

APPENDIX VI

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

This appendix is mainly to outline the Articles of Association of the Company for prospective [REDACTED]. Since this section contains only a summary, it may not include all information that is important to prospective [REDACTED].

GENERAL

The Company is a joint-stock limited company with perpetual succession.

A shareholder shall be liable for the Company in proportion to the shares it has subscribed from the Company, while the Company shall be liable for the debts of the Company with all its properties.

Since the effective date of the Articles of Association of the Company, such Articles will become legal documents to regulate the organization and behaviors of the Company, the rights and obligations of shareholders and the Company and their relationship between the Company and shareholders, or between shareholders, which will also have binding effects on the Company, its shareholders, directors, and senior management. Pursuant to the above, a shareholder may file a lawsuit to another shareholder, a shareholder may file a lawsuit to a director or senior management of the Company, a shareholder may file a lawsuit to the Company, while the Company may file a lawsuit to a shareholder, director or senior management.

BUSINESS SCOPE

As lawfully registered, the Company's business scope includes: research, design, production, and sales of industrial robots, manipulators, and other intelligent equipment; hardware mold machinery; automation equipment and auxiliary systems such as automatic feeding, mixing and metering, dehumidification and drying, crushing and recycling for plastic machinery; refrigeration equipment; software and hardware development and sales of automation control systems; import and export of goods and technology; technical development in the field of rapid prototyping; research, production, processing, and sales of printing equipment, printing consumables, rubber products, and plastic products; engagement in the design, construction, and consultation of electromechanical installation projects, air purification projects, pipeline projects, and container installation projects; production and assembly of cleanroom, sterile purification systems, equipment, and related electromechanical and instrument control products

SHARES

Issuance of Shares

The shares of the Company will be issued in open, fair and just manner, with equal rights for each share of the same class. For the same class of shares issued in the same time, each share is issued in the same conditions and price; and each subscriber has paid the same price for each share subscribed.

Share Increase/Decrease and Repurchase

Upon the demand of operation and development, under laws, regulations, regulatory documents and local listing rules, with resolution of general meeting of shareholders, the Company may increase share capital by means of:

- (1) issuing shares to unspecific objects;
- (2) issuing shares to specific objects;
- (3) distributing bonus shares to existing shareholders;
- (4) converting provident fund into share capital;
- (5) other means permitted by laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and CSRC and Stock Exchange.

The Company shall not repurchase its own shares, unless in any of the following events:

- (1) decrease of its registered capital;
- (2) merger with another Company holding its shares;

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- (3) use of company shares in employee shareholding plan or equity incentives;
- (4) Shareholders disagree with the resolution of merger or spin-off at general meeting, and require the Company to repurchase its shares;
- (5) conversion of company shares into convertible bonds of the Company;
- (6) required to maintain the company value and shareholder's interests;
- (7) other situations permitted by laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations, regulatory documents, Listing Rules, and other local listing rules.

The Company may repurchase its shares by public centralized trading, offering or other means recognized by laws, administrative regulations and local listing rules. To repurchase its shares in event (3), (5) or (6) above, the Company shall repurchase by public centralized trading.

To repurchase its shares in event (1) or (2) above, the Company shall obtain a resolution at general meeting; to repurchase in event (3), (5) or (6) above, if permitted by local listing rules, the Company shall obtain a resolution of Board meeting at which not less than 2/3 directors are present.

Upon repurchase in event (1) above, if permitted by local listing rules, the shares shall be deregistered within 10 days from repurchase; in event (2) or (4) above, the shares shall be transferred or deregistered within 6 months; in event (3), (5) or (6), the shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of its shares issued, and such shares shall be transferred or deregistered within 3 years.

Transfer of Shares

Company shares can be transferred lawfully, unless otherwise provided by the PRC Company Law and other applicable laws, regulations, regulatory documents, local listing rules and this Articles of Association.

All H shares shall be transferred in general or common form or any other written transfer instrument in the format acceptable to the Board (including the standard form of transfer defined by Stock Exchange from time to time, or transfer form); such transfer instrument can only be effective with signature or company seal (if the transferor or transferee is a firm). The transfer instrument may be signed by signature or photocopy, if the transferor or transferee is a recognized clearing house defined by relevant provisions effective from time to time under HK laws or its agent. All transfer instruments shall be deposited with the legal address of the Company or other address designated from time to time by the Board.

The Company cannot accept any of its shares as object of pledge.

The shares issued by the Company before public issuance of its shares shall not be transferred within 1 year from the date of listing of its shares on the stock exchange.

A director or senior management of the Company shall declare its holding of Company shares and the change thereof to the Company, and during its term of office the number of shares transferred every year shall not exceed 25% of the total Company shares it holds; such shares shall not be transferred within 1 year from the listing of Company shares. A director or senior management shall not transfer any of Company shares it holds within half a year from its leaving the Company.

When a director, senior management, shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company (excluding the HKSCC and HKSCC Nominees) sells out the Company shares or other equity securities it holds within 6 months from buying, or buys back within 6 months from sellout, the proceeds shall in the ownership of the Company and be recovered by the Board. However, the exceptions include the securities companies hold more than 5% of Company's shares due to purchasing unsold stocks after underwriting, and other events provided by CSRC and the Stock Exchange.

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The shares or other equity securities held by above director, senior management or individual shareholder shall include the shares or other equity securities held by its spouse, parents or children or held by them using other's account.

If the Board fails to perform according to above provisions, shareholders may require the Board to perform within 30 days. If the Board fails to perform before deadline, shareholders may file to the people's court in the name of shareholders, for the benefit of the Company.

If the Board fails to perform according to above provisions, the director who is responsible for such failure shall be jointly and severally liable at law.

SHAREHOLDERS AND GENERAL MEETING

General Provisions on Shareholders

The Company shall establish a register of shares based on the vouchers provided by the securities registering and clearing institution, and the register shall serve as sufficient evidence to prove the shareholders hold the shares of the Company.

