the bankruptcy and liquidation of such company or enterprise;

(iv) a person who has served as a legal representative of a company or enterprise whose business license was revoked or which was ordered to close down due to any violation of the law and was held personally liable for the revocation, and no more than 3 years have elapsed since the revocation or the order for closure;

(v) a person who has been listed as a dishonest person subject to enforcement by the people's court due to failure to pay off a relatively large sum of due debt;

(vi) a person who has been banned from entering the securities market by the CSRC and the period has not expired;

(vii) a person who has been publicly determined by a stock exchange to be unsuitable for serving as a director or senior management, etc. of a listed company and the period has not expired;

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

If a Director is elected or appointed in violation of the above provisions, such election or appointment shall be invalid. A Director who falls under the circumstances described in this Article during his/her term of office shall be dismissed by the Company and stopped from performing duties.

Directors who are not employee representatives shall be elected or replaced and may be dismissed before the expiration of their terms of office at the shareholders' meeting. Employee representative directors shall be elected by the Company's employees through the employees' representative assembly, the employees' general meeting, or other democratic means, without the need to submit it to the shareholders' meeting for consideration. The terms of office of the Directors shall be 3 years, who may then be re-elected and re-appointed upon expiration.

The terms of office of the Directors shall commence from the date of their appointment until the expiration of the terms of the current session of Board. If the terms of office of Directors expires but re-election has not been taken place in time, the original Director shall continue fulfilling the duties as Directors in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles before the elected new Director takes office.

A senior management may serve concurrently as a Director, but the total number of Directors who concurrently hold senior management positions and employee representative Directors shall not exceed one-half of the total number of the Company's directors.

The Directors may resign before the expiration of their terms of office. A Director who resigns shall submit a written resignation report to the Company. The resignation shall take effect on the date when the Company receives the resignation report, which shall be disclosed by the Company within 2 trading days. If a Director's resignation results in the Company's Board falling short of the quorum, or if an independent Director's resignation leaves the independent Directors who sit on the Board or its special committees under-represented as stipulated by laws, regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or these Articles, or if there is no accounting professional among the independent Directors, the original Director shall continue fulfilling duties as a Director in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles before the elected new Director takes office.

Board of Directors

The Board shall consist of nine directors, including three independent directors and one employee representative director, and shall have one chairman.

The Board shall exercise the following powers:

(i) to convene the shareholders' meeting and report its work to the shareholders' meeting;

(ii) to implement the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting;

(iii) to decide on the business plans and investment plans of the Company;

(iv) to formulate the profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans of the Company;

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

(vi) to formulate plans for major acquisition, repurchase of the Company's shares, or merger, division, dissolution and change of corporate form of the Company;

(vii) to decide on the external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, pledge of assets, external guarantee, entrusted wealth management, connected transactions and external donations of the Company within the scope authorized by the shareholders' meeting;

(viii) to decide on the establishment of the Company's internal management body;

(ix) to decide on the appointment or dismissal of the Company's general manager, secretary of the Board, and other senior management, and their remuneration, rewards and punishments; to decide on the appointment or removal of the Company's senior management such as deputy manager and chief financial officer based on the nomination of the general manager, and their remuneration, rewards and punishments;

(x) to formulate the basic management system of the Company;

(xi) to formulate proposals for any amendment to these Articles;

(xii) to manage the information disclosure of the Company;

(xiii) to propose to the shareholders' meeting the appointment or replacement of the accounting firm which provides audit services to the Company;

(xiv) to listen to the work reports of the Company's general manager and review the general manager's work;

(xv) other functions and powers conferred by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], these Articles, or the shareholders' meeting.

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

The chairman of the Board shall be elected by more than half of all Directors. The chairman is the Director who attends to the affairs of the Company.

The chairman of the Board shall exercise the following powers:

(i) to preside over the shareholders' meeting and to convene and preside over the Board meetings;

(ii) to supervise and inspect the implementation of the resolutions of the Board;

(iii) to sign the important documents of the Board;

(iv) to exercise the special right to handle the affairs of the Company in accordance with the laws and in such manner in the interests of the Company in the event of emergencies such as the occurrence of large-scale natural disasters and other force majeures, and report the same to the Board of the Company and shareholders' meeting afterwards;

(v) the Board authorizes the chairman to sign documents related to integrated bank credit facilities and corresponding bank loan contracts on behalf of the Company within the annual bank credit limit considered and approved by the shareholders' meeting;

(vi) other functions and powers conferred by the Board and stipulated in these Articles.

