This appendix contains a summary of the main provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company adopted on [•] [•], 2026, which will take effect from the date on which the H shares are **[REDACTED]** on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The main purpose of this appendix is to provide potential investors with an overview of the Articles of Association of the Company, so it may not contain all the information that is important to potential investors.

SHARES AND REGISTERED CAPITAL

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

All shares issued by the Company shall be shares with par value, and each share shall have a par value of RMB1.00.

The Company shall issue shares in an open, fair and impartial manner, and each share of the same class shall have equal rights.

Shares of the same class issued in the same tranche shall have the same issue terms and price; each subscriber shall pay the same price for each share subscribed.

The Domestic Unlisted Shares and H shares issued by the Company shall have the same rights in any distribution made by way of dividends (including distributions in cash and in kind) or otherwise.

INCREASE AND REDUCTION OF CAPITAL AND REPURCHASE OF SHARES

The Company may, in accordance with its operational and development needs, and subject to the provisions of laws and regulations and a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, increase its registered capital by the following methods:

(i) issuing shares to unspecified parties;

(ii) issuing shares to specified parties;

(iii) distributing bonus shares to existing shareholders;

(iv) capitalising reserves into share capital;

(v) other methods approved by laws, administrative regulations and relevant regulatory authorities such as the securities regulatory authority under the State Council and the regulatory authorities of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed.

Subject to the laws, regulations and securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed, the shareholders' meeting may authorise the board of directors to resolve, within three years, to issue shares not exceeding 50% of the issued shares. If the board of directors resolves to issue shares pursuant to the above provisions, resulting in a change in the registered capital or the number of issued shares of the Company, no further approval from the shareholders' meeting shall be required for the amendment of the relevant provisions of the Articles of Association in respect of such matter.

The Company may reduce its registered capital. The Company shall reduce its registered capital in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Company Law, other relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, the Listing Rules, other relevant regulations and the Articles of Association.

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

(i) to reduce the Company's registered capital;

(ii) to merge with another company that holds shares of the Company;

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

(iv) where a shareholder, dissenting from a resolution of the shareholders' meeting on the merger or division of the Company, requests the Company to acquire its shares;

(v) to use the shares for the conversion of convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company;

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

(vii) other circumstances permitted by laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules, regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

The Company may carry out the repurchase through public centralized trading methods or other methods permitted by laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the securities regulatory authorities of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed.

Subject to the Listing Rules and other securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed, repurchases of shares for the purpose of employee shareholding plans or equity incentives, for the conversion of convertible bonds issued by the Company, or as necessary to protect the Company's value and the rights and interests of shareholders, shall be conducted by way of public centralized trading.

When repurchasing its own shares under circumstances (i) or (ii) above, the matter shall be subject to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. If the Company repurchases its own shares under circumstances (iii), (v) and (vi), such repurchase may be resolved by a board meeting attended by not less than two-thirds of the directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or authorisation of the shareholders' meeting.

If the Company repurchases shares under circumstance (i) above, such shares shall be cancelled within 10 days after the repurchase date; if under circumstances (ii) or (iv) above, they shall be transferred or cancelled within six months; if under circumstances (iii), (v) and (vi) above, the total 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.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

The transfer of shares of the Company shall be carried out in accordance with the law.

Shares issued before the Company's initial **[REDACTED]** shall not be transferred within one year from the date on which such shares are **[REDACTED]**.

Directors and senior management of the Company shall report their shareholdings and changes therein to the Company, and during their respective terms of office as determined upon assuming office, the annual number of shares of the same class transferred by each of them shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of that class held by them. The shares of the Company held by them shall not be transferred within one year from the date of **[REDACTED]** of the Company's shares on a stock exchange. The aforementioned persons shall not transfer the shares of the Company held by them within six months after leaving office.

If the securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed impose other restrictions on the transfer of the Company's shares, such other restrictions shall prevail.

SHAREHOLDERS

The Company shall maintain a register of shareholders based on the documentary evidence provided by the securities registration and settlement institution. The Company's register of shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of a shareholder's holding of the Company's shares. Shareholders shall enjoy relevant rights and assume relevant obligations according to the class of shares they hold. Shareholders holding shares of the same class shall have equal rights and assume equal obligations.