The original of H shares register is deposited in Hong Kong, available to shareholders for search, provided that the Company may suspend registration of shareholders under applicable laws, regulations and local listing rules.

A shareholder has the rights and obligations according to the class of shares it holds; the shareholders hold the same class of shares have the equal rights and obligations.

When the Company intends to hold a general meeting, distribute dividends, settle accounts or engage in other business that requires to identify shareholders, the caller of Board meeting or general meeting shall determine the date of shares registration. The shareholders named in the shares register after closing of the registration date shall be entitled shareholders.

A shareholder of the Company is entitled to:

- (1) obtain dividends and other forms of profit distribution in proportion to its shareholding;
- (2) lawfully require to hold, call on, chair, participate or appoint its representative to participate and vote at general meeting;
- (3) supervise the operation of the Company, give advice or inquiry;
- (4) transfer, gift or pledge the Company shares it holds under laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and the Articles of Association;
- (5) check or replicate the Articles of Association, shares register, general meeting minutes, Board meeting resolutions, financial and accounting reports, and the books of accounts and accounting vouchers accessible to eligible shareholders;
- (6) enjoy distribution of remaining properties of the Company according to its shareholding when the Company is terminated or liquidated;
- (7) (being the shareholder who disagrees with the resolution of merger or spin-off at general meeting) require the Company to repurchase its shares;
- (8) other rights under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations, local listing rules or the Articles of Association.

A shareholder requiring to check or replicate some material of the Company shall comply with the Securities Law, and other laws and administrative regulations, and shall provide documents in writing to prove the number and class of shares it holds. After verification of the shareholder's identity, the Company may provide the required material to the shareholder.

A shareholder may require local people's court to invalidate any resolution at general meeting or Board meeting that breaks the laws, administrative regulations or local listing rules.

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If the calling process or voting manner of general meeting or Board meeting breaks the laws, administrative regulations or Articles of Association, or the content of a resolution breaks the Articles of Association, then the shareholder may require local people's court to withdraw such meeting or resolution within 60 days from the date of resolution, unless there is only slight flaw in the calling process or voting manner, without substantial influence on the resolution.

For any dispute on the effectiveness of general meeting resolution, the Board, general meeting and other parties shall timely file a litigation to the local people's court. Before the local court decides or determines to withdraw the resolution, the parties shall perform the resolution. The Company, its directors and senior management shall perform their duties practically, to ensure normal operation of the Company.

If the local court decides or determines on relevant issue, the Company shall perform its obligation of information disclosure under the laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC rules and stock exchange rules, fully describing the influence, and shall actively cooperate in the performance after the decision or determination becomes effective. For correction of previous issue, the Company shall timely handle and perform its obligation of information disclosure.

The resolution at general meeting or Board meeting is ineffective in any of the following events:

- (1) the resolution is made without holding of general meeting or Board meeting;
- (2) there is no voting on the motion to be resolved at general meeting or Board meeting;
- (3) the number of representatives present at meeting or the number of voting rights represented by them falls short of that required by the PRC Company Law or the Articles of Association;
- (4) the number of representatives present at meeting voting for the resolution or the number of voting rights represented by them falls short of that required by the PRC Company Law or the Articles of Association.

If a director or senior management on duty, who is not a member of Audit Committee, breaks the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules or the Articles of Association, causing loss to the Company, then the shareholder who holds more than 1% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate for more than 180 consecutive days may require in writing the Audit Committee to file a litigation to the local court. If a member of Audit Committee on duty breaks the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules or the Articles of Association, causing loss to the Company, then the aforementioned shareholder may require in writing the Board of Directors to file a litigation to the local court.

The foregoing shareholder may directly file a litigation to the local court in its own name for the benefit of the Company, if the Audit Committee or the Board refuses to file a litigation after receiving the request in writing from the foregoing shareholder or fails to file a litigation within 30 days after receiving the request, or if in such emergency that the failure to immediately file a litigation may cause irreparable damages to the Company's interests.

If other persons infringe on the Company's legitimate rights and benefits, causing loss to the Company, then the shareholder holding over 1% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate for more than 180 consecutive days may file a litigation to local court according to above two paragraphs.

If a director, supervisor or senior management of a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on duty breaks the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules or the Articles of Association, causing loss to the Company, or if other persons infringe on the wholly owned subsidiary's legitimate rights and benefits, causing loss to such subsidiary, then the shareholder holding over 1% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate for more than 180 consecutive days may require in writing the board of supervisors or the Board of Directors of such subsidiary to file a litigation or file a litigation

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directly in its own name, under the first three clauses of Section 189 of the PRC Company Law. If there is no board of supervisors or supervisor in the wholly owned subsidiary but with audit committee, the foregoing provisions shall prevail.

If a director or senior management breaks the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules or the Articles of Association, against the interests of shareholders, then shareholders may file a litigation to local court.

A shareholder of the Company shall:

- (1) obey the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and the Articles of Association;
- (2) contribute to the share capital according to the number of shares subscribed and the method of subscription, and bear the loss and debts of the Company to the extent of the number of shares subscribed;
- (3) not withdraw from share capital, unless otherwise required by the laws, regulations, and local listing rules;
- (4) not abuse the shareholder's rights to harm the Company or other shareholders' interests; not abuse the Company's legal person status and the shareholder's limited liability to harm the interests of the Company's creditors;
- (5) other obligations under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

If the abuse of shareholder's rights causes loss to the Company or other shareholders, then such shareholder shall be duly liable for compensation. If the abuse of Company's legal person status and shareholder's limited liability to evade debts seriously damages the interests of the Company's creditors, then such shareholder shall be jointly and severally liable for Company debts.

Controlling Shareholder and Beneficial Owner

The controlling shareholder or beneficial owner of the Company shall exercise its rights, perform its obligations and maintain the listed company's interests, under the laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC rules, the listing rules of the stock exchanges where company's shares are listed and local listing rules.

