This Appendix mainly provides [REDACTED] with a summary of the Articles of Association.

The following information is only a summary and may not include all the information that may be important to potential [REDACTED].

SHARES

Issuance of Shares

The shares of the Company shall be in the form of share certificates. If the shares capital of the Company includes shares without voting rights, the designation of such shares must include the words "non-voting." If the share capital includes shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of shares (except for shares with the most favorable voting rights) must include the words "restricted voting rights" or "limited voting rights."

The issuance of the shares of the Company shall be conducted in the principles of openness, fairness, and impartiality. Each share of the same class shall have equal rights.

Shares of the same class issued at the same time shall be issued in the same conditions and prices; each subscriber shall pay the same price for each share subscribed.

Increase, Decrease, and Repurchase of Shares

To meet its operational and developmental needs, the Company may increase its capital by the following means upon a resolution of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed:

(i) Issuing shares to non-specific investors;

(ii) Issuing shares to specific investors;

(iii) Distributing bonus shares to existing shareholders;

(iv) Capitalizing reserves to increase share capital; and

(v) Other means stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and stock exchanges.

The Company may reduce its registered capital. The reduction of the Company's registered capital shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and other relevant regulations, as well as the Articles of Association.

The Company shall not repurchase its own shares, except under the following circumstances:

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

(ii) To merge with another company holding shares of the Company;

(iii) To use shares for employee stock ownership plans or equity incentive plans;

(iv) Shareholders demanding the Company to repurchase their shares due to dissent against a resolution of the shareholders' meeting regarding the Company's merger or division;

(v) To use shares for converting corporate bonds issued by the Company that are convertible into shares;

(vi) Where necessary for the listed company to maintain its corporation value and protect shareholders' rights and interests; and

(vii) Other circumstances specified by laws, administrative regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Except for the circumstances mentioned above, the Company shall not engage in any activities of buying or selling its own shares.

When the Company repurchases its own shares, it may do so through trading in a public and centralized manner or other manners permitted by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, and the CSRC or the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

When the Company repurchases its own shares under the circumstances specified in items (iii), (v), and (vi) above, it shall be conducted through trading in a public and centralized manner.

When the Company repurchases its own shares under the circumstances specified in items (i) and (ii) above, it shall be subject to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. When the Company repurchases its own shares under the circumstances specified in items (iii), (v), and (vi) above, it may be subject to a resolution of a board meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or an authorization from the shareholders' meeting, provided that such repurchases complies with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

With respect to A-shares, subject to compliance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, after the Company repurchases its own shares as stipulated in the preceding paragraphs: for circumstance under item (i), the shares shall be canceled within ten days from the date of repurchase; for circumstances under items (ii) and (iv), the shares shall be transferred or canceled within six months; for circumstances under items (iii), (v), and (vi), the total number of shares held by the Company shall not exceed ten percent of the total number of issued shares of the Company, and such shares shall be transferred or canceled within three years.

With respect to H-shares, if laws, regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed provide otherwise regarding matters related to share repurchases, such provisions shall prevail.

Transfer of Shares

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

Shares issued by the Company before its public offering shall not be transferred within one year from the date the shares of the Company are listed and traded on the stock exchange.

Directors and senior management personnel of the Company shall report to the Company their shareholdings (including preference shares) and any changes thereof. During the term of office determined at the time of appointment, the number of shares transferred each year shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the total number of shares of the same class held by them; the shares of the Company held by them shall not be transferred within one year from the date the shares of the Company are listed and traded on the stock exchange. The aforementioned persons shall not transfer the shares of the Company held by them within six months after leaving their positions. If laws, administrative regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed provide otherwise regarding restrictions on the transfer of the shares of the Company, such provisions shall prevail.

Where a shareholder, director, or senior management personnel holding 5% or more of the Company's shares sells the shares or other equity-type securities of the Company held by them within six months after purchase, or repurchases them within six months after sale, any profit derived therefrom shall belong to the Company, and the Company's board of directors shall recover such profit. However, this shall not apply where a securities firm holds 5% or more of shares due to purchasing remaining shares after underwriting, or under other circumstances stipulated by the securities regulatory authorities and stock exchange where the shares of the Company are listed. The shareholders holding 5% or more of the Company's shares referred to above do not include recognized clearing houses and their agents as defined in the relevant regulations in force from time to time under the laws of Hong Kong. If the board of directors of the Company fails to comply with this provision, the responsible director shall bear joint and several liability according to laws.

The shares or other equity-type securities held by directors, senior management personnel, or natural person shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph include those held by their spouses, parents, children, or held through others' accounts.

If the Company's board of directors fails to implement the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shareholders have the right to demand the board of directors to implement them within 30 days. If the Company's board of directors fails to implement them within the aforementioned period, shareholders have the right to directly initiate legal proceedings in a people's court in their own name for the benefit of the Company.

SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDER'S MEETING

General Provisions on Shareholders

The Company shall establish a register of shareholders based on the certificates provided by the securities registration and clearing institution. The register of shareholders shall be sufficient evidence of shareholders' holding of the Company's shares. The original H-share register is kept in Hong Kong for inspection by shareholders; however, the Company may suspend the registration of shareholders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed. Any shareholder registered in the H-share register, or any person requesting to have their name (or corporate name) registered in the H-share register, may apply to the Company for the issuance of a replacement share certificate in the event of the loss of their share certificate; where an H-share shareholder loses a share certificate and applies for a replacement, such application shall be handled in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction where the original H-share register is kept, the rules of the stock exchange, or other relevant provisions. Shareholders enjoy rights and assume obligations according to the class of shares they hold; shareholders holding shares of the same class enjoy equal rights and assume the same obligations. The Company shall enter into a securities registration and service agreement with the securities registration agency, regularly review information on major shareholders and changes in their shareholdings (including the pledging of shares), and maintain a timely understanding of the Company's equity structure.

Shareholders of the Company enjoy the following rights:

(i) To receive dividends and other forms of benefit distribution in proportion to their shareholding;

(ii) To request to hold, convene, preside over, attend, or appoint a shareholder proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting according to laws, and exercise corresponding voting rights;

(iii) To supervise the operations of the Company, and to make suggestions or inquiries;

(iv) To transfer, donate, or pledge the shares they hold in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association;

(v) To inspect and copy the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, minutes of shareholders' meetings, resolutions of board meetings, and financial accounting reports; shareholders meeting specified requirements may inspect the Company's accounting books and vouchers;

(vi) To participate in the distribution of the Company's remaining assets upon termination or liquidation in proportion to their shareholding;

(vii) For shareholders who dissent from resolutions of the shareholders' meeting regarding the Company's merger or division, to demand the Company to repurchase their shares; and

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

Shareholders requesting to inspect or copy relevant materials of the Company shall comply with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations such as the Company Law and the Securities Law of the PRC and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

If the content of a resolution of the shareholders' meeting or the board of directors violates laws or administrative regulations, shareholders have the right to request a people's court to declare the resolution invalid. If the convening procedures or voting methods of a shareholders' meeting or board meeting violate laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, or if the content of the resolution violates the Articles of Association, shareholders have the right to request a people's court to revoke the resolution within sixty days from the date the resolution is made. However, this shall not apply if the convening procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or board meeting have only minor defects that did not substantially affect the resolution.

Where directors (excluding members of the Audit Committee) or senior management personnel, in performing their duties for the Company, violate laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, causing losses to the Company, shareholders who have held, individually or jointly, more than one percent of the shares of the Company for 180 consecutive days or more have the right to make a written request to the Audit Committee to initiate legal proceedings in a people's court. Where members of the Audit Committee, in performing their duties for the Company, violate laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, causing losses to the Company, the aforementioned shareholders may make a written request to the board of directors to initiate legal proceedings in a people's court.

