

APPENDIX IV SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

THE PRC LEGAL SYSTEM

The PRC legal system is based on the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國憲法(2018修正)》)(the “**Constitution**”) which came into effect on March 11, 2018, and is made up of written laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, separate regulations, rules and regulations of ministries of the State Council, rules and regulations of local governments, laws of special administrative regions and international treaties of which the PRC government is a signatory, and other regulatory documents. Court verdicts do not constitute binding precedents. However, they may be used as judicial reference and guidance.

According to the Constitution and the Legislation Law of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國立法法(2023年修訂)》) (the “**Legislation Law**”) which came into effect on March 13, 2023, the National People’s Congress (the “**NPC**”) and the Standing Committee of The National People’s Congress (the “**SCNPC**”) are empowered to exercise the legislative power of the State. The NPC has the power to formulate and amend the basic laws governing civil and criminal matters, state organs and other matters. The SCNPC is empowered to formulate and amend laws other than those required to be enacted by the NPC. During the adjournment of the NPC, partial supplement and amendment shall be made to the laws as formulated by the NPC, provided that such supplements and amendments are not in conflict with the basic principles of such laws.

The people’s congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and their respective standing committees may formulate local regulations based on the specific circumstances and actual requirements of their respective administrative areas. These local regulations shall comply with the Constitution, laws and administrative regulations. The people’s congresses and their standing committees of cities with subordinate districts may formulate local regulations on aspects such as urban and rural construction and management, environmental protection, and historical and cultural protection based on the specific circumstances and actual requirements of such cities, provided that such local regulations do not contravene any provisions of the Constitution, laws, administrative regulations and local regulations of their respective provinces or autonomous regions. Where the laws provide otherwise on the matters concerning the formulation of local regulations by cities with subordinate districts, those provisions shall prevail. Such local regulations by cities with subordinate districts shall become enforceable after being reported to and approved by the standing committees of the people’s congresses of the relevant provinces or autonomous regions.

The State Council is the highest organ of the PRC administration and has the power to formulate administrative regulations based on the Constitution and laws. The ministries and commissions of the State Council, the People’s Bank of China, the National Audit Office of the PRC and the subordinate institutions with administrative functions directly under the State Council may formulate departmental rules within the jurisdiction of their respective departments based on the laws and administrative regulations, as well as the decisions and orders of the State Council. The people’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and cities or autonomous prefectures with subordinate districts may formulate their rules and regulations based on the laws, administrative regulations and local regulations of relevant provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

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The Constitution has supreme legal authority and no laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations or separate regulations may contravene the Constitution. The authority of laws is greater than that of administrative regulations, which is greater than that of local regulations, which is greater than that of the rules of the local governments at or below the corresponding level. The authority of the rules enacted by the people’s governments of the provinces or autonomous regions is greater than that of the rules enacted by the people’s governments of the cities with districts and autonomous prefectures within the administrative areas of the provinces and the autonomous regions.

The NPC has the power to alter or annul any inappropriate laws enacted by its committee, and to annul any autonomous regulations and separate regulations as approved by its committee which contravene the Constitution or the Legislation Law. The SCNPC has the power to annul any administrative regulations that contravene the Constitution or laws, to annul any local regulations that contravene the Constitution, laws or administrative regulations, and to annul any autonomous regulations and local regulations which have been approved by the standing committee of the people’s congresses of relevant provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government, but contravene the Constitution or the Legislation Law. The State Council has the power to alter or annul any inappropriate ministerial rules and rules of local governments. The people’s congresses of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government have the power to alter or annul any inappropriate local regulations enacted or approved by their respective standing committees. The people’s governments of provinces and autonomous regions have the power to alter or annul any inappropriate rules enacted by the people’s governments at a lower level.

According to the Constitution or the Legislation Law, the power to interpret laws is vested in the SCNPC. According to the Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress Providing an Improved Interpretation of the Law (《全國人民代表大會常務委員會關於加強法律解釋工作的決議》) passed on June 10, 1981, if the scope prescribed by laws needs to be further defined or supplementary provisions need to be made, the SCNPC shall interpret them or make provisions. Issues involving the specific application of laws in the trial work of the court shall be interpreted by the Supreme People’s Court. Issues involving the specific application of laws in the procuratorial work of the procuratorate shall be interpreted by the Supreme People’s Procuratorate. If there are principled differences in the interpretation of the Supreme People’s Court and the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, they shall be submitted to the SCNPC for interpretation or decision. Issues that do not involve the specific application of laws in judicial and procuratorial work shall be interpreted by the State Council and the competent departments. The State Council and its ministries and commissions are also vested with the power to give interpretation of the administrative regulations and ministerial rules which they have promulgated. At the regional level, the power to give interpretation of the local laws is vested in the regional legislative and administrative organs which promulgate such laws.