The controlling shareholder or beneficial owner of the Company shall:

- (1) lawfully exercise shareholder's rights, not abuse power of control or utilize the connected relationship to harm the Company or other shareholder's legitimate rights and benefits;
- (2) strictly perform its public statements and various commitments, not alter or exempt unilaterally;
- (3) strictly perform its obligation of information disclosure as required, actively cooperate with the Company in disclosure, and timely notify the Company of any material event that has occurred or is going to occur;
- (4) not occupy the Company's funds in any manner;
- (5) not force, direct or require the Company and related personnel to provide guarantee illegally;
- (6) not profit from the Company's non-disclosed material information, not in any form divulge any non-disclosed material information relating to the Company, and not engage in insider trading, short-term trading, market manipulation or other illegal business;
- (7) not harm the Company or other shareholder's legitimate rights and benefits through unfair connected transaction, profit distribution, assets reorganization, external investment among others;
- (8) ensure the assets integrity, staff independence, financial independence, institutional independence and business independence of the Company, and shall not influence the independence of the Company in any form;

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- (9) otherwise required by the laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC rules, the stock exchange rules and the Articles of Association.

The controlling shareholder or beneficial owner of the Company who does not act as director but does actually perform company duties shall perform the obligation of loyalty and the obligation of diligence as director provided under the Articles of Association.

The controlling shareholder or beneficial owner of the Company who has instructed a director or senior management to harm the Company or other shareholder's interests shall be jointly and severally liable with such director or senior management.

The controlling shareholder or beneficial owner who pledges the Company shares it holds or controls shall maintain the stability of Company control and operation.

The controlling shareholder or beneficial owner who transfers the Company shares it holds shall comply with its commitments to restricted shares transfer and the restrictive provisions for share transfer under the laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC rules and the stock exchange rules.

General Provisions for General Meeting

The general meeting is composed of all shareholders. The general meeting as the authority of the Company has the power to:

- (1) elect and replace a director who is not representative of employees, and determine the director's remuneration;
- (2) consider and approve the Board's report;
- (3) consider and approve the Company's profit distribution plan and loss makeup plan;
- (4) resolve on the Company's increase or decrease of registered capital;
- (5) resolve on the issuance of Company bonds;
- (6) resolve on the merger, spin-off, dissolution, liquidation or change of nature of the Company;
- (7) modify the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (8) resolve on the engagement, disengagement of the CPA firm;
- (9) consider and approve the financial subsidy issue under Section 22 of the Articles of Association;
- (10) consider and approve the guarantee issue under Section 52;
- (11) consider and approve the connected transaction issue under Section 53;
- (12) consider and approve the transaction issue under Section 54;
- (13) consider the issue that the Company's purchase or sale of material assets within one year exceeds 30% of its latest audited total assets;
- (14) consider any transaction between the Company and the connected party in the value of more than RMB30 million and accounting for more than 5% of the absolute value of the latest audited net assets (except the Company provides guarantee);
- (15) consider and approve the change of fundraising purpose;
- (16) consider and approve the equity incentive plan and employee shareholding plan;
- (17) consider and approve the repurchase of Company's shares by the Company under the situation provided under Item 1 and 2 of Clause 1 in Section 25;

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- (18) authorize the Board of Directors to determine the issuance of shares to specific investors, with total financing not exceeding RMB300 million and not more than 20% of the net assets at the end of the most recent fiscal year. This authorization shall expire on the date of the next annual general meeting of shareholders;
- (19) consider and approve other issues to be decided by general meeting under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, local listing rules or the Articles of Association.

The general meeting may authorize the Board of Directors to resolve on the issuance of Company bonds.

General meeting shall include annual general meeting and extraordinary general meeting.

The Company shall hold extraordinary general meeting within 2 months in any of the following events:

- (1) the number of directors falls short of 2/3 of the quorum under the Articles of Association;
- (2) the uncompensated loss amounts to 1/3 of the Company's paid-in capital;
- (3) the shareholder holding more than 10% shares of the Company singly or in aggregate requires;
- (4) the Board believes it's necessary;
- (5) the Audit Committee proposes a holding of meeting;
- (6) otherwise under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, local listing rules or the Articles of Association.

The general meeting will be held on site. Otherwise, it may be held online by telecommunication at the same time. The Company will offer shareholders the access to online voting, so the shareholders can take part in general meeting more conveniently.

Call for General Meeting

The Board of Directors shall timely call a general meeting within specific time.

With consent of a majority of independent directors, the independent directors may propose an extraordinary general meeting to the Board. In face of such proposal, the Board shall give a reply in writing within 10 days, saying yes or no, under the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

Saying yes, the Board shall issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days from the resolution of Board; saying no, the Board shall issue a statement to specify the reason.

The Audit Committee may propose in writing an extraordinary general meeting to the Board. In face of such proposal, the Board shall give a reply in writing within 10 days, saying yes or no, under the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

Saying yes, the Board shall issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days from the resolution of Board. Any difference from original proposal shall be with the consent of Audit Committee.

Saying no or failing to reply within 10 days from proposal shall be deemed as the Board's inability to perform or failure to perform its duties to call a general meeting, then the Audit Committee may call and chair a general meeting on its own.

The shareholder holding more than 10% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate may request in writing an extraordinary general meeting to the Board. In face of such request, the Board shall give a reply in writing within 10 days, saying yes or no, under the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

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Saying yes, the Board shall issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days from the resolution of Board. Any difference from original request shall be with the consent of relevant shareholders.

The Board saying no or failing to reply within 10 days from request, the shareholder holding more than 10% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate may request in writing an extraordinary general meeting to the Audit Committee.

Saying yes, the Audit Committee shall issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days from the request. Any difference from original request shall be with the consent of relevant shareholders.

Audit Committee failing to issue a notice of general meeting within specific time shall be deemed as its failure to call or chair a general meeting, then the shareholder holding more than 10% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate for over 90 consecutive days may call and chair a general meeting on its own.

