The primary purpose of this Appendix is to provide potential [**REDACTED**] with an overview of the Articles of Association of the Company. Accordingly, it may not contain all information that may be material to potential [**REDACTED**].

(I) DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD

1. Power to Allot and Issue Shares

The Articles of Association contain no provision granting the Board the power to allot or issue shares. The Board shall formulate plans for increasing or reducing the registered capital of the Company, issuing bonds or other securities, and for [**REDACTED**], which must be approved by the shareholders' meeting. The issuance of shares shall follow the procedures prescribed by applicable laws, regulations, and securities regulatory rules.

2. Power to Dispose of Assets of the Company or Any Subsidiary

The Board shall determine the authority with respect to external investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset pledges, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, connected (related) transactions, and external donations, and shall establish stringent review and decision-making procedures. Major investment projects shall be subject to evaluation by relevant experts and professionals and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

3. Compensation or Payment for Loss of Office

The shareholders' meeting may resolve to remove a director, and such removal shall take effect on the date of the resolution. Where a director is removed before the expiration of his/her term of office without proper cause, such director may request the Company to provide compensation.

4. Loans to Directors

The Articles of Association contain no provision regarding the granting of loans to directors.

5. Financial Assistance for Acquisition of Shares in the Company or Any Subsidiary

Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries (including affiliated enterprises of the Company) may provide financial assistance in the form of gifts, advances, guarantees, loans, or otherwise, for any person to acquire shares in the Company or its parent company, except where the Company implements an employee share ownership plan.

6. Disclosure of Interests in Contracts with the Company or Any Subsidiary

Unless reported to the Board or the shareholders' meeting and approved by resolution of the Board or the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association, no person shall directly or indirectly enter into any contract or transaction with the Company.

7. Remuneration

The shareholders' meeting has the authority to determine matters relating to the remuneration of directors.

8. Resignation, Appointment, and Removal

The Company has established a Board consisting of seven directors, of whom three are independent non-executive directors. The Board shall have one chairman, elected by a majority vote of all directors.

Directors shall be elected or replaced by the shareholders' meeting and may, before the expiration of their term of office, be removed by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting. The term of office of a director is three years, renewable upon re-election.

The term of office of a director shall commence from the date of assumption of office and shall end upon the expiry of the current term of the Board. If re-election is not conducted in a timely manner upon expiry of the term, the original directors shall, before the newly elected directors assume office, continue to perform their duties as directors in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association.

Any person appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy on the Board or as an addition to the Board shall hold office until the first annual shareholders' meeting of the Company following his/her appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election.

Directors of the Company shall be natural persons. A person shall not serve as a director of the Company under any of the following circumstances:

(1) having no capacity for civil conduct or having limited capacity for civil conduct;

(2) having been sentenced to criminal penalties for embezzlement, bribery, misappropriation of property, misappropriation of funds, or for disrupting the socialist market economic order, or having been deprived of political rights due to criminal offenses, where five years have not elapsed since the expiration of the enforcement period, or where a suspended sentence has been declared and two years have not elapsed since the expiration of the probation period;

(3) having served as a director, factory director, or manager of a company or enterprise that underwent bankruptcy liquidation and being personally liable for the bankruptcy of such company or enterprise, where three years have not elapsed since the conclusion of such bankruptcy liquidation;

(4) having served as the legal representative of a company or enterprise whose business license was revoked or which was ordered to close due to violations of laws, and being personally liable, where three years have not elapsed since the date of revocation of the business license or the date of closure;

(5) having substantial personal debts that have become due but remain unpaid and being listed as a discredited judgment debtor by the people's court;

(6) being subject to a market access ban imposed by the relevant regulatory authorities, where the ban has not yet expired;

(7) other circumstances as provided under laws, administrative regulations, or by relevant regulatory authorities.

Where a person is elected, appointed, or engaged as a director in violation of the above provisions, such election, appointment, or engagement shall be invalid. Where any of the above circumstances arises with respect to a director during his/her term of office, the Company shall remove such director from office and terminate his/her performance of duties.