The transfer and registration of transfer of shares shall be recorded in the register of shareholders. With respect to the register of shareholders of overseas listed H shares, the original register of shareholders of the shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange shall be kept in Hong Kong.

The shareholders of the Company shall have the following rights:

(i) the right to receive dividends and other forms of distribution of benefits according to the number of shares held;

(ii) the right to lawfully request, convene, preside over, attend or appoint a proxy to attend shareholders' meetings, and exercise corresponding voting rights;

(iii) the right to supervise the Company's operations, make proposals or inquiries;

(iv) the right to transfer, donate or pledge the shares held in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of the Articles of Association;

(v) the right to inspect and copy the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, minutes of shareholders' meetings, resolutions of board meetings, financial and accounting reports, and, for eligible shareholders, the right to inspect the Company's accounting books and vouchers;

(vi) the right to participate in the distribution of the Company's remaining assets upon termination or liquidation of the Company, in proportion to the number of shares held.

(vii) any shareholder dissenting from a resolution of the shareholders' meeting on a merger or division of the Company may, subject to the satisfaction of the requirements of the Articles of Association, relevant laws and regulations and the securities regulatory authorities and stock exchange of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed in respect of the Company's share repurchase procedures, request the Company to acquire its shares;

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

Shareholders of the Company who abuse their shareholders' rights and cause losses to the Company or other shareholders shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

Where shareholders of the Company abuse the Company's position as an independent legal person and the limited liability of shareholders for the purposes of evading repayment of debts, thereby materially impairing the interests of the creditors of the Company, such shareholders shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts owed by the Company.

The controlling shareholder or the de facto controller of the Company shall exercise their rights and perform their obligations in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, the provisions of the CSRC and the stock exchanges to protect the interests of the Company.

Where the controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company do not act as directors but actually carry out the Company's affairs, the provisions of the Articles of Association on fiduciary and diligence obligations of directors shall apply.

The controlling shareholder or de facto controller of the Company who instructs directors or senior management to engage in acts that harm the interests of the Company or its shareholders shall be jointly and severally liable with such directors or senior management.

The controlling shareholder or de facto controller of the Company, when pledging the shares of the Company held or effectively controlled by them, shall maintain the stability of control and production and operation of the Company.

The controlling shareholder or de facto controller of the Company, when transferring the shares of the Company held by them, shall comply with the restrictions on share transfer and the commitments made on restricting share transfer under laws, administrative regulations, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the rules of the stock exchange of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

The shareholders' meeting is the highest authority of the Company and shall exercise the following functions and powers in accordance with laws:

(i) to elect and replace directors and decide on matters relating to the remuneration of directors;

(ii) to consider and approve the report of the board of directors;

(iii) to consider and approve the Company's profit distribution plans and plans for making up losses;

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

(v) to resolve on the issuance of bonds by the Company;

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

(vii) to amend the Articles of Association;

(viii) to resolve on the appointment, dismissal and remuneration of an accounting firm to conduct the Company's audit;

(ix) to consider and approve transactions that should be decided by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated in the Articles of Association and the rules of procedure of the shareholders' meeting, and to consider and approve guarantee matters that require approval by the shareholders' meeting;

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

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

(xii) to consider and approve equity incentive plans and employee shareholding plans as stipulated in the Listing Rules;

(xiii) to consider and approve other matters that should be decided by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

The shareholders' meeting may authorise the board of directors to resolve on the issuance of corporate bonds.

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

(i) any guarantee provided after the total amount of external guarantees of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries reaches or exceeds 50% of the latest audited net assets;

(ii) any guarantee provided after the total amount of external guarantees of the Company reaches or exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets;

(iii) guarantees provided by the Company to others within one year with an amount reaching or exceeding 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

(iv) guarantees provided to a guarantee recipient with an asset-liability ratio exceeding 70%;

(v) guarantees with a single amount exceeding 10% of the latest audited net assets;

(vi) guarantees provided to shareholders, the de facto controller and their connected persons;

(vii) other guarantees stipulated by laws, regulations, normative documents, regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

Any guarantee provided by the Company to connected persons, regardless of the amount, shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration after being approved by the board of directors. If the Company provides guarantees to its controlling shareholder, de facto controller and their connected persons, such controlling shareholder, de facto controller and connected persons shall provide counter-guarantees.