If the Audit Committee or the shareholder decides to call a general meeting on its own, it shall send a notice in writing to the Board, while filing to local authorities of CSRC and the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed.

After the notice of such general meeting is issued and before the resolution of the general meeting is disclosed in public, the shareholding of shareholders calling general meeting shall not be lower than 10% (excluding treasury stock).

When issuing the notice of general meeting or disclosing the resolution, the Audit Committee or the calling shareholders shall submit relevant certificates to local authorities of CSRC and the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed.

For a general meeting called by the Audit Committee or shareholders on its/their own, the Board and its secretary shall cooperate. The Board shall offer the shares register at the date of share registration.

The Company shall bear all the costs required for a general meeting called by the Audit Committee or shareholders on its/their own.

Proposal and Notice of General Meeting

When the Company intends to hold a general meeting, the Board, the Audit Committee and the shareholder holding more than 1% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate may propose to the Company. The shareholder holding more than 1% shares of the Company (excluding treasury stock) singly or in aggregate may propose temporarily to the caller of meeting 10 days prior to the holding of general meeting. The caller shall issue an additional notice of general meeting within 2 days from proposal, announcing the content of such temporary proposal, and submit the proposal to general meeting for review, except such proposal breaks the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules or the Articles of Association or falls out of the scope of duties of the general meeting. Otherwise, after the caller issues the notice of general meeting, the proposal specified in the notice shall not be modified nor shall new proposal be added. Any proposal not specified in the notice or not meeting the requirement of Articles of Association shall not be subject to voting or resolution.

The caller shall send a notice by announcing to all shareholders 20 days prior to the holding of annual general meeting, or 15 days prior to the holding of extraordinary general meeting.

A notice of general meeting shall include:

- (1) time, date, place, formalities and period of meeting;
- (2) matters and proposals to be submitted to the meeting;
- (3) explicit wording: every shareholders may attend the general meeting, and appoint its proxy in writing for presence and voting, and such proxy is not necessarily a shareholder of the Company;

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- (4) the date of shares registration for the shareholders who may attend the general meeting;
- (5) contact person's name and telephone number;
- (6) time and process of online voting or otherwise.

After notice is issued, the meeting shall not be delayed or canceled without a justifiable reason, and the proposals specified in the notice shall not be canceled. To make such change, the caller shall issue a notice specifying the reason 2 business days before the meeting.

Holding of General Meeting

All shareholders named in the shares register on the date of shares registration or their proxies may attend the general meeting, and exercise their voting rights under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association (unless certain shareholders shall abstain on certain issues according to the Listing Rules and other listing rules). A shareholder may attend, give speech and vote by person or by proxy at the general meeting.

If the general meeting requires directors and senior management to be present, then directors and senior management shall be present and take inquiries from shareholders.

The general meeting is chaired by the chairman of Board. When the chairman is unable or fails to perform its duties, then a majority of directors shall jointly elect a director to chair the general meeting. If the Audit Committee calls a general meeting on its own, then the caller shall chair the general meeting. When the caller is unable or fails to perform its duties, a majority of members of the Audit Committee shall jointly elect a member of the Audit Committee to chair the general meeting. The general meeting called by a shareholder on its own shall be chaired by the caller or its proxy. When holding a general meeting, if the chair of meeting breaks the proceeding rules and makes the general meeting unable to continue, then with consent of present shareholders representing a majority of voting rights, the general meeting may elect one person to chair the meeting and continue the meeting.

The Company develops the proceeding rules of general meeting, to specify the call and voting process of general meeting, including notice, registration, consideration of motion, voting, count of votes, declaration of voting results, formation of resolution, meeting minutes and its signing and announcement, as well as the principles how the Board is authorized, with details of authorization. The proceeding rules of general meeting shall serve as attachment to the Articles of Association, as contemplated by the Board and approved by the general meeting.

Voting and Resolution of General Meeting

Resolutions at general meeting include ordinary resolution and special resolution. To make an ordinary resolution at general meeting, a simple majority of voting rights represented by the shareholders present at general meeting shall vote for relevant motion. To make a special resolution, at least 2/3 voting rights represented by the shareholders present at general meeting shall vote for relevant motion.

Ordinary resolution may concern:

- (1) Board's work report;
- (2) Board's profit distribution plan, adjustment to profit distribution plan and loss compensation plan;
- (3) Board member's appointment, dismissal, remuneration and payment;
- (4) other matters of ordinary resolution under the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules or the Articles of Association.

Special resolution may concern:

- (1) increase or decrease of registered capital;

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- (2) corporate division, spin-off, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
- (3) modification of the Articles of Association;
- (4) purchase or sale of material assets or provision of guarantee for others within one year in the aggregate amount exceeding 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;
- (5) equity incentive scheme;
- (6) adjustment to or change of cash dividend policy;
- (7) repurchase of shares under Item 1 and 2 of Clause 1 in Section 25;
- (8) other matters to be solved in special resolution under the laws, regulations, local listing rules, the Articles of Association, or considered by ordinary resolution of general meeting to have material influence on the Company, which should be solved in special resolution of general meeting.

A shareholder may exercise its voting rights according to the number of voting shares it represents, one vote for one share.

When the general meeting is considering a material issue that may influence the interests of minority shareholders, the votes should be counted separately for minority shareholders. The results of separate voting should be disclosed in public in time.

The Company shares held by the Company have no voting rights, and these shares are not included in the total number of voting shares present at general meeting.

If a shareholder buys in voting shares in breach of Section 63.1 to 63.2 of Securities Law of the PRC, then the shareholder shall not exercise the voting rights represented by such shares within 36 months from buy-in, and such shares are not included in the total number of voting shares present at general meeting.

The Board, independent directors, the shareholder holding more than 1% voting shares (excluding treasury shares) or the investor protection organization established under the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules or the CSRC rules may openly collect voting rights from shareholders. The collection of voting rights shall fully disclose the intent of voting to target shareholders. Paid collection or disguised form of paid collection is prohibited. the Company shall not pose minimum shareholding limit for the collection.