Where directors, supervisors, or senior management personnel of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, in performing their duties, violate laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, causing losses to the Company, or where others infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries causing losses, shareholders who have held, individually or jointly, more than one percent of the Company's shares for 180 consecutive days or more may, in accordance with the first three paragraphs of Article 189 of the Company Law, make a written request to the board of supervisors or the board of directors of such wholly-owned subsidiaries to initiate legal proceedings in a people's court, or directly initiate legal proceedings in a people's court in their own names.

Shareholders of the Company assume the following obligations:

(i) To comply with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association;

(ii) To pay for shares subscribed according to the number of shares subscribed and the method of capital contribution;

(iii) Not to withdraw their capital contribution except under circumstances stipulated by laws and regulations;

(iv) Not to abuse shareholder rights to harm the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the Company's independent legal person status and shareholders' limited liability to harm the interests of the Company's creditors; and

(v) Other obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

Any shareholder of the Company who abuses shareholder's rights and causes losses to the Company or other shareholders shall bear compensation liability according to laws. Where a shareholder of the Company abuses the Company's independent legal person status and shareholders' limited liability to evade debts, seriously harming the interests of the Company's creditors, shall bear joint and several liability for the Company's debts.

Controlling Shareholders and De facto Controllers

The Company's controlling shareholders and de facto controllers shall exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, and stock exchange regulations, safeguarding the interests of the listed company.

The Company's controlling shareholders and de facto controllers shall comply with the following provisions:

(i) Exercise shareholder's rights according to laws, and do not abuse control rights or use connected relationships to harm the lawful rights and interests of the Company or other shareholders;

(ii) Strictly fulfill public statements and various commitments made, and do not arbitrarily vary or exempt them;

(iii) Strictly fulfill information disclosure obligations in accordance with relevant regulations, actively cooperate with the Company in information disclosure work, and promptly inform the Company of major events that have occurred or are going to occur;

(iv) Do not occupy the Company's funds in any way;

(v) Do not coerce, instruct, or require the Company and related personnel to provide guarantees in violation of laws and regulations;

(vi) Do not use the Company's undisclosed material information to seek personal benefits, do not disclose the Company's undisclosed material information in any way, and do not engage in illegal activities such as insider trading, short-swing trading, or market manipulation;

(vii) Do not harm the lawful rights and interests of the Company and other shareholders through any means such as non-arm's length connected transactions, profit distribution, asset restructuring, or external investments;

(viii) Ensure the Company's asset integrity, personnel independence, financial independence, organizational independence, and business independence, and do not affect the Company's independence in any way; and

(ix) Other provisions stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, stock exchange business rules, and the Articles of Association.

Where the Company's controlling shareholder or de facto controller does not serve as a director of the Company but actually manages the Company's affairs, the provisions of the Articles of Association regarding directors' duties of loyalty and diligence shall apply.

Where the Company's controlling shareholder or de facto controller instructs directors or senior management personnel to engage in acts that harm the Company or shareholders' interests, they shall bear joint and several liability with such directors or senior management personnel.

Where controlling shareholders or de facto controllers pledge the Company's shares they hold or actually control, they shall maintain the stability of the Company's control and production operations.

General Provisions on Shareholders' Meeting

The shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be composed of all shareholders. The shareholders' meeting is the organ of power of the Company and shall exercise the following functions and powers according to laws:

(i) To elect and replace directors, and to determine the remuneration of the relevant Director;

(ii) To review and approve reports of the board of directors;

(iii) To review and approve the Company's profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans;

(iv) To make resolutions on increasing or decreasing the Company's registered capital;

(v) To make resolutions on issuing corporate bonds;

(vi) To make resolutions on the Company's merger, division, dissolution, liquidation, or change of corporate form;

(vii) To amend the Articles of Association;

(viii) To make resolutions on appointing or dismissing accounting firms undertaking the Company's audit business;

(ix) To review and approve guarantee stipulated in Article 47 of the Articles of Association;

(x) To review matters where the Company purchases or sells major assets exceeding thirty percent of the Company's total audited assets as of the most recent period within one year;

(xi) To review and approve changes in the use of proceeds;

(xii) To review equity incentive plans and employee stock ownership plans;

(xiii) To review connected transactions (excluding providing guarantees) between the Company and connected persons where the transaction amount exceeds RMB30 million and accounts for 5% or more of the absolute value of the Company's audited net assets as of the most recent period;

(xiv) To review transactions conducted by the Company including but not limited to: purchase and sale assets (excluding the purchase raw materials, fuel, and power, and selling products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations, provided that the purchase or sale of such assets involved in asset swaps shall be included), external investments (including entrusted wealth management, investments in subsidiaries, etc., excluding establishing or increasing capital in wholly-owned subsidiaries), leasing or leasing out assets, entering into management contracts (including entrusted operation, entrusted management, etc.), donation and acceptance assets, debt or asset restructuring, transfer of research and development projects, entering into license agreements, waiver of rights (including waiving pre-emptive purchase rights, pre-emptive capital contribution rights, etc.) that meet any of the following criteria:

(a) The total assets involved in the transaction account for 50% or more of the audited total assets of the Company as of the most recent period. Where both the book value and the appraised value exist for the total assets involved in the transaction, the higher shall be used as the calculation basis;

(b) The operating revenue generated by the subject matter of the transaction (e.g., equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for 50% or more of the audited operating revenue of the Company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB50 million;

(c) The net profit generated by the subject matter of the transaction (e.g., equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for 50% or more of the audited net profit of the Company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB5 million;

(d) The transaction amount (including debts and expenses assumed) accounts for 50% or more of the audited net assets of the Company as of the most recent period, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB50 million; and

(e) The profit generated by the transaction accounts for 50% or more of the audited net profit of the Company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB5 million.

If any value involved in the calculation of the above metrics is negative, the absolute value thereof shall be used for calculation.

The following activities of the Company shall not be deemed as matters set forth in the preceding paragraphs:

(a) Purchase of raw materials, fuel, and power related to daily operations (excluding the purchase or sale of such assets involved in asset swaps);

(b) Sale of products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations (excluding the purchase or sale of such assets involved in asset swaps);

(c) Provision of guarantees or financial assistance; and

(d) Transactions that fall within the scope of the provisions set forth in the preceding paragraph but constitute the Company's principal business activities;

Transactions in which the Company solely receives benefits, including receiving cash assets as gifts and obtaining debt relief, etc., may be exempt from the shareholders' meeting review procedures as stipulated in the preceding paragraphs.

Where a transaction conducted by the Company meets only the criteria set forth in item (c) or (e) of the proceeding paragraphs of the preceding item, and the absolute value of the Company's earnings per share in the most recent accounting year is less than RMB0.05, such transaction may be exempt from the shareholders' meeting review procedures as stipulated in the preceding paragraphs.

(xv) To consider the following matters concerning the Company's provision of financial assistance to external parties:

(a) Where the audited asset-liability ratio of the recipient of such financial assistance as of most recent period exceeds 70%;

(b) Where the amount of a one-time financial assistance, or the cumulative amount of financial assistance provided within any period of twelve consecutive months, exceeds 10% of the Company's audited net assets as of most recent period; and

(c) Other circumstances as stipulated by the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Company's Articles of Association.

Where the recipient of the financial assistance provided by the Company is a controlling subsidiary that is within the scope of the Company's consolidated financial statements and in which the Company holds more than 50% of the equity interest, the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply.

(xvi) To consider other matters that shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting as provided by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, other regulatory documents, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association.

The shareholders' meeting may authorize the board of directors to make resolutions on issuing corporate bonds.