9. Borrowing Powers

The Board shall formulate plans for the issuance of bonds or other securities and for [**REDACTED**]. The shareholders' meeting shall adopt resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds. The shareholders' meeting may authorize the Board to adopt resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds.

(II) AMENDMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL DOCUMENTS

Amendments to the Articles of Association shall be adopted by special resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

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

1. where the Company Law, other relevant applicable laws, administrative regulations, or other securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] are amended, and any provision of the Articles of Association conflicts with such amended laws, administrative regulations, or other securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**];

2. where there is a change in the circumstances of the Company such that they are inconsistent with matters recorded in the Articles of Association;

3. where the shareholders' meeting resolves to amend the Articles of Association.

Where matters relating to amendments to the Articles of Association adopted by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting that require approval by or filing with the competent authority, such approval shall be obtained and such filing shall be completed; where the amendments involve matters relating to company registration, the relevant change in registration shall be carried out in accordance with the law.

(III) SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS REQUIRING APPROVAL BY A MAJORITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

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

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

A special resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by not less than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

The following matters shall be approved by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting: (I) the work report of the Board; (II) the profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan formulated by the Board; (III) the appointment and removal of members of the Board and their remuneration and payment methods; (IV) other matters except those which, according to laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], or the Articles of Association, must be approved by special resolution.

The following matters shall be approved by a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting: (I) the increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company; (II) the division, spin-off, merger, dissolution, or liquidation of the Company; (III) amendments to the Articles of Association; (IV) purchase or sale of material assets, or provision of guarantees to others, within one year where the transaction amount exceeds 30% of the total assets of the Company as shown in the latest audited financial statements; (V) equity incentive plans; (VI) other matters required by laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], or the other matters that may have a significant impact on the Company as determined by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting and therefore require approval by special resolution.

(IV) VOTING RIGHTS

Shareholders shall exercise their voting rights in proportion to the number of voting shares they hold, with each share carrying one vote.

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

Except as otherwise stipulated by securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], when the shareholders' meeting considers connected transactions, connected shareholders shall abstain from voting, and the voting rights represented by them shall not be counted in the total number of valid votes. The announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall fully disclose the voting results of non-connected shareholders.

(V) REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Shareholders' meetings are classified into annual shareholders' meetings and extraordinary shareholders' meetings. An annual shareholders' meeting shall be convened once for each fiscal year and shall be held within six months after the end of the preceding fiscal year.

(VI) ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

1. Financial and Accounting Policies

The Company shall formulate its financial and accounting policies in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

2. Appointment and Removal of Accountants

The Company shall engage an accounting firm to conduct audits of its financial statements, verification of net assets, and other related consulting services. The term of engagement shall be one year and may be renewed.

The appointment or removal of an accounting firm shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting. Except as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, the Board shall not appoint an accounting firm before a resolution of the shareholders' meeting has been passed.

When the Company removes or decides not to renew the engagement of an accounting firm, it shall give the accounting firm 30 days' prior notice. When the shareholders' meeting votes on the removal of the accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be entitled to present its opinion.

Where an accounting firm proposes its resignation, it shall state to the shareholders' meeting whether there are any irregularities in the Company.

(VII) MEETING NOTICES AND MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION

The Company shall convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within two months from the occurrence of any of the following circumstances: (I) the number of directors falls below two-thirds of the number prescribed by the Company Law or by the Articles of Association; (II) unrecovered losses of the Company reach one-third of the total share capital; (III) shareholders holding individually or collectively more than 10% of the Company's shares request a meeting; (IV) the Board considers it necessary; (V) the Audit Committee proposes to convene a meeting; (VI) other circumstances as prescribed by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], or the Articles of Association.