When general meeting is considering a connected transaction, connected shareholders shall not vote, and the number of voting shares represented by them shall not be included in the effective total votes; the announcement of general meeting resolution shall fully disclose the voting of non-connected shareholders. Connected shareholders shall actively apply for evasion.

To elect more than 2 directors, the general meeting shall adopt the cumulative voting mechanism. In addition, the general meeting shall vote on all motions one by one, and for different motions on the same matter, shall vote in time sequence. The general meeting will not suspend or withhold the voting on a motion, except the general meeting is suspended or unable to resolve in force majeure or other special reasons.

In considering a motion, the general meeting will not modify the motion. A modified motion shall be deemed as a new motion, and shall not submitted to the same general meeting for voting. One vote may be cast either on site or on line, or otherwise as alternative. If a vote is cast repeatedly, then the first cast shall prevail.

DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

General Provisions for Directors

A director who is not employee representatives as elected or replaced by general meeting may be dismissed by general meeting before expiry of tenure. A director may take office for a tenure of not more than 3 years, and may be reelected as director upon expiration.

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A director's tenure starts from the date it takes office to the expiration of current Board. If a director expires but there is not a reelection in time, then before a new director takes office, the former director shall continue its duties as director under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

A director may also be senior management of the Company, but the number of directors acting as senior management and employee representatives shall not be more than 1/2 of entire directors of the Company.

A director shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and the Articles of Association, with obligation of royalty to the Company, and shall take measures to evade interest conflict with the Company, without profiteering from its powers.

A director with the obligation of loyalty to the Company shall:

- (1) not embezzle company property or misappropriate company funds;
- (2) not use one's position to accept bribes or other illegal income;
- (3) safeguard the security and integrity of company assets, and shall not misappropriate company funds;
- (4) not open accounts in one's own name or in the name of any other individual to deposit company funds;
- (5) not, in violation of the provisions of the Articles of Association, lend company funds to others or provide guarantees using company property for others without the approval of the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors;
- (6) not take advantage of one's position to harm the interests of the Company for the benefit of the Company's actual controller, shareholders, employees, oneself, or any other third party;
- (7) not, without reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtaining a resolution from the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, directly or indirectly enter into contracts or conduct transactions with the Company;
- (8) not take advantage of one's position to seize business opportunities that rightfully belong to the Company for oneself or others, except in the following circumstances: 1. Reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtaining approval from the shareholders' meeting; 2. The company is unable to utilize the business opportunity according to laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's shares are listed, or the provisions of the Articles of Association;
- (9) not, without reporting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting and obtaining approval from the shareholders' meeting, operate for oneself or for others a business of the same type as the Company's business;
- (10) not accept commissions from others in transactions with the Company for personal gain;
- (11) not disclose company secrets without authorization;
- (12) not use one's affiliations to harm the interests of the Company;
- (13) Other duties of loyalty stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

A director's income breaking this provision shall be owned by the Company; if such breach has caused loss to the Company, said director shall be liable for compensation.

A director shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and the Articles of Association, with the obligation of loyalty to the Company, and shall take reasonable care of the best interests of the Company on duty.

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A director with the obligation of diligence to the Company shall:

- (1) Ensure sufficient time and energy to participate in company affairs, continuously monitor events that may significantly impact the Company's production and operations, timely report issues in the Company's operational activities to the board of directors, and not evade responsibility on the grounds of not being directly involved in management or lack of awareness;
- (2) In principle, attend board meetings in person and exercise prudent judgment regarding the potential risks and benefits of matters under deliberation. If unable to attend a board meeting in person due to legitimate reasons, exercise caution in selecting a proxy;
- (3) Actively promote the standardized operation of the Company, supervise the Company in fulfilling information disclosure obligations in a truthful, accurate, complete, fair, and timely manner, and promptly rectify and report any illegal or non-compliant activities of the Company;
- (4) Upon learning of situations where the Company's shareholders, actual controllers, or their affiliates misappropriate company assets, abuse control rights, or otherwise harm the interests of the Company or other shareholders, promptly report to the Board of Directors and supervise the Company in fulfilling its information disclosure obligations;
- (5) Strictly fulfill all commitments made;
- (6) Sign written confirmation opinions for the Company's securities issuance documents and periodic reports, ensuring that the information disclosed by the Company is truthful, accurate, and complete. If unable to guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy, or completeness of the contents of securities issuance documents or periodic reports, or if having objections, clearly state the opinion and provide reasons in the written confirmation opinion. The Company shall disclose such opinions. If the Company refuses to disclose them, the director may directly apply for disclosure;
- (7) Exercise the rights granted by the Company with prudence, diligence, and care to ensure that the Company's business conduct complies with national laws, administrative regulations, and economic policies, and that its business activities do not exceed the scope specified in the business license;
- (8) Treat all shareholders fairly;
- (9) Stay informed about the Company's business operations and management status in a timely manner;
- (10) truthfully provide relevant information and materials to the Audit Committee and shall not obstruct the Audit Committee from exercising its authority;
- (11) Other duties of diligence stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the CSRC, the stock exchanges, and the Articles of Association.

If a director fails to attend by person for two consecutive times, without appointing another director to attend the Board meeting by proxy, then such failure shall be deemed as inability to perform duties, and the Board shall recommend replacing such director to the general meeting.

A director may resign before expiry of tenure, by submitting a report of resignation in writing to the Company. The resignation is effective on the day the report is received by the Company, and the Company will disclose related information within 2 business days.

Upon resignation or expiry of tenure, a director shall hand over to the Board, and its obligations of royalty to the Company and shareholders will survive within 2 years from such expiration. A director's liabilities incurred on duty during its tenure shall not be relieved or terminated by its leaving the Company.

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If a director on duty causes damage to others, the Company shall be liable for compensation; a director who is willful or with gross negligence shall also be liable for compensation.