The Company's external guarantees must be reviewed by the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting. The following external guarantee of the Company must be reviewed and approved by the shareholders' meeting:

(i) Any guarantee provided after the total amount of external guarantees of the Company and its controlling subsidiaries exceeds 50% of the audited net assets as of the most recent period;

(ii) Any guarantee provided after the total amount of external guarantees of the Company exceeds 30% of the audited total assets as of the most recent period;

(iii) A guarantee where the amount provided by the Company to others within one year exceeds 30% of the Company's audited total assets as of the most recent period;

(iv) A guarantee provided to a guarantee recipient whose asset-liability ratio exceeds 70%;

(v) A guarantee where the amount of a single guarantee exceeds 10% of the audited net assets as of the most recent period;

(vi) A guarantee provided to shareholders, the de facto controller, or their related parties;

(vii) A guarantee where the amount of guarantees provided within any period of twelve consecutive months exceeds 50% of the Company's audited net assets as of the most recent period and the absolute amount exceeds RMB50 million; and

(viii) Other guarantee as stipulated by the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association.

When the board of directors consider a guarantee, such guarantee must be approved by the consent of two-thirds or more of all directors present at the board meeting. When the shareholders' meeting consider a guarantee specified in item (iii) of the preceding paragraph, such matters must be approved by two-thirds or more of the voting shareholders present at the meeting.

When the shareholders' meeting considers a proposal to provide guarantees to shareholders, the de facto controller, or their related parties, any shareholder who is the subject of the guarantee or who is controlled by such de facto controller shall not participate in the voting. Such proposal shall be approved by more than half of other voting shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting.

There are two types of shareholders' meeting, namely annual shareholders' meetings and extraordinary shareholders' meetings. The annual shareholders' meeting shall be held once a year, within six months after the end of the previous accounting year.

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

(i) When the number of directors is less than the number stipulated by the Company Law or two-thirds of the quorum stipulated in the Articles of Association;

(ii) When the Company's uncovered losses reach one-third of the total share capital;

(iii) When shareholders holding, individually or jointly, 10% or more of the shares of the Company (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) request;

(iv) When the board of directors deems it necessary;

(v) When the Audit Committee proposes to convene; and

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

Convening of Shareholders' Meeting

The board of directors shall convene the shareholders' meeting within the prescribed time limit.

With the consent of a simple majority of all independent directors, independent directors have the right to propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Regarding such proposal, the board of directors shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association, provide a written feedback on whether to agree or disagree with such proposal within ten days after receiving the proposal. If the board of directors agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice to convene the shareholders' meeting within five days after making the board resolution. If the board of directors disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall state the reasons and make an announcement.

When the Audit Committee proposes to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall submit a written proposal to the board of directors. The board of directors shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association, provide a written feedback on whether to agree or disagree with such proposal within ten days after receiving the proposal. If the board of directors agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice to convene the shareholders' meeting within five days after making the board resolution. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the Audit Committee. If the board of directors disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, or fails to provide feedback within ten days after receiving the proposal, it shall be deemed to be unable or fails to perform its duty to convene the shareholders' meeting, and the Audit Committee may convene and preside over it on its own.

Shareholders holding, individually or jointly, 10% or more of the shares of the Company (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) requesting the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting shall submit a written request to the board of directors. The board of directors shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association, provide a written feedback on whether to agree or disagree with such proposal within ten days after receiving the request. If the board of directors agrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice to convene the shareholders' meeting within five days after making the board resolution. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the board of directors disagrees to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, or fails to provide feedback within ten days after receiving the request, shareholders holding, individually or jointly, ten percent and more of the shares of the Company (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) may propose to the Audit Committee to convene an extraordinary shareholders’ meeting in writing.

If the Audit Committee agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders’ meeting, it shall issue a notice to convene the shareholders’ meeting within five days after receiving the request. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the Audit Committee fails to issue the shareholders’ meeting notice within the specified time limit, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee does not convene and preside over the shareholders’ meeting, and shareholders holding, individually or jointly, ten percent and more of the Company’s shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) for at least 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over it on their own.

If the Audit Committee or shareholders decide to convene a shareholders’ meeting on their own initiative, they must notify the board of directors in writing and, in accordance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the provisions of the securities exchange, complete the necessary filings, announcements, or registrations. The Audit Committee or convening shareholders shall submit relevant supporting materials to the stock exchange where the shares of the Company are listed when issuing the shareholders’ meeting notice and the announcement of the shareholders’ meeting resolution. Before the announcement of the shareholders’ meeting resolution, the shareholding ratio (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) of the convening shareholders shall not be lower than ten percent.

For shareholders’ meetings convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on its/their own, the board of directors and the secretary of the board shall cooperate. The board of directors shall provide the register of shareholders as of the record date.

For shareholders’ meetings convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on its/their own, the necessary expenses for the meeting shall be borne by the Company.

Proposals and Notices for Shareholders’ Meeting

The content of shareholders’ meeting proposals shall fall within the scope of authority of the shareholders’ meeting, have clear topics and specific resolution matters, and comply with relevant laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

When the Company convenes a shareholders’ meeting, the board of directors, the Audit Committee, and shareholders holding, individually or jointly, 1% or more of the shares of the Company (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) have the right to submit proposals to the Company.

Shareholders holding, individually or jointly, more than one percent of the shares of the Company (including preference shares with restored voting rights, etc.) may submit temporary proposals in writing to the convener ten days before the shareholders’ meeting is held. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice for the shareholders’ meeting within two days after receiving the proposal, announce the content of the temporary proposal, and submit it to the shareholders’ meeting for review.

However, this shall not apply if the temporary proposal violates laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, or does not fall within the scope of authority of the shareholders' meeting. If, pursuant to the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, a shareholders' meeting must be postponed due to the issuance of a supplementary notice, the meeting shall be postponed in accordance with such rules. The Company may not increase the shareholding threshold for shareholders submitting ad hoc proposals. Except as stipulated in the preceding paragraphs, after issuing the shareholders' meeting notice announcement, the convener shall not modify proposals already listed in the shareholders' meeting notice or add new proposals. Proposals not listed in the shareholders' meeting notice or not conforming to the provisions of the Articles of Association shall not be voted on or resolved at the shareholders' meeting.

The convener shall issue a shareholders' meeting notice to shareholders by announcement twenty one days before the annual shareholders' meeting is held or fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting is held, and provide shareholders with a network-based voting platform. The aforementioned notice period does not include the day the meeting is held.

The notice of the shareholders' meeting includes the following content:

(i) The time, place, and duration of the meeting;

(ii) Matters and proposals submitted to the meeting for review;

(iii) Clear text stating: All ordinary shareholders (including preference shareholders with restored voting rights), shareholders holding shares with special voting rights, etc., are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting, and may appoint a proxy in writing to attend the meeting and participate in voting. Such shareholder proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company;

(iv) The record date for shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting;

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

(vi) The voting time and voting procedures via network or other methods.

Holding of Shareholders' Meeting

All holders of ordinary shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights), shareholders holding shares with special voting rights, or their proxies registered in the register of shareholders as of the record date are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting and exercise voting rights in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association (unless an individual shareholder is required by the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed to abstain from voting on specific matters) and to speak at the shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders may attend the shareholders' meeting in person or appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. Each shareholder, including a recognized clearing house (or its agent) as defined under the relevant regulations of Hong Kong from time to time, may authorize a corporate representative or one or more persons as deemed appropriate to act as their proxy at any shareholders' meeting and to vote at such meeting; the attendance of such representative at any shareholders' meeting shall be deemed to be the shareholder's personal attendance.

Each shareholder is entitled to appoint one proxy, who need not be a shareholder of the Company; if a shareholder is a corporation, it may appoint a representative to attend and vote at any shareholders' meeting of the Company, and if such corporation has appointed a proxy to attend any meeting, it shall be deemed to be present in person. The Company may execute a power of attorney through its duly authorized officer.