Where more than half of all independent non-executive directors agree, such directors shall have the right to propose the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Upon receiving a proposal from independent non-executive directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the Board shall provide a written response within ten days, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees with convening the extraordinary shareholders' meeting. If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the notice of the shareholders' meeting shall be issued within five days following the Board resolution. If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall state the reasons and make an announcement.

When the Audit Committee proposes to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the proposal shall be submitted to the Board in writing. The Board shall, within ten days upon receipt of the proposal, provide a written response indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association. If the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the notice of the shareholders' meeting shall be issued within five days following the Board resolution. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to approval by the Audit Committee. If the Board disagrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting or fails to provide feedback within ten days upon receipt of the proposal, it shall be deemed unable or unwilling to fulfill its duty to convene the shareholders' meeting, and the Audit Committee may convene and preside over the meeting itself.

When shareholders holding individually or collectively more than 10% of the Company's shares request an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, such request shall be submitted to the Board in writing. The Board shall, within ten days upon receipt of the request, provide a written response indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association. If the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the notice of the shareholders' meeting shall be issued within five days following the Board resolution. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to approval by the relevant shareholders. If the Board disagrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting or fails to provide feedback within ten days upon receipt of the request, shareholders holding individually or collectively more than 10% of the Company's shares shall have the right to propose to the Audit Committee to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, and shall put forward such proposal to the Audit Committee in writing. If the Audit Committee agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the notice of the shareholders' meeting shall be issued within five days upon receipt of the request. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to approval by the relevant shareholders. If the Audit Committee fails to serve the notice of shareholders' meeting within the prescribed period, it shall be deemed as failing to convene and preside over the shareholders' meeting, and the shareholders holding individually or collectively more than 10% of the Company's shares for more than 90 days consecutively may convene and preside over the meeting by themselves.

The convener shall notify all shareholders of an annual shareholders' meeting by announcement at least 21 days prior to the meeting, and of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting by announcement at least 15 days prior to the meeting. The aforementioned periods shall not include the day of the meeting. Where laws, regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

(VIII) TRANSFER OF SHARES

The Company's shares shall be transferred in accordance with the laws.

Shares issued prior to the Company's [**REDACTED**] shall not be transferred within one year from the date when the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and [**REDACTED**] on a securities exchange.

Directors and senior management members of the Company shall declare to the Company the shares of the Company held by them and any changes therein. During their term of office as determined at the time of appointment, the shares transferred in any year shall not exceed 25% of the total shares of the same class held by them. Shares held by them shall not be transferred within one year from the date when the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and [**REDACTED**]. Such persons shall not transfer their shares within six months after leaving office.

Where the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or the securities exchange impose other restrictions on the transfer of overseas-listed shares, such provisions shall apply.

(IX) COMPANY'S POWER TO REPURCHASE ITS SHARES

The Company shall not purchase its own shares, except in any of the following circumstances: (I) to reduce the Company's registered capital; (II) to effect a merger with another company holding the Company's shares; (III) to provide shares for an employee shareholding scheme or equity incentive plan; (IV) where a shareholder objects to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting regarding a merger or division and requests the Company to repurchase its shares; (V) to provide shares for the conversion of convertible bonds issued by the Company; (VI) Where necessary to maintain the Company's value and shareholders' interests; (VII) other circumstances permitted by laws, administrative regulations or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**].

Where the Company repurchases shares under circumstances (I) or (II) above, shareholder approval shall be obtained at a shareholders' meeting. Where the Company repurchases shares under circumstances (III), (V), or (VI) above, subject to compliance with the applicable securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], such repurchase may be approved by a resolution of the Board meeting attended by more than two-thirds of all directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or under authorization by the shareholders' meeting.

After repurchasing the Company's shares pursuant to the applicable securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], the following shall apply: For circumstance (I), the shares shall be cancelled within ten days from the date of repurchase; for circumstances (II) and (IV), the shares shall be transferred or cancelled within six months; for circumstances (III), (V), and (VI), the aggregate number of shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the Company, and such shares shall be transferred or cancelled within three years.