Board of Directors

The Company sets up the Board of Directors, composed of 7 to 13 directors, including 1 employee director, independent directors not less than one third of the total number of directors and 1 Chairman. Chairman are elected by voting from a majority of directors at the Board meeting.

The Board may:

- (1) Convene shareholder meetings and report work to shareholder meetings;
- (2) Implement resolutions of shareholder meetings;
- (3) Review the Company's periodic reports;
- (4) Determine the Company's business plans and investment proposals;
- (5) Formulate the Company's shareholder return planning, profit distribution policies, and their adjustment plans;
- (6) Develop the Company's profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans;
- (7) Formulate plans for increasing or decreasing the Company's registered capital, issuing bonds or other securities, and listing;
- (8) Draft plans for the Company's major acquisitions, the repurchase of the Company's shares, or for mergers, divisions, dissolution, or changes in the Company's form;
- (9) Within the scope authorized by shareholder meetings, decide on matters such as the Company's external investments, acquisition or sale of assets, asset mortgages, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, connected transaction, and external donations;
- (10) Determine the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;
- (11) Appoint or dismiss the Company's president and board secretary; based on the nomination of the president, appoint or dismiss senior executives such as vice presidents and the chief financial officer, and determine their remuneration, rewards, and penalties;
- (12) Formulate the Company's basic management systems;
- (13) Draft amendments to the Articles of Association;
- (14) Manage matters related to the Company's information disclosure;
- (15) Propose to shareholder meetings the appointment or replacement of accounting firms auditing the Company;
- (16) Listen to work reports from the president and oversee the president's work;
- (17) Decide on the repurchase of the Company's shares under the circumstances specified in Items (3), (5), and (6) of Clause 1 in Article 25 of the Articles of Association;
- (18) Discuss and evaluate whether the corporate governance mechanism provides appropriate protection and equal rights to all shareholders, and whether the corporate governance structure is reasonable and effective;
- (19) Other powers granted by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Articles of Association, or other internal systems of the Company adopted by shareholder meetings.

Any matter beyond the authorization granted by the general meeting shall be submitted to the general meeting consideration.

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When the Board is considering a guarantee issue, a resolution is effective only with consent of more than 2/3 directors present at the meeting.

Chairman may:

- (1) chair a general meeting, call and chair a Board meeting;
- (2) urge and inspect the performance of Board resolution;
- (3) sign important Board documents and other documents to be signed by the Chairman;
- (4) exercise authority as the legal representative;
- (5) others authority authorized by the Board.

When the chairman is unable or fails to perform its duties, a majority of directors shall elect one director from them to perform the duties.

The Board will hold at least 4 meetings per year, to be called by chairman with a 14-day prior notice in writing to entire directors.

The quorum of Board meeting is a majority of directors. A Board resolution is effective only when a majority of directors vote for it. To vote at Board meeting, one director may only cast one vote.

A director shall attend the Board meeting by person; if a director fails to attend for a justifiable reason, it may appoint another director as its proxy to attend, while the letter of appointment shall specify the proxy's name, proxy matter, scope of authority and effective period, with the proxy's signature or seal. The proxy director shall exercise director's rights within the authority. A director's failure to attend a Board meeting by person or by proxy shall be deemed as its waiver of voting rights at the meeting.

Independent Directors

An independent director may specially:

- (1) engage an intermediary to audit, advise or verify the Company's specific affairs independently;
- (2) propose extraordinary general meeting to the Board;
- (3) propose Board meeting;
- (4) lawfully collect voting rights from shareholders openly;
- (5) give independent opinions on the event that may damage the rights and benefits of the Company or minority shareholders;
- (6) others under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

An independent director to exercise its powers (1) to (3) above shall obtain the consent from a majority of independent directors.

Committees under the Board

The Board sets up the Audit Committee, to exercise the duties of supervisors under the PRC Company Law.

Audit Committee has 3 members, being non-executive directors not acting as senior management of the Company, in which a majority of members shall be independent directors, and the caller shall be an independent director who is a professional of accounting.

Audit Committee shall review the Company's financial information and disclosure, supervise and evaluate internal/external audit and internal control. With consent from a majority of members of Audit Committee, the following matters shall be submitted to the Board for consideration:

- (1) disclosure of financial information and internal control appraisal reports contained in the financial/accounting reports and periodical reports;

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- (2) engagement or dismissal of accounting firm as auditors of the listed company;
- (3) engagement or dismissal of chief financial officer of the listed company;
- (4) change of accounting policies, accounting estimates or correction of significant accounting errors for other reason than change of accounting standards;
- (5) others under the laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

The Board sets up Strategy and ESG, Nomination and Remuneration & Examination professional committees.

In Nomination Committee and in Remuneration & Examination Committee, a majority of members shall be independent directors, and the caller shall be an independent director.

Nomination Committee shall contemplate the directors/senior managements selection standards and procedures, review the candidates and their eligibility, and give advice to the Board concerning:

- (1) nomination or appointment or dismissal of directors;
- (2) engagement or dismissal of senior managements;
- (3) others under the laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

Remuneration & Examination Committee shall develop the directors/senior managements' examination standards and examine them, develop and screen directors/senior managements' remuneration determining mechanism, decision-making process, payment and recourse arrangement and other remuneration policies and schemes, and give advice to the Board concerning:

- (1) remuneration of directors or senior managements;
- (2) development or change of equity incentive scheme, employee shareholding scheme, benefits of incentives, and conditions for exercise of rights;
- (3) director or senior management's shareholding scheme in the subsidiary to be spun-off;
- (4) others under the laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

Strategy and ESG Committee shall research and recommend on the Company's long term development strategy and material investment decision. Strategy and ESG Committee shall mainly: conduct research on the Company's long-term development strategy and major investment decisions, and provide recommendations; review the Company's sustainability, ESG related strategic planning, and guide the implementation of related Company initiatives; monitor ESG-related risks and opportunities that have a significant impact on the Company's business, and offer corresponding suggestions; review the Company's annual ESG report.