The Board shall hold at least four meetings each year, approximately once a quarter, with a notice in writing delivered to all Directors 14 days prior to the meeting.

Any shareholders representing more than one-tenth of the voting rights, more than one-third of the Directors, or the Audit Committee may propose to convene an extraordinary board meeting. The chairman shall convene and preside over a Board meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal.

The quorum of any Board meeting shall be one half of the Directors. Resolutions of the Board shall be passed by more than half of all the Directors. When casting votes on a Board resolution, every Director shall have one vote.

Where a Director is related with the enterprise or individual involved in the resolution to be discussed at the Board meeting, such Director shall report to the Board in writing in a timely manner and may not exercise the voting rights on such resolution, nor shall he/she do so on behalf of other Directors. The quorum of such Board meeting shall be one half of non-related Directors and the resolution of such Board meeting shall be passed by more than half of non-related Directors. If the number of non-related Directors attending the Board meeting is less than three, such matter should be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration. If there are additional restrictions on Directors' attending and voting at the Board meetings imposed by laws, regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], such provisions shall prevail.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board of the Company has established the Audit Committee to exercise the functions and powers of the Supervisory Committee as stipulated in the Company Law and the functions and powers stipulated in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosure, supervising and evaluating the internal and external audit work as well as internal control. The following matters shall be submitted to the Board for consideration after being approved by more than half of all the members of the Audit Committee:

(i) disclosure on the financial information in the financial accounting reports and periodic reports, and on the internal control evaluation report;

(ii) appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm that undertakes the Company's audit engagement;

(iii) appointment or dismissal of the financial controller of the Company;

(iv) changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates, or corrections of major accounting errors for reasons other than changes in accounting standards;

(v) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, other securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

The Board of the Company has established special committees on strategy, nomination, remuneration and appraisal, which shall perform their duties in accordance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], these Articles, and the authorization of the Board. Proposals of the special committees shall be submitted to the Board for consideration. The rules of procedure of the 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 candidates for Directors and senior management and reviewing their qualifications, and making recommendations to the Board on the following:

(i) nomination or removal of Directors;

(ii) appointment or dismissal of senior management;

(iii) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, other securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

If the Board adopts none or only part of the recommendations of the Nomination Committee, it shall record the opinions of the Nomination Committee and the specific reasons for its non-adoption in the resolution of the Board and disclose the same.

The Remuneration and Appraisal Committee is responsible for formulating the appraisal standards for Directors and senior management and carrying out evaluation, and formulating and reviewing the remuneration mechanism, decision-making process, payment, stop-payment and recourse arrangements and other remuneration policies and plans for Directors and senior management, and making recommendations to the Board on the following:

(i) remuneration of Directors and senior management;

(ii) formulation of or changes to share incentive scheme and the employee shareholding scheme, and conditions for incentive recipients to be granted benefits and exercise rights;

(iii) arrangement of shareholding schemes by Directors and senior management for subsidiaries to be spun off;

(iv) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, other securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

If the Board adopts none or only part of the recommendations of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, it shall record the committee's opinions and the specific reasons for its non-adoption in the resolution of the Board and disclose the same.

The Strategy Committee is mainly responsible for conducting research on the Company's long-term development strategy and major investment decisions and putting forward suggestions in this regard.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

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

The provisions of these Articles regarding the circumstances under which one may not serve as a director and the resignation management system shall also apply to senior management.

The general manager shall be accountable to the Board and exercise the following powers:

(i) to be in charge of the production, operation and management of the Company, organize the implementation of the resolutions of Board, and report on works to the Board;

(ii) to organize the implementation of the annual business plan and investment plan of the Company;

(iii) to draft plans for the establishment of the internal management body of the Company;

(iv) to draft the basic management system of the Company;

(v) to formulate the detailed rules of the Company;

(vi) to propose to the Board on the appointment or dismissal of deputy general manager and financial controller of the Company;

(vii) to decide on the appointment or dismissal of management personnel other than those required to be appointed or dismissed by the Board;

(viii) other functions and powers conferred by these Articles or the Board.