Individual shareholders attending the meeting in person shall present their identity card or other valid documents or certificates evidencing their identity; those attending on behalf of others shall present their own valid identity documents and the shareholder's power of attorney. Corporate shareholders shall be represented by the legal representative or a proxy appointed by the legal representative. The legal representative attending the meeting shall present his/her identity card and valid proof of his/her status as legal representative; a proxy attending the meeting shall present their own identity card and a written power of attorney issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholder according to laws. Except where the shareholder is a recognized clearing house (or its agent) as defined by the relevant regulations in force under laws of Hongkong or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

The power of attorney issued by a shareholder authorizing another person to attend the shareholders' meeting shall specify the following:

(i) The name of the principal and the class and number of shares of the Company;

(ii) The name of the proxy;

(iii) Specific instructions of the shareholder, including instructions on whether to vote for, against, or abstain from voting on each matter listed on the agenda of the shareholders' meeting, etc.;

(iv) The date of issuance and validity period of the power of attorney; and

(v) Signature (or seal) of the principal. If the principal is a corporate shareholder, the seal of the corporate shall be affixed or the instrument must be signed by a legally authorized representative.

If a proxy voting power of attorney is signed by another person authorized by the principal, the authorization letter or other authorization documents in respect of such signing shall be notarized. The notarized authorization letter or other authorization documents and the proxy voting power of attorney shall be kept at the Company's domicile or other places designated in the notice convening the meeting. If the principal is a legal entity, its legal representative or a person authorized by a resolution of the board of directors or other decision-making body shall attend the shareholders' meeting of the Company as its representative.

If the shareholder is a recognized clearing house (or its agent) as defined under the relevant laws and regulations of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, such shareholder may authorize its corporate representative or one or more persons it deems appropriate to act as its proxy at any meeting (including, but not limited to, shareholders’ meeting and creditors’ meeting); provided, however, that if more than one person is authorized, the power of attorney shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is hereby authorized. The power of attorney shall be signed by an authorized representative of the recognized clearing house. The person so authorized may attend the meeting on behalf of the recognized clearing house (or its agent) and exercise rights as an individual shareholder of the Company, including the rights to speak and vote, without the need to present share certificates, a notarized power of attorney, and/or further evidence of formal authorization.

The register of attendees shall be prepared by the Company. The register of attendees shall specify the name (or unit name) of the attendee, identity card number, number of voting shares held or represented, name of the principal (or unit name), and other matters.

If the shareholders’ meeting requires directors or senior management personnel to attend the meeting, such directors or senior management personnel shall attend and accept shareholders’ inquiries. Subject to compliance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, the aforementioned persons may attend or participate in the meeting via the internet, video conference, telephone, or other means having equivalent effect.

The shareholders’ meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the board. If the chairman is unable or fails to perform his duties, a director jointly recommended by a majority of the directors shall preside.

A shareholders’ meeting convened by the Audit Committee on its own 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, an Audit Committee member jointly recommended by a majority of the Audit Committee members shall preside.

A shareholders’ meeting convened by shareholders on their own shall be presided over by the convener or a representative recommended by them.

When convening a shareholders’ meeting, if the meeting chairperson violates the rules of procedure, making it impossible for the meeting to continue, upon the consent of shareholders holding more than half of the voting rights attending the shareholders’ meeting, the shareholders may recommend one person to serve as the chairperson and continue the meeting.

The shareholders’ meeting shall have minutes, which shall be the responsibility of the board secretary. The minutes shall record the following:

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

(ii) The name of the meeting chairperson and the names of directors and senior management personnel attending the meeting;

(iii) The number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of voting shares held, and the proportion to the total number of shares of the Company;

(iv) The review process, main points of speeches, and voting results for each proposal;

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

(vi) The names of the lawyer, vote counters, and vote supervisors; and

(vii) Other content that should be recorded in the meeting minutes as stipulated by the Articles of Association.

The convener shall ensure the shareholders' meeting continues until a final resolution is passed. If the shareholders' meeting is suspended or cannot make a resolution due to force majeure or other special reasons, necessary measures shall be taken to resume the shareholders' meeting or directly terminate this shareholders' meeting as soon as possible, and an announcement shall be made promptly. Simultaneously, the convener shall report to the local CSRC office where the Company is located and to the stock exchange where the shares of the Company are listed.

Voting and Resolutions of Shareholders' Meeting

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 shareholders attending the meeting. A special resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by shareholders attending the meeting.

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

(i) Work reports of the board of directors;

(ii) Profit distribution plans and plans for covering losses proposed by the board of directors;

(iii) Appointment, removal, remuneration, and payment methods of board members; and

(iv) Other matters other than those required to be approved by special resolution as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association.

The following matters shall be approved by special resolutions at the shareholders' meeting:

(i) Increase or decrease of the Company's registered capital;

(ii) Division, spin-off, merger, dissolution, and liquidation (including voluntary liquidation) of the Company, or a change in the Company's legal form;

(iii) Amendment to the Articles of Association;

(iv) Matters where the Company purchases or sells major assets or provides guarantees to others exceeding thirty percent of the Company's total audited assets as of the most recent period within one year;

(v) Equity incentive plans; and

(vi) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, and other matters that the shareholders' meeting determines by ordinary resolution will have a significant impact on the Company and need to be passed by special resolution.

Shareholders shall exercise voting rights based on the number of voting shares they represent. Each share carries one vote, except for shareholders of different share classes. Any provisions in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail.

When the shareholders' meeting reviews major matters affecting the interests of small and medium investors, the votes of such investors shall be counted separately. The results of separate vote counting shall be disclosed promptly to the public.

Shares of the Company held by the Company itself carry no voting rights, and such shares shall not be counted in the total number of shares entitled to vote at the shareholders' meeting.

If a shareholder's purchase of the Company's voting shares violates paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law of the PRC, the portion of shares exceeding the prescribed ratio shall not exercise voting rights within thirty-six months after such purchase and shall not be counted in the total number of shares entitled to vote at the shareholders' meeting.

In accordance with applicable laws, regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, if any shareholder is required to abstain from voting on a particular resolution, or if any shareholder is restricted to voting only in favor of or against a specific resolution, any votes cast by such shareholder or his or her proxy in violation of the foregoing provisions or restrictions shall not be counted in the voting results.

The Company's board of directors, independent directors, shareholders holding 1% or more of voting shares, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or CSRC regulations may solicit shareholders' voting rights. When soliciting shareholders' voting rights, specific voting intentions and other information shall be fully disclosed to the solicitees. Soliciting shareholders' voting rights for compensation or disguised compensation is prohibited. Except as stipulated by law, the Company shall not impose minimum shareholding ratio restrictions on soliciting voting rights. Any provisions in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail.

When the shareholders' meeting reviews matters concerning connected transactions, connected shareholders shall not participate in voting, and the number of voting shares they represent shall not be counted in the total number of valid votes. The announcement of the shareholders' meeting resolution shall fully disclose the voting results of non-connected shareholders.

Procedures for abstention and voting of shareholders with connected relationships at the shareholders' meeting:

(i) If a matter reviewed by the shareholders' meeting involves a connected relationship with a certain shareholder, such connected shareholder shall disclose such connected relationship to the board of directors of the Company before the shareholders' meeting is held;

(ii) When the shareholders' meeting reviews connected transaction, the chairperson shall announce the connected shareholders and explain and clarify the connected relationship between the connected shareholders and the connected transaction or connected guarantee; the chairperson shall announce that the connected shareholders shall abstain from voting, and non-connected shareholders shall review and vote on the connected transaction or connected guarantee;

(iii) Resolutions on connected matters by the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by non-connected shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting; and

(iv) If a connected shareholder fails to make the required disclosure of connected information or to abstain from voting on a connected matter according to the above procedures, the shareholders' meeting has the right to revoke any resolution concerning such connected matters.

Except under special circumstances such as the Company being in crisis, the Company shall not enter into contracts that entrust the management of all or important business of the Company to persons other than directors and senior management personnel, unless approved by the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting.

The list of director candidates shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting as a proposal for voting.

When the shareholders' meeting votes on the election of directors, cumulative voting may be implemented according to the provisions of the Articles of Association or a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

When the shareholders' meeting elects two or more independent directors, cumulative voting shall be adopted.

A listed company where a single shareholder and persons acting in concert hold a shareholding ratio of thirty percent or more shall adopt cumulative voting.