If transactions (excluding financial assistance, provision of guarantees, or transactions such as donation of cash assets or debt relief that involve no consideration payment and are not subject to any conditions) entered into by the Company reach the following standards (as defined and calculated according to the Listing Rules), they shall, in addition to being approved by the board of directors, be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration:

(i) major transactions;

(ii) very substantial disposal;

(iii) very substantial acquisition;

(iv) anti-takeover actions.

The shareholders' meeting is divided into annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. An annual general meeting shall be held once every year within six months after the end of the preceding financial year.

An extraordinary general meeting shall be held within two months if any of the following circumstances occurs:

(i) the number of directors falls below the number required by the Company Law or two-thirds of the number prescribed by the Articles of Association;

(ii) the Company's unrecovered losses amount to one-third or more of its total share capital;

(iii) a written request is made by a shareholder or shareholders holding, individually or collectively, 10% or more of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.);

(iv) the board of directors deems it necessary;

(v) the audit committee of the board of directors proposes to convene a meeting;

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

CONVENING OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

The shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the board of directors within the prescribed period.

With the consent of a majority of the independent directors, any independent director has the right to propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting. In response to a proposal by an independent director to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the board of directors shall, within 10 days after receiving the proposal, provide written feedback indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association. If the board of directors agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after passing the board resolution. If the board of directors disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall state the reasons and make an announcement.

The audit committee of the board of directors has the right to propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting and shall make the proposal in writing to the board of directors. The board of directors shall, within 10 days after receiving the proposal, provide written feedback indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

If the board of directors agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after passing the board resolution. Any change to the original proposal in the notice shall obtain the consent of the audit committee of the board of directors.

If the board of directors disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting or fails to provide feedback within 10 days after receiving the proposal, the board of directors shall be deemed to be unable or to fail to perform its duty to convene the shareholders' meeting, and the audit committee of the board of directors may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

A shareholder or shareholders holding, individually or collectively, not less than 10% of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) have the right to request the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting and to add proposals to the meeting agenda by making a written request. The board of directors shall, within 10 days after receiving the request, provide written feedback indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

If the board of directors agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after passing the board resolution. Any change to the original request in the notice shall obtain the consent of the relevant shareholders.

If the board of directors disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting or fails to provide feedback within 10 days after receiving the request, a shareholder or shareholders holding, individually or collectively, not less than 10% of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) have the right to propose to the audit committee of the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting and to add proposals to the meeting agenda, and shall make the request in writing to the audit committee of the board of directors.

If the audit committee of the board of directors agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after receiving the request. Any change to the original request in the notice shall obtain the consent of the relevant shareholders.

If the audit committee of the board of directors fails to issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within the prescribed period, the audit committee shall be deemed to be unable or to fail to convene and preside over the shareholders' meeting, and a shareholder or shareholders holding, individually or collectively, not less than 10% of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) for more than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over the meeting on their own.

PROPOSALS AND NOTICES OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Proposals submitted to the shareholders' meeting shall fall within the scope of functions and powers of the shareholders' meeting, have a clear topic and specific matters for resolution, and comply with laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules, the relevant provisions of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, the board of directors, the audit committee of the board of directors, and shareholders holding, individually or collectively, 1% or more of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) have the right to submit proposals to the Company.

A shareholder or shareholders holding, individually or collectively, 1% or more of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) may, 10 days before the shareholders' meeting, submit an interim proposal in writing to the convener. The interim proposal shall have a clear topic and specific matters for resolution. The convener shall, within two days after receiving the proposal, issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting, announce the content of the interim proposal, and submit such interim proposal to the shareholders' meeting for consideration, unless the interim proposal violates laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or does not fall within the functions and powers of the shareholders' meeting.

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

The Company shall convene an annual general meeting by giving a notice by way of announcement to the shareholders 20 days before the meeting; an extraordinary general meeting shall be convened by giving a notice by way of announcement to the shareholders 15 days before the meeting.

When calculating the notice period, the date of the shareholders' meeting shall be excluded, unless otherwise provided by laws, regulations or the securities regulatory authorities of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed.