Executives

The Company has 1 president, to be engaged or dismissed by the Board. The Company has vice president, to be engaged or dismissed by the Board.

The director's obligations of loyalty and diligence under the Articles of Association are also applicable to senior management.

President reports to Board, and may:

- (1) chair the Company's operation and management, organize and implement Board resolution, and report to the Board;
- (2) organize and implement the Company's annual operating and investment plans;

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- (3) contemplate the Company's internal management setup plan and staff allocation plan;
- (4) contemplate the Company's fundamental management system;
- (5) determine the Company's specific rules;
- (6) propose engagement or dismissal of deputy vice president or chief financial officer to the Board;
- (7) decide to engage or dismiss responsible managers other than those to be engaged or dismissed by the Board;
- (8) other powers vested by the Articles of Association or the Board.

Vice president shall be responsible and reports to the president, and perform its duties within the authorization by the president.

The Company has a board secretary to prepare for general meeting and Board meeting, keep documents, manage shareholders' information of the Company, and cope with information disclosure etc. Board secretary shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, local listing rules and the Articles of Association.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES, PROFIT DISTRIBUTION AND AUDITING

Financial and Accounting Policies

The Company shall establish its financial and accounting system in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, local listing rules and requirements of competent authorities of the State.

Within 4 months of the end of each accounting year, the Company shall submit and disclose its annual report to the branch of the CSRC and the stock exchange where its shares are listed. Within 2 months of the end of the first half of each accounting year, the Company shall submit and disclose its interim report to the branch of the CSRC and the stock exchange where its shares are listed. The aforementioned annual and interim reports shall be prepared in accordance with the relevant laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and the requirements of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed.

The Company shall not establish separate accounting books other than the statutory accounting books. The Company funds shall not be deposited in any accounts opened in the name of an individual.

When distributing profits after taxation of the year, the Company shall set aside 10% of its profits for the Company's statutory reserve until the fund has reached 50% or more of the Company's registered capital.

If the Company's statutory common reserve is insufficient to make up losses for previous years, the Company shall use its profits for the current year to make up such losses before making the allocation to its statutory common reserve in accordance with the preceding paragraph. After making the allocation from its after-tax profits to its statutory common reserve, the Company may, subject to a resolution of the Shareholders' general meeting, make an allocation from its after-tax profits to the discretionary common reserve. After the Company has made up its losses and made allocations to its common reserves, the remaining after-tax profits of the Company shall be distributed in proportion to the shareholdings of its shareholders, except for otherwise provided by the Articles of Association.

If the Shareholders' general meeting breaches the PRC Company Law by distributing profits to shareholders, the shareholders shall return to the Company the profits that were distributed in breach of the said provisions. Shareholders, responsible directors and senior managements who have caused losses to the Company shall be liable for compensation. No profit shall be distributed in respect of the shares in the Company held by itself.

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The reserve of the Company shall be applied to make up for the Company's losses, expanding its business operations or increasing its capital. When the reserve is used to make up the Company's losses, the discretionary reserve and statutory reserve shall be first used; if the losses can still not be covered, the capital reserve may be used according to provisions. When converting the statutory reserve fund into registered capital, the balance of such reserve fund shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital of the Company before the conversion.

The Company shall adopt a continuous and steady profit distribution policy. The Company's profit distribution shall focus on providing investors with reasonable investment return as well as maintaining the sustainable development of the Company.

The Company may distribute dividends in cash, in shares or in a combination of both cash and shares. If permitted by the relevant laws, regulations, and the Articles of Association, the Company shall distribute no less than 20% of the distributable profits realized each year in cash. When the Company implements cash dividends, the following conditions must be simultaneously met: (1) the distributable profit achieved by the Company in the current year (i.e., the after-tax profit remaining after the Company has made up for losses and set aside provisions) is positive, and the cash flow is sufficient, such that the implementation of cash dividends will not affect the Company's subsequent sustainable operations; (2) The auditing institution has issued an audit report with an unqualified opinion on the Company's financial statements for the current year. The Company shall not distribute cash dividends under any of the following circumstances: (1) The Company's undistributed profits are negative; (2) The Company's year-end asset-liability ratio exceeds 75%.

If the shareholders of the Company illegally occupy the Company's funds, the Company shall deduct the distribution of cash profits from the shareholders in order to repay the amount of occupied funds.

Internal Audit

The Company maintains an internal audit system, which specifies the leadership system, responsibilities and authorities, staffing, funding security, use of audit results, and accountability in relation to internal audit work. The Company's internal audit system shall be implemented upon approval by the Board and publicly disclosed. The internal audit department shall conduct oversight and inspections of the Company's affairs such as business activities, risk management, internal controls and financial information.

Appointment of Accounting Firm

The Company shall appoint an accounting firm meeting the requirements of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed to audit the financial statements and verify the net assets of, and provide other counseling services to, the Company. The accounting firm shall have a term of office of one 1 year and may serve consecutive terms upon reappointment by the Company. The engagement and dismissal of an accounting firm by the Company shall be decided by the Shareholders' general meeting. The Board shall not appoint an accounting firm before the shareholders' meeting makes a decision. The Company guarantees to the accounting firm appointed, to supply true and complete accounting proof, accounting books, financial accounting report and other accounting information. It cannot refuse to provide or hide information, or provide false information.

The auditing fee of the accounting firm shall be determined by the Shareholders' general meeting. In the event of termination of the appointment or non-renewal of appointment of an accounting firm, the Company shall notify the accounting firm 30 days in advance; when the shareholders' meeting votes on termination of appointment of an accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be allowed to make its representation.

Where the accounting firm proposes to resign, it shall explain to the Shareholders' general meeting whether there has been any impropriety on the part of the Company.

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Notices and Announcements

Notices of the Company shall be sent via the following methods:

- (1) by hand;
- (2) by email;
- (3) by announcement;
- (4) other forms as stipulated in the Articles of Association.