The cumulative voting referred to in the preceding paragraph means that when the shareholders' meeting elects directors, each share carries the same number of votes as the number of directors to be elected, and the votes owned by shareholders may be concentrated for use. The board of directors shall disclose to the shareholders the resumes and basic information of director candidates.

Except for cumulative voting, the shareholders' meeting shall vote on all proposals item by item. If there are different proposals on the same matter, voting shall proceed in the order of proposal submission time. Except where the shareholders' meeting is suspended or cannot make a resolution due to force majeure or other special reasons, the shareholders' meeting shall not postpone or refuse to vote on proposals.

When the shareholders' meeting reviews proposals, it shall not modify the proposals. If changes are made, it shall be deemed a new proposal and cannot be voted on at the same shareholders' meeting.

The same voting right may only be exercised by one of the following methods: on-site, network, or other voting methods. If the same right is exercised repeatedly, the first voting result shall prevail.

The shareholders' meeting adopts a registered voting method.

Before voting on proposals at the shareholders' meeting, two shareholder representatives shall be recommended to participate in vote counting and supervision. If the matter under review involves a connected relationship with a shareholder, such shareholder and his/her proxy shall not participate in vote counting or supervision.

When the shareholders' meeting votes on proposals, a lawyer and shareholder representatives shall jointly be responsible for vote counting and supervision, and the voting results shall be announced on the spot. The voting results shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Shareholders or proxies voting via network or other methods have the right to verify their voting results through the corresponding voting system.

Shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting shall express one of the following opinions on proposals submitted for voting: agree, oppose, or abstain, except where a securities registration and clearing institution acting as the nominee holder of shares under the Mainland-Hong Kong Stock Connect mechanism shall follow the instructions of the beneficial holder when making a declaration.

Unfilled, incorrectly filled, illegible, and uncast voting tickets shall be deemed as the voter abstaining from voting, and the voting result of the number of shares they hold shall be counted as "abstain."

If the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed require any shareholder to abstain from voting on a particular resolution, or restrict any shareholder to voting only in favor of (or against) a particular resolution, any votes cast by such shareholder or his/her representative in violation of such rules or restrictions shall not be counted.

If the chairperson has any doubt about the voting results of a resolution submitted for voting, the chairperson may organize a ballot count. If the chairperson does not conduct a ballot count, shareholders or shareholder proxies attending the meeting who have objections to the results announced by the chairperson have the right to request a ballot count immediately after the voting results are announced, and the chairperson shall immediately organize a ballot count.

Resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be announced promptly. The announcement shall list the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of voting shares held by them and the proportion to the total number of Company voting shares, the voting method, the voting result for each proposal, and details of each resolution passed.

If a proposal is not passed, or if this shareholders' meeting changes a resolution of a previous shareholders' meeting, a special note shall be made in the announcement of the shareholders' meeting resolution.

When the shareholders' meeting passes a proposal concerning the election of directors, the newly elected directors shall assume office immediately after the shareholders' meeting resolution takes effect.

When the shareholders' meeting passes a proposal concerning cash dividends, bonus shares, or capital reserve conversion to share capital, the Company shall implement the specific plan within two months after the shareholders' meeting ends. If, due to laws, regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, the specific plan cannot be implemented within two months, the implementation date of the specific plan may be adjusted accordingly in accordance with such provisions and the actual circumstances.

DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

General Provisions on Directors

The board of directors of the Company may consist of executive directors, non-executive directors, and independent directors. A non-executive director is a director who does not hold an executive management position in the Company. Directors of the company must be natural persons and must meet the qualification requirements set forth in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed. A person shall not serve as a director of the Company if any of the following circumstances apply:

(i) Having no capacity for civil conduct or having limited capacity for civil conduct;

(ii) Having been sentenced to criminal penalty for corruption, bribery, embezzlement of property, misappropriation of property, or disruption of the socialist market economic order, or having been deprived of political rights due to a criminal offence, where the execution period has not exceeded five years; for those who were given a suspended sentence, where two years have not elapsed since the expiration of the probation period;

(iii) Having served as a director, factory director, or manager of a company or enterprise undergoing bankruptcy liquidation, and being personally responsible for the bankruptcy of such company or enterprise, where three years have not elapsed since the completion of the bankruptcy liquidation of such company or enterprise;

(iv) Having served as the legal representative of a company or enterprise whose business licence was revoked or which was ordered to close down due to violation of laws, and being personally responsible, where three years have not elapsed since the date such company or enterprise had its business licence revoked or was ordered to close down;

(v) Having relatively large personal debts due and unpaid, and having been listed by a people's court as a defaulter subject to enforcement;

(vi) Having been subjected to securities market entry ban measures by the CSRC, and the period has not expired;

(vii) Having been publicly determined by a stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed as unsuitable to serve as a director or senior executive of a listed company, and the period has not expired; and

(viii) Other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Election or appointment of a director in violation of this article shall be invalid. If a director falls under the circumstances of this article during his/her term of office, the Company shall remove him/her from their position and cease their performance of duties.

Directors shall be elected or replaced by the shareholders' meeting, with a term of three years. When the shareholders' meeting elects directors, cumulative voting may be adopted according to the Articles of Association or a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. Directors may be re-elected upon expiration of their term. Subject to compliance with the laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, shareholders have the right to remove any director (including a managing director or other executive director) by ordinary resolution at a shareholders' meeting prior to the expiration of such director's term of office; provided, however, that such removal shall not affect any claim for damages that such director may have under any contract.

The tenure of a director shall be from the date of assumption of office until the expiration of the tenure of the current board of directors. If a director's tenure expires and a timely re-election is not conducted, the original director shall, before the newly elected director assumes office, continue to perform director duties in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

Directors may concurrently serve as senior management personnel. However, the total number of directors concurrently serving as senior management personnel and directors serving as employee representatives shall not exceed half of the total number of directors of the Company.

Employee representatives on the board of directors shall be democratically elected by employees of the Company through employee representative congresses, employee meetings, or other forms, and need not be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for review. The board of directors of the Company shall include one director serving as an employee representative.

A director may resign before his/her tenure expires. A director's resignation shall be submitted to the Company in writing. The resignation shall take effect on the date the Company receives the resignation notice. The Company shall disclose relevant information within two trading days or within the timeframe required by the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed. If a director's resignation results in the number of board members falling below the statutory minimum, the resigning director shall, before the newly elected director assumes office, continue to perform director duties in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

The Company shall establish a departure management system for director, clarifying safeguard measures for pursuing liability and seeking compensation for unfulfilled public commitments and other unfinished matters. When a director's resignation takes effect or his/her tenure expires, they shall complete all handover procedures with the board of directors. Their duty of loyalty to the Company and shareholders does not terminate naturally upon the expiry of his/her tenure, and remains valid for three years after the resignation takes effect or the tenure expires. The duty of confidentiality regarding the

Company's trade secrets continues to be effective after expiry of his/her tenure, until such secrets become public information. Liability that a director should bear during tenure due to performing their duties shall not be exempted or terminated due to departure. Any commitments that have not been fulfilled at the time of a director's resignation must still be fulfilled.

Subject to compliance with the relevant laws, regulations, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, the Company shall review whether departing directors have any unfulfilled obligations or commitments, or are suspected of any violations of laws or regulations.