(X) DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

When distributing after-tax profits for a given year, the Company shall allocate 10% of the profits to its statutory reserve fund. Where the accumulated amount of the statutory reserve fund has exceeded 50% of the registered capital of the Company, no further allocation shall be required.

If the Company's statutory reserve fund is insufficient to make up for losses from the previous years, such losses shall first be made up from the profits of the current year before any allocations are made.

After allocations to the statutory reserve fund, and upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting, the Company may also allocate discretionary reserve funds from its after-tax profits.

The remaining after-tax profits, after covering losses and allocating reserve funds, shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings, except where otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association.

If the shareholders' meeting distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the relevant laws, the shareholders shall return the improperly distributed profits to the Company; shareholders, as well as responsible directors and senior management members, shall bear liability for any losses caused to the Company.

Shares of the Company held by the Company itself shall not be entitled to any profit distribution.

(XI) APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Shareholders may attend shareholders' meetings in person or appoint their proxies to attend and vote on their behalf. Each shareholder is entitled to appoint one proxy, who need not be a shareholder of the Company.

An individual shareholder who attends in person shall present his/her identity card or any other valid document or certificate establishing identity. A proxy attending on behalf of a shareholder shall present his/her own valid identity document and the shareholder's written proxy form.

A corporate shareholder shall be represented by its legal representative or by a proxy appointed by the legal representative at a shareholders' meeting. If the legal representative attends, he/she shall present his/her identity card and a valid certificate evidencing his/her status as legal representative. If a proxy attends, he/she shall present his/her identity card and the written proxy form issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholder in accordance with the law.

A partnership shareholder shall be represented by its executing partner or by a proxy appointed by the executing partner. An executing partner or the representative appointed by an executing partner who attends the meeting shall present his/her identity card and a valid certificate evidencing his/her status as executing partner or appointed representative. A proxy attending on behalf of a partnership shareholder shall present his/her identity card and the written proxy form issued by the executing partner or the representative appointed by the executing partner in accordance with the law.

Where the instrument of proxy is signed by a person authorized by the appointing shareholder, the power of attorney or other documents authorizing such person to sign the instrument of proxy shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney or other authorization documents, together with the instrument of proxy, shall be lodged at the address of the Company or at other places specified in the notice of meeting.

(XII) CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE OF SHARES

There are no provisions in the Articles of Association regarding calls on shares or forfeiture of shares.

(XIII) INSPECTION OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

The Company shall make a register of shareholders in accordance with evidentiary documents provided by the securities registration authorities. The register of shareholders is sufficient evidence of a shareholder's holding of shares in the Company. Shareholders enjoy relevant rights and assume the relevant obligations in accordance with the class of shares they hold; shareholders holding the same class of shares shall enjoy the same rights and assume the same obligations.

The Hong Kong branch of the register of Shareholders must be available for inspection by Shareholders, but the Company may be allowed to suspend the registration of Shareholders in accordance with the equivalent provisions of Section 632 of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Shareholders have the right to inspect the register of shareholders.

(XIV) QUORUM FOR SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS AND CLASS MEETINGS

The Articles of Association contain no provisions regarding the quorum for shareholders' meetings or class meetings.

(XV) RIGHTS OF MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS IN CASES OF FRAUD OR OPPRESSION

Where the directors or senior management members (other than a member of the Audit Committee) violate the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association during the performance of their duties, causing losses to the Company, the shareholders severally or jointly holding 1% or more of the Company's shares for a period of 180 consecutive days or longer are entitled to request the Audit Committee to file a lawsuit with the people's court in writing; where members of the Audit Committee violate the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association in the performance of duties, causing losses to the Company, the aforesaid shareholders may request the Board to file a lawsuit with the people's court in writing.

Upon receipt of shareholders' written request stipulated in the preceding paragraph, if the Audit Committee or the Board refuses to file a lawsuit or fails to file a lawsuit within 30 days from receipt of such request, or in the event of emergency where the interests of the Company will suffer irreparable damages if lawsuit is not filed immediately, the shareholders stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to file a lawsuit directly with the people's court in their own name for the interests of the Company.