The general manager shall be present at Board meetings.

The deputy general managers of the Company, who shall be accountable to the general manager, shall assist the general manager in performing duties, attend the general manager's work meetings, and diligently and faithfully perform their duties.

The Company shall have a secretary of the Board who shall be responsible for preparing the Company's shareholders' meetings and Board meetings, keeping documents, managing the shareholders' information, handling information disclosure, etc. The secretary of the Board shall comply with relevant provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and these Articles.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM, PROFIT DISTRIBUTION AND AUDITING

Financial and Accounting Systems

The Company shall establish its financial and accounting system in accordance with the provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and the relevant government authorities.

The Company shall submit and disclose its annual report to the local office of the CSRC and the stock exchange within four months after the end of each financial year; submit and disclose its interim report to the local offices of the CSRC and the stock exchange within two months after the end of the first half of each financial year. If there are regulations otherwise imposed by securities regulatory authority of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], such regulations prevail.

The above-mentioned annual reports and interim reports shall be prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations, and the provisions of the securities regulatory authority and the stock exchange of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

When distributing its current-year after-tax profits, the Company shall allocate 10% of its profits to the Company's statutory reserve fund. When the aggregate balance in the statutory reserve fund has reached more than 50% of the Company's registered capital, further allocations to that fund may be waived. Where the statutory reserve fund is not sufficient to cover any loss made by the Company in the prior year, the current year's profit shall be used to cover such loss before any allocation is made to the statutory reserve fund pursuant to the preceding paragraph. After an allocation to the statutory reserve fund has been made from the after-tax profit of the Company, and subject to a resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting, an allocation may be made to the discretionary reserve fund from the after-tax profit. After the Company has covered its losses and made allocations to the reserve funds, any remaining after-tax profit shall be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings, unless otherwise provided in these Articles. If the shareholders' meeting distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the provisions of the Company Law, Shareholders shall refund to the Company the profits so distributed. If losses are caused to the Company, the Shareholders, the responsible Directors and senior management shall be liable for compensation. Profits shall not be distributed in respect of the Shares held by the Company itself.

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

Internal Audit

The Company shall implement an internal audit system, clarifying the leadership system, duties and authorities, staffing, funding guarantee, application of audit results, and accountability mechanisms for internal audit work.

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

ENGAGEMENT OF ACCOUNTING FIRMS

The Company shall appoint an accounting firm that meets the requirements of the Securities Law and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] to conduct audit on accounting statement, net asset verifications, and other relevant consulting services. The term of appointment shall be one year and may be re-appointed.

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

The Company guarantees that it shall provide true and complete accounting vouchers, accounting books, financial and accounting reports, and other accounting data to the appointed accounting firm shall not refuse, conceal or make false statements.

The remuneration of the accounting firm or the method of determining the remuneration shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting.

When the Company dismisses or no longer re-appoint the accounting firm, it shall notify the accounting firm 30 days in advance. When the shareholders' meeting of the Company votes on the dismissal of the accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be allowed to state its opinions thereat.

If the accounting firm proposes to resign, it shall explain to the shareholders' meeting whether the Company has committed any improper act.

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

Merger, Division, Capital Increase and Capital Reduction

A merger of the company may take the form of absorption or establishment of a new company. In case of merger by absorption, a company absorbs any other company and the absorbed company shall be dissolved. In case of merger by new establishment, two or more companies merge into a new one and the parties to the merger are dissolved.

Where the Company is a party to a merger, the parties to the merger shall enter into a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days as of the date of the resolution for the merger and make an announcement through designated media or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System (國家企業信用信息公示系統) within 30 days as of the date of such resolution. Creditors may, within 30 days from the date of receiving of the notice, or if he/she do not receive the notice, may, within 45 days from the date of receiving the announcement, request the Company to pay off its debts or provide guarantees for such debts. When the Company is merged, the claims and debts of the merging parties shall be assumed by the Company surviving the merger or the newly established company resulting from the merger.