Where a notice is served by way of announcement, after the publication of such announcement, all related persons shall be deemed to have received the relevant notice.

The notice for the Shareholders' general meeting of the Company shall be issued by way of announcement. The notice for a meeting of the Board shall be delivered by personal delivery, fax, email, or other notification methods.

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

Merger, Division, Capital Increase and Capital Reduction

In the event of a merger of the Company, the parties to the merger shall enter into a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within a period of 10 days from the date of the resolution approving the merger and publish an announcement of the same within 30 days from that date through CSRC designated media or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System. The creditors may request the Company to settle debts or provide guarantees in respect thereof within 30 days of the receipt of the above notice or within 45 days after the announcement is published if such notice is not received.

In the event of a division, the Company's assets shall be divided accordingly. In the event of a division, the Company shall prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within a period of 10 days from the date of the resolution approving the division and publish an announcement of the same within 30 days from that date through designated media or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System. Debts prior to the division shall be jointly and separately borne by the companies after such division, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Company and creditors on debt settlement prior to such division.

In the case of a reduction of its registered capital, the Company shall prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date of the Company's resolution for reduction of registered capital, and publish an announcement of the same within 30 days from that date through designated media or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System. The creditors may request the Company to settle debts or provide guarantees in respect thereof within 30 days of the receipt of the above notice or within 45 days after the announcement is published if such notice is not received. Where the Company reduces its registered capital, the amount of capital contribution or shares shall be reduced correspondingly in proportion to the shares held by its shareholders, unless otherwise provided by law or the Articles of Association.

When the Company issues new shares for the purpose of increasing its registered capital, shareholders shall not be entitled to pre-emptive subscription rights, unless otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association, or unless the resolution of the Shareholders' general meeting determines that shareholders shall be entitled to pre-emptive subscription rights.

Dissolution and Liquidation

The Company dissolves under the following circumstances:

- (1) the term of business stipulated in the Articles of Association has expired or other events of dissolution specified in the Articles of Association have occurred;
- (2) the Shareholders' general meeting resolves to dissolve the Company;

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- (3) dissolution is necessary due to a merger or division of the Company;
- (4) the business license is revoked, or the business is ordered to close down or is revoked by law;
- (5) where the Company encounters serious difficulties in its operation and management and its continuance shall cause a significant loss to the interest of shareholders, and where this cannot be resolved through other means, shareholders who hold 10% or more of the voting rights of the Company may present a petition to the People's Court for dissolution of the Company.

Should the Company encounter any of the dissolution causes specified in the aforementioned provisions, it shall publicize the cause(s) for dissolution through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 10 days.

If the Company is dissolved as a result of the provisions of items (1), (2), (4) and (5) above, it shall be liquidated. The Directors shall be the obligors of liquidation of the Company and shall form a liquidation committee to carry out liquidation within 15 days from the date on which the cause of dissolution arises. The liquidation committee shall consist of the Directors, unless it is otherwise required by the Articles of Association or the Shareholders' general meeting resolves to elect another person.

The liquidation committee shall exercise the following duties and powers during the liquidation period:

- (1) to sort out the Company's assets and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets respectively;
- (2) to notify the creditors and publish announcements;
- (3) to deal with and settle the outstanding business of the Company in relation to liquidation;
- (4) to pay all outstanding taxes and taxes arising in the course of liquidation;
- (5) to settle claims and debts;
- (6) to allot the remaining assets of the Company after its debts have been paid off;
- (7) to participation in civil lawsuits on behalf of the Company.

The liquidation committee shall notify creditors within 10 days after its establishment and shall publish an announcement of the same within 60 days through designated media or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System. A creditor shall lodge his/her claim with the liquidation committee within 30 days of the receipt of the above notice or within 45 days after the announcement is published if such notice is not received. When declaring their claims, the creditors shall explain the matters related to their claims and provide supporting materials. The liquidation committee shall register the creditor's claims. During the period of declaration of claims, the liquidation committee shall not settle any debts to creditors.

Upon liquidation of the Company's property and the preparation of the balance sheet and inventory of assets, the liquidation committee shall draw up a liquidation plan and submit it to the Shareholders' general meeting or the People's Court for verification. The remaining assets of the Company after payment of liquidation expenses, wages, social insurance expenses and statutory compensation of employees, outstanding taxes and the Company's debts shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings. During the liquidation period, the Company shall continue to exist but shall not carry out any business activities unrelated to the liquidation. The assets of the Company shall not be distributed to the shareholders before the settlements are made in accordance with the preceding rules.

Upon completion of the liquidation, the liquidation committee shall prepare a liquidation report to be submitted to the Shareholders' general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation. The liquidation committee shall also file with the registration authority to apply for the deregistration of the Company.

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The members of the liquidation committee shall fulfill the liquidation duties and have obligations of loyalty and diligence. Where the member of the liquidation committee neglect to perform the liquidation duties and causes any loss to the Company, he/she shall be liable to make compensation; where any members of the liquidation committee cause any loss to any creditor with intention or due to gross negligence, he/she shall be liable to make compensation.

Amendment to the Articles of Association

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

- (1) there is discrepancy between the provisions of the Articles of Association and the revised laws, administrative regulations or local listing rules, following amendments to provisions of the PRC Company Law, or relevant laws, administrative regulations, or the local listing rules;
- (2) the conditions of the Company have changed, and such change is not covered in the Articles of Association;
- (3) the Shareholders' general meeting has resolved to amend the Articles of Association.

The amendments to the Articles of Association adopted by a resolution of the Shareholders' general meeting shall be submitted to competent authorities for approval if so required. For any change in business registration, application shall be made for such change according to laws.

The Board shall amend the Articles of Association in accordance with the resolution on the amendments passed at the Shareholders' general meeting and the opinions of the competent authorities. The amendments to the Articles of Association, if required to be disclosed under laws, regulations and the local listing rules, shall be announced in accordance therewith.