Where any other person infringes upon the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and causes losses thereto, the shareholders specified in the first paragraph may file a lawsuit with the people's court pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Where any director, supervisor or senior management member of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, in the performance of their duties, violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association and thereby causes loss to the Company, or where any other party infringes the lawful rights and interests of the wholly-owned subsidiary and thereby causes loss to the Company, the shareholders severally or jointly holding 1% or more of the Company's shares for a period of 180 consecutive days or longer may, in accordance with the first three paragraphs of Article 189 of the Company Law, in writing request the board of supervisors or the board of directors of the wholly-owned subsidiary to bring a lawsuit with the people's court, or may directly bring a lawsuit with the people's court in their own name.

Shareholders of the Company who abuse shareholders' rights and cause damages to the Company and other shareholders shall be liable for compensation pursuant to the law. Shareholders who abuse the independent legal person status of the Company and shareholders' limited liability to evade debts and severely infringe upon interests of the Company's creditors shall assume joint and several liabilities for the Company's debts.

If the Company's controlling shareholder or de facto controller instructs any director or senior management member to engage in conduct that harms the interests of the Company or its shareholders, such controlling shareholder or de facto controller shall be jointly and severally liable with the director or senior management member concerned.

(XVI) LIQUIDATION PROCEDURE

The Company shall be dissolved for any of the following reasons: (I) the term of its operation set out in the Articles of Association has expired or other events of dissolution specified in the Articles of Association have occurred; (II) the shareholders have resolved at a shareholders' meeting to dissolve the Company; (III) the Company is dissolved by reason of its merger or division; (IV) the business license of the Company is revoked or the Company is ordered to close down or is rescinded in accordance with the laws; or (V) the Company is dissolved by a people's court in response to the request of shareholders holding shares that represent more than 10% of the voting rights of the Company, on the grounds that the operation and management of the Company has suffered serious difficulties that cannot be resolved through other means, rendering ongoing existence of the Company a cause for significant losses to the shareholders.

Where any of the aforesaid circumstances for dissolution arises, the Company shall make a public announcement of the dissolution event through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 10 days.

Where the Company is dissolved pursuant to items (I), (II), (IV), and (V) above, liquidation shall be carried out. The directors of the Company or the persons designated by the shareholders' meeting are the liquidation obligors and shall, within 15 days from the occurrence of the dissolution event, form a liquidation committee to conduct the liquidation.

The liquidation committee shall, within 10 days from its establishment, notify creditors, and shall, within 60 days, make a public announcement in a newspaper or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System. Creditors shall, within 30 days from the date of receiving the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if no notice is received, declare their claims to the liquidation committee.

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

After the Company's property has been applied to pay liquidation expenses, wages of employees, social insurance expenses, and statutory compensation, overdue taxes, and the Company's debts, the remaining assets shall be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings.

Where, after liquidating the Company's assets and preparing a balance sheet and an inventory of assets, the liquidation committee discovers that the Company's assets are insufficient to settle its debts, it shall apply to the people's court for bankruptcy liquidation in accordance with the law.

Upon acceptance of the bankruptcy petition by the people's court, the liquidation committee shall transfer the liquidation matters to the bankruptcy administrator designated by the people's court.

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

(XVII) OTHER IMPORTANT PROVISIONS FOR THE COMPANY OR SHAREHOLDERS

1. General Provisions

The Company is a permanently existing joint stock limited company.

The shareholders of the Company shall bear liability for the Company to the extent of the shares they subscribe for, and the Company shall bear liability for the debts of the Company with all its assets.

From the date on which the Articles of Association come into effect, the Articles of Association shall constitute a legally binding document to the Company, its shareholders, directors, and senior management members, regulating the Company's organization and activities, and the rights and obligations between the Company and shareholders and among the shareholders inter se. Pursuant to the Articles of Association, a shareholder may sue another shareholder; a shareholder may sue any director or senior management member of the Company; a shareholder may sue the Company; and the Company may sue any shareholder, director or senior management member.