Board of Directors

The Company shall have a board of directors consisting of nine directors and one chairman. The chairman shall be elected by a majority of all directors. The number of independent directors shall not be less than three and shall constitute at least one-third of the total number of directors; at least one independent director must be an accounting professional who meets the requirements of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed. Unless specifically exempted, one independent director shall be ordinarily resident in Hong Kong. All independent directors must possess the independence required by the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

The board of directors shall exercises 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 operating plans and investment plans;

(iv) Formulating the Company's profit distribution plans and plans for making up losses;

(v) Formulating plans for increasing or decreasing the Company's registered capital, issuing bonds or other securities, and listing;

(vi) Drafting plans for major acquisitions by the Company, repurchasing Company shares, merger, division, dissolution, or change of corporate form;

(vii) Deciding, to the extent authorized by the shareholders' meeting, the Company's external investments, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, connected transactions, external donations, etc.;

(viii) Deciding on the setup of the internal management structure of the Company;

(ix) Deciding on the appointment or dismissal of the Company's general manager, board secretary, and other senior management personnel, and deciding on their remuneration and rewards and punishments; based on the nomination of the general manager, deciding on the appointment or dismissal of the Company's deputy general managers, financial responsible persons, and other senior management personnel, and deciding on their remuneration matters and rewards and punishments;

(x) Formulating the fundamental management systems of the Company;

(xi) Formulating amendment plans for the Articles of Association;

(xii) Managing the information disclosure of the Company;

(xiii) Proposing to the shareholders' meeting to appoint or replace accounting firms conducting audit work for the Company;

(xiv) Listening to work reports of the general manager and inspecting the general manager's work;

(xv) Making resolutions on the Company's repurchase of its own shares for circumstances such as using shares for employee stock ownership plans or equity incentive plans, using shares for converting corporate bonds issued by the listed company that are convertible into shares, or where it is necessary for the listed company to safeguard the Company's value and shareholders' rights and interests; and

(xvi) Other functions and powers granted by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed the Articles of Association, or the shareholders' meeting.

Matters exceeding the scope authorized by the shareholders' meeting shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for review.

The board of directors of the Company shall explain to the shareholders' meeting any non-standard audit opinions issued by certified public accountants on the Company's financial reports.

The board of directors shall determine the authority for external investments, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, connected transactions, external donations, etc., and shall establish strict review and decision-making procedures; major investment projects shall be evaluated by relevant experts and professionals, and reported to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

The board of directors has the authority to approve the following major matters:

(i) To consider upon and approve the following transactions entered into by the Company including but not limited to: purchase or sale of assets (excluding the purchase of raw materials, fuel, and power, and the sale of products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations; provided that the purchase or sale of such assets involved in asset swaps shall be included), external investments (including entrusted financial management, investments in subsidiaries, etc., excluding the establishment or capital increase of wholly-owned subsidiaries), leasing or leasing out of assets, entering into management contracts (including entrusted operations, etc.), donation or acceptance of donated assets, debt or restructuring of claims and debts, transfer of research and development projects, entering into licensing agreements, and waiver of rights (including waiver of pre-emptive rights, pre-emptive contribution rights, etc.) that meet any of the following criteria:

(a) Where the total assets involved in the transaction account for 10% or more but less than 50% of the audited total assets of the Company as of the most recent period, and where both the book value and the appraised value exist for the total assets involved in the transaction, the higher shall be used as the calculation basis;

(b) Where the operating revenue generated by the subject matter of the transaction (e.g., equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for 10% or more but less than 50% of the audited operating revenue of the Company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB10 million but is less than RMB50 million;

(c) Where the net profit generated by the subject matter of the transaction (e.g., equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for 10% or more but less than 50% of the audited net profit of the Company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB1 million but is less than RMB5 million;

(d) Where the transaction amount (including debts and expenses assumed) accounts for 10% or more but less than 50% of the audited net assets of the Company as of the most recent period, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB10 million but is less than RMB50 million; and

(e) Where the profit generated by the transaction accounts for 10% or more but less than 50% of the audited net profit of the Company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB1 million but is less than RMB5 million.

If any value involved in the calculation of the above metrics is negative, the absolute value thereof shall be used for calculation.

The following activities of the Company shall not be deemed as matters set forth in the preceding paragraphs:

(a) Purchase of raw materials, fuel, and power related to daily operations (excluding the purchase or sale of such assets involved in asset swaps);

(b) Sale of products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations (excluding the purchase or sale of such assets involved in asset swaps);

(c) Provision of guarantees or financial assistance; and

(d) Transactions that fall within the scope of the provisions set forth in the preceding paragraph 1 but constitute the Company's principal business activities.

(ii) Except for financial assistance that shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation as provided in Article 45(15) of the Company's Articles of Association, other financial assistance provided by the Company shall be approved by the consent of two-thirds or more of all directors present at the board meeting.

(iii) Except for guarantees that shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation as provided in Article 46 of the Company's Articles of Association, other external guarantees provided by the Company shall be approved by the consent of two-thirds or more of all directors present at the board meeting.

(iv) Transactions between the Company and related parties (excluding the provision of guarantees and financial assistance) that meet the following criteria shall be submitted to the board of directors for review and approval:

(a) Transactions between the Company and related natural persons with an amount of RMB300,000 or more; and

(b) Transactions between the Company and related legal persons with an amount of RMB3 million or more, and accounting for 0.5% or more of the absolute value of the Company's audited net assets as of the most recent period.

The chairman shall exercises the following functions and powers:

(i) Presiding over shareholders' meetings, convening and presiding over board meetings;

(ii) Supervising and inspecting the implementation of board resolutions;

(iii) In emergencies such as special natural disasters and other force majeure events, exercising special disposal authority over Company affairs in compliance with legal provisions and the Company's interests, and reporting to the board of directors and shareholders' meeting of the Company thereafter; and

(iv) Other functions and powers granted by laws and regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, and those granted by the board of directors.

The board of directors shall hold at least four regular meetings per year, convened by the chairman, with written notice to all directors fourteen days before the meeting. Shareholders holding one-tenth or more of the voting rights, one-third or more of the directors, or the Audit Committee may propose to convene an extraordinary board meeting. The chairman shall convene and preside over the board meeting within ten days after receiving the proposal.

An extraordinary board meeting may be convened at any time, but sufficient preparation time shall be given to directors.

A board meeting shall not be duly held unless more than half of the directors are present. Unless otherwise stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, other normative documents, or the Articles of Association, resolutions of the board of directors must be passed by a majority of all directors. Voting on board resolutions follows the principle of one vote per director.

If a director has a connected relationship with an enterprise or individual involved in any matter to be considered by a board meeting, such director shall promptly report in writing to the board of directors. The connected director shall not vote on such resolution, nor shall he/she act as a proxy to vote on behalf of other directors. Such board meeting may be held with the attendance of more than half of the non-connected directors. Resolutions pass at such board meeting shall be passed by more than half of the non-connected directors. If the number of non-connected directors attending the board meeting is less than three, the matter shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for review. Any provisions set forth in relevant laws, administrative regulations, and normative documents, or by the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, or in the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, shall prevail.

For board meetings, directors shall attend in person. If a director is unable to attend for any reason, he/she may appoint another director in writing to attend on his/her behalf. The power of attorney shall specify the proxy's name, matters represented, scope of authorization, and validity period, and be signed or sealed by the principal. The director attending the meeting as a proxy shall exercise the director's rights within the scope of authorization. If a director neither attends the board meeting nor appoints a representative to attend, it shall be deemed as waiving voting rights at that meeting.

Independent Directors

Independent directors shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, the stock exchange, and the Articles of Association, diligently perform their duties, play a role in participating in decision-making, supervision, and professional consultation within the board of directors, safeguard the overall interests of the Company, and protect the lawful rights and interests of small and medium shareholders.

Independent directors must maintain independence. The following persons shall not serve as independent directors:

(i) A person who holds a position in the Company or its affiliated enterprises, and his/her spouse, parents, children, and major social relationships;

(ii) A natural person shareholder who directly or indirectly holds one percent or more of the Company's issued shares or is among the top ten shareholders of the Company, and his/her spouse, parents, and children;

(iii) A person who holds a position in a shareholder that directly or indirectly holds five percent or more of the Company's issued shares or among the top five shareholders of the Company, and his/her spouse, parents, and children;

(iv) A person who holds a position in an affiliated enterprise of the Company's controlling shareholder or de facto controller, and his/her spouse, parents, and children;

(v) A person who has material business dealings with the Company, its controlling shareholder, de facto controller, or their respective affiliated enterprises, or a person who holds a position in an entity that has material business dealings with the foregoing, or in such entity's controlling shareholder or de facto controller;

(vi) A person who provides financial, legal, consulting, sponsorship, or other services to the Company, its controlling shareholder, de facto controller, or their respective affiliated enterprises, including but not limited to all members of the project team, personnel at all review levels, persons signing reports, partners, directors, senior management, and principal responsible persons of the intermediary institutions providing such services;

(vii) A person who, within the past twelve months, has fallen under any of the circumstances set forth in items (i) through (vi) above; and

(viii) Other persons who lack independence as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed， business rules of the stock exchange, or the Company's Articles of Association.