After the notice of the shareholders' meeting is given, the shareholders' meeting shall not, without justifiable reason, be postponed or cancelled, nor shall the proposals listed in the notice of the shareholders' meeting be cancelled. If postponement or cancellation occurs, the Company or the convener shall make an announcement in accordance with laws, regulations and securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed and explain the reasons. If the shareholders' meeting is postponed, the postponed date shall be announced in the notice.

HOLDING OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

All ordinary shareholders (including preference shareholders with restored voting rights) and holders of shares with special voting rights whose names appear on the register of shareholders on the record date, or their proxies, are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting and exercise voting rights at the shareholders' meeting (including waiving voting rights on specific matters as required by relevant regulations) in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association of the Company.

Shareholders may attend the shareholders' meeting in person or appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf.

The shareholders' meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the board of directors. If the chairman is unable or fails to perform his duties, the vice chairman shall preside; if the vice chairman is unable or fails to perform his duties, a director nominated by a majority of the directors shall preside.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the audit committee of the board of directors, it shall be presided over by the chairman of the audit committee of the board of directors. If the chairman of the audit committee of the board of directors is unable or fails to perform his duties, a member of the audit committee of the board of directors nominated by a majority of the members of the audit committee of the board of directors shall preside.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by shareholders on their own, it shall be presided over by the convener or a representative nominated by the convener.

If during a shareholders' meeting the chairman violates the rules of procedure, causing the meeting to be unable to proceed, the meeting may, with the consent of a majority of the shareholders present and entitled to vote, nominate a person to act as chairman and continue the meeting.

An individual shareholder attending a meeting in person shall present his own identity card or other valid identification document or proof; a proxy attending a meeting on behalf of another person shall present his own valid identity card and the shareholder's power of attorney.

A legal person shareholder shall be represented by its legal representative or an agent appointed by it. If the legal representative attends the meeting, he shall present his own identity card and valid proof of his qualification as legal representative; if an agent attends the meeting, the agent shall present his own identity card and a written power of attorney legally issued by the legal representative of the legal person shareholder.

VOTING AND RESOLUTIONS AT SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

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

An ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting. A special resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.

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

(i) the work report of the board of directors;

(ii) the profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan formulated by the board of directors;

(iii) the appointment and removal of board members and their remuneration and payment method;

(iv) the Company's annual budget plan and final accounts plan;

(v) the Company's annual report;

(vi) other matters except those that shall be passed by special resolution as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules and other securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

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

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

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

(iii) amendment to the Articles of Association;

(iv) formulation and amendment of equity incentive plans or schemes;

(v) purchase or sale of significant assets by the Company within one year or guarantee amount exceeding 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

(vi) guarantee amount provided by the Company within 12 months exceeding 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;

(vii) other matters as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules and other securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association, or matters identified by ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting as having a significant impact on the Company and requiring a special resolution.

Shareholders exercise their voting rights based on the number of voting shares they hold, with one vote per share.

The Company's own shares held by the Company have no voting rights, and such shares shall not be counted in the total number of voting shares present at the shareholders' meeting, nor shall they be deposited into the Central Clearing and Settlement System.

If laws, administrative regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed require any shareholder to abstain from voting on a relevant resolution, or restrict any shareholder to voting only for or against a designated resolution, any vote cast by such shareholder or its proxy in violation of the foregoing requirements or restrictions shall not be counted in the voting results.

The board of directors of the Company, independent directors, shareholders holding 1% or more of the voting shares, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission may publicly solicit proxy voting rights from shareholders. Solicitation of proxy voting rights shall fully disclose information such as specific voting intentions to the solicited persons. Solicitation of proxy voting rights for compensation or in a disguised form is prohibited. Except as provided by law, the Company shall not impose minimum shareholding percentage requirements for solicitation of proxy voting rights.

When the shareholders' meeting considers matters relating to connected transactions, connected shareholders shall not participate in the voting, and the voting shares held by them shall not be counted in the total number of valid votes; the resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall fully state the voting results of non-connected shareholders, as well as other content required by the securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed.