2. Increase and Decrease of Capital

In accordance with laws, regulations, and the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and upon a resolution made by the shareholders' meeting, the Company may increase its capital in the following ways as needed for its operation and development: (I) issuing shares to unspecified objects; (II) issuing shares to specified objects; (III) distributing bonus shares to existing shareholders; (IV) converting capital reserve into share capital; (V) other ways stipulated by laws and administrative regulations and approved by relevant regulatory authorities such as the CSRC and other securities regulatory institutions, the securities regulatory institutions of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and stock exchanges.

The Company may reduce its registered capital. When reducing the registered capital, the Company shall follow the procedures stipulated in the Company Law, other relevant regulations, and the Articles of Association. When reducing the registered capital, the Company shall reduce the number of shares held by shareholders proportionally, unless the shareholders' meeting resolves not to reduce the shares in proportion to the shareholding ratio.

3. Shareholders

Shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights: (I) to receive dividends and other forms of profit distribution according to their respective shareholding proportions; (II) to request, convene, preside over, attend, or appoint a proxy to attend shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law, to exercise corresponding voting rights; (III) to supervise the Company's operations, and to make suggestions or inquiries; (IV) to transfer, gift, or pledge their shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association; (V) to consult and copy the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, minutes of shareholders' meetings, resolutions of board meetings, and financial and accounting reports; shareholders who meet the prescribed conditions may consult the Company's accounting books and vouchers; (VI) to participate in the distribution of the Company's remaining assets upon its termination or liquidation, according to their respective shareholding proportions; (VII) to require the Company to repurchase their shares if they dissent from a resolution on the Company's merger or division adopted by a shareholders' meeting; (VIII) other rights provided by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], or the Articles of Association.

Shareholders of the Company shall undertake the following obligations: (I) to comply with laws, administrative regulations, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association; (II) to contribute capital in accordance with the shares subscribed for and the method of investment; (III) not to withdraw its capital except under circumstances permitted by laws and regulations; (IV) not to abuse shareholder rights to the detriment of the Company or the interests of other shareholders; and not to abuse the Company's independent legal status and the limited liability of shareholders to harm the interests of the Company's creditors; (V) other obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and the Articles of Association.

4. The Board of Directors

The Board shall exercise the following functions and powers:

(I) convening the shareholders' meeting and submitting work reports to the shareholders' meeting;

(II) implementing resolutions of the shareholders' meeting;

(III) determining the Company's business plans and investment schemes;

(IV) formulating the Company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plans;

(V) formulating the Company's plans for increase or reduction of registered capital, issuance of bonds or other securities and [**REDACTED**] plan;

(VI) drafting proposals for the Company's major acquisition, purchase of the Company's shares or merger, division, dissolution and change in corporate form of the Company;

(VII) determining, within the scope of authorization granted by the shareholders' meeting, the Company's external investments, acquisition and sale of assets, mortgage of assets, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, related party transactions, external donations, etc.;

(VIII) deciding on the internal management setup of the Company;

(IX) appointing or dismissing the Company's manager, secretary to the Board and other senior management members, and determining their emoluments, rewards and penalties; appointing or dismissing the Company's deputy general manager, chief financial officer and other senior management members based on the nominations of the manager, and determining their emoluments, rewards and penalties;

(X) formulating the Company's basic management system;

(XI) formulating proposals for any amendment to the Articles of Association;

(XII) proposing to the shareholders' meeting on the appointment or replacement of accounting firm which provides audit services to the Company;

(XIII) listening to the company manager's work reports and inspecting the manager's work performance;

(XIV) exercising any other functions and powers accorded by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], the Articles of Association or the shareholders' meeting.