Where there is a division of the Company, its assets shall be divided accordingly and a balance sheet and an inventory of assets shall be prepared. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days as of the date of the resolution for the division and make an announcement through designated media or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days as of the date of such resolution. The debts of the company before the division shall be jointly assumed by the surviving companies after the division, unless otherwise agreed in a written agreement with its creditors in respect of the debt settlement before the company's division.

Where the Company reduces its registered capital, it shall prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days as of the date of the resolution for the reduction of its registered capital passed at the shareholders' meeting and make an announcement through the designated media or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days as of the date of such resolution. Creditors shall, within 30 days from the date of receiving the notice, or if he/she does not receive the notice, may, within 45 days from the date of receiving the announcement, request the Company to pay off its debts or provide guarantees for such debts.

Dissolution and Liquidation

The Company shall be dissolved for the following reasons:

(i) the term of its operations stipulated in these Articles expires or other dissolution events as stipulated in these Articles arise;

(ii) the shareholders' meeting resolves to dissolve the company;

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

(iv) the business license of the Company is revoked or the Company is ordered to close down or cancelled in accordance with the laws;

(v) the Company encounters serious difficulties in its operation and management, and its continued existence will cause significant losses to the interests of the Shareholders, and such difficulties cannot be resolved through other means, Shareholders holding more than 10% of the total voting rights of the Company may request the people's court to dissolve the Company.

If the Company is to be dissolved pursuant to the provisions of sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) above, it shall be liquidated. The Directors, as the liquidation obligors of the Company, shall form a liquidation team within 15 days from the date after the occurrence of the dissolution events. The liquidation team shall be composed of Directors, unless otherwise stipulated in these Articles or determined by the shareholders' meeting. If the liquidation obligors fail to perform their liquidation obligations in a timely manner and cause losses to the Company or its creditors, they shall be liable for compensation.

The liquidation team shall notify the creditors within 10 days as of the date of its establishment and make an announcement through the designated media or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 60 days as of the date of its establishment. Creditors shall, within 30 days from the date of receiving the notice, or if they do not receive the notice, within 45 days as of the date of the announcement, declare their claims to the liquidation team. A creditor filing a proof of claim shall describe the matters related to the claim and provide proof materials. The liquidation team shall register the proof of claim. During the period of declaring creditors' claims, the liquidation team shall not pay off the creditors.

Upon sorting out the assets of the Company and preparing the balance sheet and the inventory of assets, the liquidation team shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for confirmation. The Company's remaining assets, after paying liquidation expenses, employees' salaries, social insurance premiums and statutory compensation, outstanding taxes and paying off the Company's debts, shall be distributed to Shareholders pro rata to their shareholdings. 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 until they have been paid off in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If, after sorting out the assets of the Company and preparing a balance sheet and an inventory of assets, the liquidation team discovers that the assets of the Company are insufficient to pay off its debts, it shall apply to the people's court for bankruptcy liquidation in accordance with the law. After the people's court accepts the bankruptcy application, the liquidation team shall hand over the liquidation matters to the bankruptcy administrator designated by the people's court.

Upon completion of the liquidation of the Company, the liquidation team shall prepare a liquidation report and submit it to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for confirmation, and submit the same to the company registration authority for deregistration of the Company.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

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

(i) after the amendments are made to the Company Law or relevant laws, administrative regulations and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], the provisions of these Articles of Associations are in conflict with the provisions of the amended laws, administrative regulations and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**];

(ii) there is a change in the situation of the company, which is inconsistent with the matters set out in these Articles of Associations;

(iii) the shareholders' meeting decides to amend these Articles of Association.

If the amendments to these Articles of Association passed by the shareholders' meeting are subject to the approval by the competent authority, they must be submitted to the competent authority for approval; if they involve matters relating to registration of the Company, registration of the changes shall be completed in accordance with the laws.

The Board shall amend these Articles of Association in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting on the amendments to these Articles of Association and the vetting opinion of the relevant competent authorities.

Where the amendments to these Articles of Association are information required to be disclosed by laws, regulations, and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], such amendments shall be announced in accordance with the requirements.