Before the shareholders' meeting considers a connected transaction, the Company shall determine the scope of connected shareholders in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and normative documents. Connected persons or their authorised representatives may attend the shareholders' meeting and may present their views to the attending shareholders in accordance with the meeting procedure, but shall voluntarily abstain from voting. If a connected person fails to voluntarily abstain from voting, other shareholders attending the meeting have the right to request such connected person to abstain. After the connected person abstains, the other shareholders shall vote according to their voting rights, and pass the corresponding resolution in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association; the meeting chairman shall announce the number of shareholders (other than connected persons) and proxies present at the meeting and the total number of voting shares held by them.

If an ordinary resolution is to be passed on a connected transaction, it shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights of the non-connected shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting; if a special resolution is to be passed, it shall be passed by two-thirds or more of the voting rights of the non-connected shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

If a connected person participates in voting in violation of the foregoing provisions, his vote on the relevant connected transaction shall be invalid.

DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Employee representative directors on the board of directors (if any) shall be elected by the employees of the Company through the employees' representative congress, employees' general meeting or other democratic forms. Non-employee representative directors shall be elected or replaced by the shareholders' meeting, and may be removed by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting before the expiry of their terms. The term of office of a director is three years, and they may serve consecutive terms if re-elected. The term of office of independent directors is the same as that of other directors, and they may be re-elected upon expiry of their terms.

The term of office of a director commences from the date of assuming office and ends on the date of expiry of the term of the current board of directors. If directors are not re-elected in a timely manner upon expiry of their terms, the original directors shall continue to perform their duties as directors in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association until the newly elected directors assume office.

If the number of employees of the Company exceeds 300, there shall be at least one employee representative among the members of the board of directors.

Directors may also serve as managers or other senior management, but the total number of directors who also serve as senior management and employee representative directors (if any) shall not exceed one-half of the total number of directors of the Company.

The Company shall have a board of directors which shall be responsible to the shareholders' meeting.

The board of directors shall consist of 7 directors, including 3 independent directors and 1 employee representative director. The board of directors shall have one chairman and one vice chairman, who shall be elected by a majority of all directors.

The board of directors exercises the following functions and powers:

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

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

(iii) to decide on the Company's operating plans and investment schemes;

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

(v) to formulate plans for increasing or reducing the Company's registered capital, issuing bonds or other securities, and **[REDACTED]**;

(vi) to formulate plans for major acquisitions of the Company, purchase of the Company's shares, mergers, divisions, dissolutions and changes of corporate form;

(vii) within the scope authorised by the shareholders' meeting, to decide on matters such as external investments, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset pledges, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, connected transactions, and external donations of the Company;

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

(ix) to appoint or dismiss the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO) and the board secretary upon nomination by the chairman, and decide on their remuneration and rewards and punishments; to appoint or dismiss the deputy manager, financial controller and other senior management upon nomination by the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO), and decide on their remuneration and rewards and punishments;

(x) to formulate the Company's basic management systems (including the work rules for the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO), corporate culture management system, development strategy and planning management system, budget management measures, fund management system, etc.);

(xi) to formulate plans for amending the Articles of Association;

(xii) to propose to the shareholders' meeting to appoint or replace the accounting firm auditing the Company;

(xiii) to hear the work report of the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO) and review the work of the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO);

(xiv) to consider and approve external guarantee matters other than those requiring consideration by the shareholders' meeting; and

(xv) other functions and powers conferred by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Articles of Association or the shareholders' meeting.

Matters beyond the scope authorised by the shareholders' meeting shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration.

The Company's Board of Directors shall establish Audit, Nomination, Remuneration, and other Special Committees, which shall perform their duties in accordance with these Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board of Directors, and shall be accountable to the Board of Directors. The detailed implementation rules for the Special Committees shall be formulated by the Board of Directors.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

The Company shall have a board secretary. The board secretary is a senior management member of the Company, responsible for the preparation of the shareholders' meeting and board meetings of the Company, the custody of documents, the management of shareholder information of the Company, and handling information disclosure matters, among other things.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall comply with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association.

GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT MEMBERS

The Company shall have a manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO), who shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors. The Company may have several vice general managers, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors.

Persons holding administrative positions (other than director or supervisor) in the controlling shareholder of the Company shall not serve as the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO) or other senior management of the Company. Senior management of the Company shall only receive salaries from the Company and shall not be paid by the controlling shareholder.

The term of office of the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO) is three years, and the manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO) may serve consecutive terms if re-appointed.