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

5. Directors' Responsibilities

Directors shall comply with laws, administrative regulations, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association, owe a duty of loyalty to the Company, must take measures to avoid conflicts between their own interests and those of the Company, and must not use their positions to obtain improper benefits.

A director owes the following duties of loyalty to the Company: (I) not to embezzle the property or misappropriate the funds of the Company; (II) not to deposit the funds of the Company into an account opened in his/her own name or in the name of any other individual; (III) not to give bribes or accept any other illegal proceeds by taking advantage of his/her power; (IV) not to enter into contracts or conduct transactions, directly or indirectly, with the Company, without reporting to the Board or the shareholders' meeting and without obtaining approval by resolution of the Board or the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association; (V) not to use their positions to appropriate for themselves or others commercial opportunities that belong to the Company, except in the circumstances where they have reported to the Board or the shareholders' meeting and the shareholders' meeting has approved the matter by resolution, or in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, the Company is unable to take up such commercial opportunities; (VI) not to operate for himself/herself or operate for others a business that is of the same type as the Company's business, without reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting, and without the approval of the shareholders' meeting by a resolution; (VII) not to take commissions from the transactions between the Company and any other person into his/her own pocket; (VIII) not to disclose the Company's secrets without authorization; (IX) not to use their related party relationships to damage the Company's interests; (X) other duties of loyalty as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] and the Articles of Association.

The income derived by any director in violation of this article shall belong to the Company. If such violation causes losses to the Company, the director shall bear liability for compensation.

Where any of the near relatives of the directors or senior management, or any of the enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by the directors or senior management or any of their near relatives, or any of the related parties who have any other related party relationship with the directors or senior management, concludes a contract or conducts a transaction with the Company, the provisions of the item (IV) above shall apply.

Directors shall comply with laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association, owe a duty of diligence to the Company, and in performing their duties must exercise the reasonable care that a prudent manager would normally exercise for the best interests of the Company.

A director owes the following duties of diligence to the Company: (I) to exercise the rights granted by the Company with prudence, care and diligence, and ensure that the Company's commercial activities comply with the requirements of national laws, administrative regulations, and all economic policies of the State, and that such activities do not extend beyond the business scope stipulated in the business license; (II) to treat all shareholders fairly; (III) to promptly keep abreast of the Company's business operations and management; (IV) to take responsibility for the truthfulness and fairness of the company's regularly disclosed financial reports; (V) other duties of diligence as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**] or the Articles of Association.

6. Independent Non-executive Directors

The Company shall have a Board of Directors composed of seven directors, including three independent non-executive directors. Independent non-executive directors shall diligently perform their duties in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], and the Articles of Association. They shall play roles in decision-making, oversight, checks and balances, and professional advisory within the Board, safeguarding the overall interests of the Company and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders.

7. Board of Supervisors

The Company does not have a supervisor or a Board of Supervisors.

8. General Manager

The Company shall have one general manager. The term of office for the general manager shall be three years for each term. The general manager may be reappointed for consecutive terms.

The general manager shall be accountable to the Board and shall exercise the following powers: (I) to preside over the production, operation, and management of the Company, organize the implementation of the resolutions of the Board, and report to the Board; (II) to organize the implementation of the Company's annual business plans and investment proposals; (III) to formulate proposals for the establishment of the Company's internal management structure; (IV) to formulate the Company's basic management systems; (V) to establish the Company's detailed rules and regulations; (VI) to propose to the Board the appointment or dismissal of the Company's other senior management members; (VII) to decide on the appointment or dismissal of management personnel other than those required to be appointed or dismissed by the Board; (VIII) to draft the systems for the salaries, welfare benefits, rewards and punishments of the Company's employees, and to decide on the engagement and dismissal of the Company's employees. (IX) to review and approve daily operational transactions or other matters that do not reach the threshold requiring approval by the shareholders' meeting or the Board under laws, regulations, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are [**REDACTED**], or the provisions of the Articles of Association; (X) other powers granted by the Articles of Association or the Board.

The manager shall attend board meetings as a non-voting delegate.