For the purposes of items (iv) through (vi) of the preceding paragraph, "affiliated enterprises of the Company's controlling shareholder or de facto controller" shall not include enterprises that are controlled by the same state-owned assets management authority as the Company and are not deemed to be related parties with the Company in accordance with relevant regulations.

Independent directors shall conduct self-assessment on their independence annually and submit the self-assessment report to the board of directors. The board of directors shall annually assess the independence of serving independent directors and issue a special opinion, which shall be disclosed simultaneously with the annual report.

The following matters shall be submitted to the board of directors for review after being approved by a majority of all independent directors:

(i) Connected transactions that should be disclosed;

(ii) Proposal for the Company and connected parties to vary or waive commitments;

(iii) Decisions and measures made by the board of directors of the acquired listed company regarding the acquisition; and

(iv) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

The Company shall establish a special meeting mechanism attended solely by independent directors. When the board of directors reviews matters such as connected transactions, they shall be pre-approved by the special meeting of independent directors. The Company shall hold special meetings of independent directors on a regular or ad hoc basis.

The following matters shall be reviewed at a special meeting of independent directors:

(i) Independently engaging a third-party institution to conduct audits, provide consulting services, or carry out due diligence on specific matters of the Company;

(ii) Proposing to the board of directors the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders;

(iii) Proposing to convene a meeting of the board of directors;

(iv) Connected transactions that are subject to disclosure;

(v) Proposals by the Company or connected parties to vary or waive commitments;

(vi) Decisions made and measures taken by the board of directors of the target listed company regarding the acquisition; and

(vii) Other matters as provided by laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and these Articles of Association.

The special meeting of independent directors may discuss other matters of the Company as necessary. The special meeting of independent directors shall be convened and presided over by one independent director jointly recommended by a majority of the independent directors. If the convener fails to perform or is unable to perform their duties, two or more independent directors may convene it on their own and nominate one representative to preside.

Special Committees of the Board of Directors

The Company's board of directors shall establish an Audit Committee to exercise the functions and powers of the supervisory as stipulated by the Company Law of the PRC. The Audit Committee shall consist of three members, all of whom must be directors who do not serve as senior management of the Company and must be composed of non-executive directors and independent directors, with at least two of them being independent directors. The convener of the Audit Committee shall be an independent director who is an accounting professional meeting the requirements of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed. Employee representatives serving on the board of director may become members of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosure, and for supervising and evaluating internal and external audit work and internal control. The following matters shall be submitted to the board of directors for review after being approved by a majority of all members of the Audit Committee:

(i) Disclosure of financial accounting reports and financial materials in periodic reports, as well as internal control evaluation reports;

(ii) Appointing or dismissing an accounting firm undertaking the audit business of the listed company;

(iii) Appointing or dismissing the financial officer of the listed company;

(iv) Making changes in accounting policies or accounting estimates, or correcting major accounting errors, for reasons other than changes in accounting standards; and

(v) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

The Audit Committee shall meet at least once per quarter. Two or more members may propose, or the convener may deem it necessary, to convene an extraordinary meeting. A meeting of the Audit Committee shall not be duly held unless attended by two-thirds or more of its members. Resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be passed by more than half of its members. Voting on Audit Committee resolutions shall follow the principle of one vote per member. Audit Committee resolutions shall be recorded in meeting minutes as required, and the members of Audit Committee attending the meeting shall sign the meeting minutes. The working procedures of the Audit Committee shall be formulated by the board of directors.

The board of directors of the Company shall establish a Strategy and Sustainable Development Committee, a Nomination Committee, and a Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, with directors concurrently serving as heads of each special committee, and all members shall be directors. Special committees perform their duties in accordance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, the Articles of Association and authorizations from the board of directors. Proposals of special committees shall be submitted to the board of directors for review and decision. Working procedures of special committees shall be formulated by the board of directors.

In the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, independent directors shall comprise more than half of the members, and an independent director shall serve as the convener. However, if the relevant competent authority under the State Council has other provisions concerning the convener of a special committee, such provisions shall prevail.

Senior Management

The company shall have one General Manager and several Deputy General Managers, all of whom shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors. The board of directors may decide that a member of the board of directors shall concurrently serve as the General Manager.

A person holding administrative positions other than director or supervisor in the controlling shareholder unit of the Company shall not serve as senior management of the Company. The senior management of the Company shall receive salaries only from the company and shall not have their salaries paid by the controlling shareholder on its behalf.

The tenure of the General Manager shall be three years per term, and they may be reappointed for consecutive terms. The tenure of other senior management personnel shall be consistent with that of the General Manager, and they may be reappointed for consecutive terms.

The General Manager shall be responsible to the board of directors and exercise the following authorities:

(i) Preside over the company's production, operation, and management work, organize the implementation of resolutions of the board of directors, and report work to the board of directors;

(ii) Organize the implementation of the company's annual business plans and investment schemes;

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

(iv) Propose the Company's basic management systems;

(v) Formulate the Company's specific rules and regulations;

(vi) Propose to the board of directors the appointment or dismissal of the Deputy General Manager(s) and the person in charge of finance of the Company;

(vii) Decide on the appointment or dismissal of management personnel other than those whose appointment or dismissal should be decided by the board of directors; and

(viii) Other authorities granted by the Company's Articles of Association or the board of directors.

The General Manager shall attend meetings of the board of directors as a non-voting participant.

The General Manager shall formulate detailed rules for the work of the General Manager, which shall be effective upon approval by the board of directors.

The detailed rules for the work of the General Manager shall include the following:

(i) The conditions, procedures, and participants for convening meetings of the General Manager;

(ii) The specific duties and division of responsibilities of the General Manager and other senior management personnel;

(iii) The authority for the use of company funds and assets, the execution of significant contracts, and the reporting system to the board of directors; and

(iv) Other matters deemed necessary by the board of directors.

The Deputy General Manager(s) shall be nominated by the General Manager and appointed or dismissed by the board of directors. The Deputy General Manager(s) shall be responsible for assisting the General Manager in their work and shall exercise relevant authorities as delegated by the General Manager. In the event the General Manager is unable to perform his/her duties, a Deputy General Manager shall act on behalf of the General Manager.

The Company shall have a Board Secretary, who shall be responsible for the preparation of shareholders' meeting and meetings of the board of directors, the custody of documents, the management of shareholder information, handling information disclosure matters, and other related duties. The Board Secretary shall comply with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the relevant provisions of the Company's Articles of Association.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS, PROFIT DISTRIBUTION, AND AUDIT

Financial and Accounting Systems

The Company shall establish its financial and accounting systems in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, provisions stipulated by relevant state departments and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Disclosure of Periodic Reports for A-Shares: the Company shall submit and disclose its annual report to the local offices of the CSRC and the stock exchange within four months after the end of each fiscal year, and shall file and disclose its interim report within two months after the end of the first half of each fiscal year.

Disclosure of Periodic Reports for H-Shares: The Company's periodic reports for its H-shares include annual reports and interim reports. The Company shall disclose a preliminary announcement of its annual results within three months from the end of each financial year, and shall prepare and disclose its annual report within four months from the end of each financial year and at least twenty-one days prior to the date of the annual shareholders' meeting. The Company shall disclose a preliminary announcement of its interim results within two months from the end of the first six months of each financial year, and shall prepare and disclose its interim report within three months from the end of the first six months of each financial year.