The manager (Chief Executive Officer/CEO) shall report to the Board and have the following duties and powers:

(i) to preside over the production and operation management of the Company, implement resolutions of the board of directors, and to report work to the board of directors;

(ii) to organise the implementation of the Company's annual operating plans and investment schemes;

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

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

(v) to formulate the Company's specific rules;

(vi) to propose to the board of directors to appoint or dismiss the deputy manager(s) 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 of directors;

(viii) to formulate the salary, welfare and reward and punishment systems of the Company's employees, and decide on the employment and dismissal of the Company's employees;

(ix) other functions and powers conferred by the Articles of Association or the board of directors.

The general manager shall attend the board meetings.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The Company shall formulate its financial and accounting system in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of relevant state authorities. If the Listing Rules or the securities regulatory authorities of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Financial and accounting reports shall be prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Listing Rules and other securities regulatory rules of the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed.

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

PROFIT ALLOCATION

In distributing the after-tax profit of the Company for a given year, the Company shall appropriate 10% of such profit to the Company's statutory common reserve. The Company may cease appropriation when the cumulative amount of the Company's statutory common reserve reaches 50% or more of the Company's registered capital.

If the Company's statutory common reserve is insufficient to cover losses from prior years, current year profit shall first be used to cover such losses before making appropriation to the statutory common reserve in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

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

The remaining after-tax profit after covering losses and appropriating common reserves shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held by them, unless the Articles of Association provide otherwise that distribution is not in proportion to shareholding.

DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY

The Company shall be dissolved under any of the following circumstances:

(i) the term of operation stipulated in the Articles of Association expires or other grounds for dissolution stipulated in the Articles of Association arise;

(ii) a resolution for dissolution is passed by the shareholders' meeting;

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

(iv) the Company's business licence is revoked, it is ordered to close down, or it is cancelled by law;

(v) the Company experiences serious difficulties in operation and management, and its continued existence would cause significant losses to the interests of shareholders, and such difficulties cannot be resolved by other means, and a shareholder or shareholders holding 10% or more of the total voting rights of all shareholders of the Company request the people's court to dissolve the Company.

If a ground for dissolution as set out in the preceding paragraph occurs, the Company shall, within ten days, publicise the ground for dissolution through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System.

If the Company falls under circumstances (i) or (ii) above, it may continue to exist by amending the Articles of Association or obtaining approval by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, provided that no property has been distributed to shareholders. An amendment to the Articles of Association shall be passed by two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

If the Company is dissolved under circumstances (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) above, the Company shall be liquidated. The directors are the liquidation obligors and shall, within 15 days after the ground for dissolution arises, form a liquidation group to carry out the liquidation. The liquidation group shall consist of the directors, unless the Articles of Association provide otherwise or the shareholders' meeting resolves to appoint others.

The liquidation group shall exercise the following functions and powers during the liquidation period:

(i) to take stock of the Company's assets, prepare a balance sheet and a list of assets;

(ii) to notify and announce creditors;

(iii) to deal with the Company's unfinished business related to the liquidation;

(iv) to pay the outstanding taxes and taxes arising during the liquidation process;

(v) to settle claims and debts;

(vi) to distribute the remaining assets of the Company after repayment of debts;

(vii) to participate in civil litigation on behalf of the Company.

The liquidation group shall, within ten days of its formation, notify creditors and shall, within sixty days, make an announcement in a newspaper recognised by the company registration authority and the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System. Creditors shall, within thirty days after receiving the written notice, or within forty-five days after the announcement if no notice is received, declare their claims to the liquidation group.

After taking stock of the Company's assets and preparing the balance sheet and list of assets, the liquidation group shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for confirmation.

The remaining assets of the Company after payment of liquidation expenses, employees' salaries, social insurance premiums and statutory compensation, payment of outstanding taxes and repayment of the Company's debts shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held by them.

During the liquidation period, the Company shall continue to exist but shall not engage in any business activities unrelated to the liquidation. No distribution of the Company's assets to shareholders shall be made before they have been applied to the payments set out in the preceding paragraph.

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

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

(i) after the Company Law or relevant laws or administrative regulations are amended, the matters set out in the Articles of Association conflict with the provisions of the amended laws or administrative regulations;

(ii) circumstances of the Company change so that they are inconsistent with the matters recorded in the Articles of Association;

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