The aforementioned annual reports, annual results, interim reports, and interim results have been prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations, the rules of the CSRC, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Apart from the statutory accounting books, the Company shall not establish separate accounting books. The Company's funds shall not be deposited in accounts opened in the name of any individual.

When distributing after-tax profits of the current year, the Company shall allocate ten percent of the profits to the Company's statutory reserve. When the cumulative amount of the Company's statutory reserve fund reaches fifty percent or more of the Company's registered capital, further allocation may cease.

If the Company's statutory reserve fund is insufficient to cover losses incurred in previous years, such losses shall be covered by the current year's profits before allocating to the statutory reserve fund as stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

After allocating after-tax profits to the statutory reserve, the Company may, upon resolution by the shareholders' meeting, allocate a portion of the after-tax profits to a discretionary reserve.

After compensating for losses and allocating to reserves, the remaining after-tax profits shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their shareholding, unless otherwise stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association.

Shares held by the Company itself shall not participate in profit distribution.

The Company's reserves shall be used to cover the Company's losses, expand production and operation, or increase the Company's registered capital. When using reserves to cover losses, discretionary reserves and statutory reserves shall be used first; if losses still cannot be covered, capital reserves may be used in accordance with relevant regulations. When converting statutory reserves into registered capital, the amount of such reserves retained shall not be less than twenty-five percent of the Company's registered capital prior to the conversion.

Internal Audit

The Company shall implement an internal audit system, specifying the leadership structure, authority delegation, staffing, funding, application of audit results, and accountability for internal audit work.

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

Appointment of Accounting Firm

The Company shall engage an accounting firm that complies with the Securities Law and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed to conduct financial statement audits, net asset verification, and other related consulting services, with a term of one year, which may be renewed.

The engagement or dismissal of an accounting firm by the Company shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting. The board of directors shall not appoint an accounting firm before the shareholders' meeting makes a decision.

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

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

When the Company dismisses or decides not to renew the engagement of an accounting firm, it shall notify the accounting firm thirty days in advance. When the shareholders' meeting of the Company votes on dismissing an accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be allowed to present its views.

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

MERGER, DIVISION, INCREASE OF CAPITAL, DECREASE OF CAPITAL, DISSOLUTION, AND LIQUIDATION

Merger, Division, Increase of Capital, and Decrease of Capital

A merge of the Company may take the form of an absorption merger or a new establishment merger.

The absorption of a company by another company constitutes an absorption merger, and the absorbed company shall be dissolved. The merger of two or more companies to establish a new company constitutes a new establishment merger, and all merging parties shall be dissolved.

Upon merger, the merging parties shall enter into a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify creditors within ten days from the date the merger resolution is made and make an announcement in the newspapers designated by the Company or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty days.

Upon merger, the claims and debts of the merging parties shall be assumed by the surviving company or the newly established company after the merger.

Upon division, the assets of the Company shall be divided accordingly. For a company division, a balance sheet and an inventory of assets shall be prepared. The Company shall notify creditors within ten days from the date the division resolution is made and make an announcement in the newspapers designated by the Company or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty days. Any provisions in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail.

When a company reduces its registered capital, it shall prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify creditors within ten days from the date the resolution on reducing registered capital is made on the shareholders' meeting and make an announcement in the newspapers designated by the Company or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty days. Creditors shall have the right, within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice or, for those not receiving notice, within forty-five days from the date of the announcement, to demand that the Company settle its debts or provide corresponding security. Any provisions in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail. When a company reduces its registered capital, it shall proportionally reduce the capital contributions or shares held by shareholders, unless otherwise stipulated by law, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Company's Articles of Association.

When the Company issues new shares to increase its registered capital, shareholders shall not enjoy pre-emptive rights, unless otherwise stipulated in the Articles of Association or resolved by the shareholders' meeting. Any provisions in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail.

If registration matters change due to a merger or division of the Company, the Company shall complete change registration formalities with the company registration authority in accordance with the laws; if the Company is dissolved, it shall complete deregistration formalities in accordance with the laws; if a new company is established, it shall complete establishment registration formalities in accordance with the laws. For an increase or decrease in registered capital, the Company shall complete change registration formalities with the company registration authority in accordance with the laws.

Dissolution and Liquidation

The Company shall be dissolved for the following reasons:

(i) The business term stipulated in the Articles of Association expires or other dissolution events stipulated in the Articles of Association occur;

(ii) Dissolution is resolved by the shareholders' meeting;

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

(iv) The business licence of the Company is revoked, it is ordered to close down, or its registration is revoked in accordance with the law; and

(v) Serious difficulties arise in the operation and management of the Company, and its continued existence would cause significant losses to shareholders' interests, which cannot be resolved through other means; shareholders holding ten percent or more of the voting rights of the Company may petition the people's court to dissolve the Company.

If any of the aforementioned dissolution events occurs, the Company shall announce the dissolution event on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within ten days.

The Company dissolved under items (i), (ii), (iv), or (v) of the preceding paragraph shall undergo liquidation. The directors are the liquidation obligors and shall form a liquidation committee to conduct liquidation within fifteen days from the date the dissolution event occurs. The liquidation committee shall be composed of directors, unless otherwise stipulated in the Articles of Association or other persons are selected by resolution of the shareholders' meeting. If liquidation obligors fail to perform their liquidation duties promptly, causing losses to the Company or its creditors, they shall be liable for compensation.

During the liquidation period, the liquidation committee shall exercise the following powers:

(i) Clean up the assets of the Company, and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets respectively;

(ii) Notify creditors and make public announcement;

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

(iv) Settle outstanding taxes and taxes generated during the liquidation process;

(v) Settle claims and debts;

(vi) Distribute the remaining assets after the Company has settled its debts; and

(vii) Represent the Company in civil litigation activities.

The liquidation committee shall notify creditors within ten days from the date of its establishment and make an announcement in the newspaper designated by the Company or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within sixty days. Creditors shall lodge their claims to the liquidation committee within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice or, for those not receiving notice, within forty-five days from the date of the announcement. Any provisions in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail.

When lodging claims, creditors shall explain the relevant matters of the claims and provide supporting materials. The liquidation committee shall register the claims.

During the claim-lodging period, the liquidation committee shall not make any settlement to creditors.

After cleaning up the assets of the Company, preparing a balance sheet, and preparing 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 assets of the Company are used to pay liquidation expenses, employees' wages, social insurance premiums, and statutory compensation, pay outstanding taxes, and settle debts of the Company, the remaining assets shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their shareholding. During the liquidation period, the Company continues to exist but shall not engage in any business activities unrelated to the liquidation. No assets of the Company shall be distributed to shareholders before being used for the aforementioned payments.

After cleaning up the assets of the Company, preparing a balance sheet, and preparing a detailed inventory of assets, if the liquidation committee finds that the assets of the Company are insufficient to settle its debts, it shall apply to the people's court for bankruptcy liquidation in accordance with the laws. After the people's court accepts the bankruptcy application, the liquidation committee shall transfer the liquidation affairs to the bankruptcy administrator designated by the people's court.

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

If the Company is declared bankrupt in accordance with the laws, bankruptcy liquidation shall be implemented in accordance with the relevant enterprise bankruptcy laws.

AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

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

(i) After the Company Law, relevant laws and administrative regulations or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed are amended, matters stipulated in the Articles of Association conflict with the provisions of the amended laws, administrative regulations or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed;

(ii) Changes occur in the Company's circumstances that are inconsistent with matters recorded in the Articles of Association; and

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

If amendments to the Articles of Association passed by resolution of the shareholders' meeting require approval by the competent authority, such approval shall be obtained; if involve company registration matters, change registration shall be completed in accordance with the laws.

The board of directors shall amend the Articles of Association in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting on amending the Articles of Association and the approval of the relevant competent authority.

If amendments to the Articles of Association constitute information required to be disclosed by laws, regulations or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, such amendment shall be announced accordingly.