THE PRC JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under the Constitution, the Organic Law of People’s Courts of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國人民法院組織法》) and the Organic Law of People’s Procuratorates of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國人民檢察院組織法》) which were last amended on October 26, 2018, and came into effect on January 1, 2019, the PRC judicial system

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is made up of the Supreme People’s Court, the local people’s courts at all levels, and the special people’s courts. Local people’s courts are divided into the primary people’s courts, intermediate people’s courts and the higher people’s courts. The higher people’s courts supervise the primary and intermediate people’s courts. The people’s procuratorates also have the right to exercise legal supervision over the civil proceedings of people’s courts of the same level and lower levels. The Supreme People’s Court is the highest judicial organ in the PRC. It supervises the judicial work of the people’s courts at all levels. The people’s procuratorates of the PRC are divided into the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, the local people’s procuratorates at all levels, military procuratorates and other special people’s procuratorates. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate shall be the highest procuratorial organ and guides the work of the local people’s procuratorates at all levels and of the special people’s procuratorates; the people’s procuratorates at higher levels shall guide the work of those at lower levels.

The people’s courts implement a two-tier appellate system, i.e., judgments or rulings of the second instance at the people’s courts are final. A party may appeal against the judgment or ruling of the first instance of a local people’s court. The people’s procuratorate may present a protest to the people’s court at the next higher level in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the laws. In the absence of any appeal by the parties and any protest by the people’s procuratorate within the stipulated period, the judgments or rulings of the people’s court are final. Judgments or rulings of the second instance of the intermediate people’s courts, the higher people’s courts and/or the Supreme People’s Court, and judgments or rulings of the first instance of the Supreme People’s Court are final. However, if any errors are identified in a legally effective judgment, ruling or mediation statement of the people’s court at any level by the Supreme People’s Court, or if such errors are identified in a legally effective judgment, ruling or mediation statement of the people’s court at a lower level by the people’s court at a higher level, it has the authority to review the case itself or to refer to the people’s court at a lower level to conduct a retrial. If such errors are identified in a legally effective judgment, ruling or mediation statement by the chief judge of all levels of the people’s courts, and they consider a retrial is preferred, such case shall be submitted to the judicial committee of the people’s court at the same level for discussion and decision.

The Civil Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國民事訴訟法》) (the “**Civil Procedure Law**”), which was last amended by the SCNPC on September 1, 2023 and became effective on January 1, 2024, prescribes the conditions for instituting a civil action, the jurisdiction of a people’s court, the procedures for conducting a civil action, and the procedures for enforcement of a civil judgment or ruling. All parties involved in civil litigation conducted within the territory of PRC shall comply with the Civil Procedure Law. A civil case is generally heard at the court located in the defendant’s place of domicile. The court of jurisdiction in respect of a civil action may also be chosen by explicit agreement among the parties to a contract, provided that the people’s court having jurisdiction should be located at the place directly associated with the disputes, such as the plaintiff’s or the defendant’s place of domicile, the place where the contract is performed or signed or the place where the subject matter of the action is located. However, such choice shall not in any circumstances contravene the regulations of differential jurisdiction and exclusive jurisdiction.

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A foreign individual, a person without a nationality, a foreign enterprise or organization is given the same litigation rights and obligations as a citizen or a legal person. If a foreign court limit the litigation rights of a PRC citizens and enterprises of the PRC, the PRC court may apply the same limitations to the citizens and enterprises of such foreign country. A foreign individual, a person without nationality, a foreign enterprise or organization must engage a PRC lawyer if they need to engage a lawyer for the purpose of initiating an action or defending against litigation at a PRC court. In accordance with the international treaties to which the PRC is a signatory or participant, or based on the principle of reciprocity, a PRC people’s court and a foreign court may request each other to serve documents, conduct investigation and collect evidence, and conduct other actions on its behalf. A PRC people’s court shall not accommodate any request made by a foreign court which will result in the violation of sovereignty, security or social and public interests of the PRC.

A party shall comply with a law-binding civil judgment or ruling. If any party to a civil action refuses to comply with a judgment or ruling made by a people’s court or an award made by an arbitration panel in the PRC, the other party may apply to the people’s court for the enforcement of the same within two years. However, they may apply for an extension for the enforcement or revocation. If such party fails to satisfy a judgment as enforced and permitted by the court within the stipulated time, the court may, upon application by either party, enforce the judgment in accordance with the law.

A party seeking to enforce a judgment or ruling of a people’s court against another party who is not personally or whose property is not within the PRC may apply to a foreign court with the jurisdiction over the case for recognition and enforcement of such judgment or ruling. A foreign judgment or ruling may also be recognized and enforced by a PRC people’s court according to PRC enforcement procedures if the PRC has entered into or acceded to an international treaty with the relevant foreign country, which provides for such recognition and enforcement, or if the judgment or ruling satisfies the court’s examination according to the principle of reciprocity, unless the people’s court believes that the recognition or enforcement of such judgment or ruling will result in a violation of the basic legal principles of the PRC, its sovereignty or national security or against its social and public interests or if other circumstances specified in Article 300 of the Civil Procedure Law occur.

THE PRC COMPANY LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

A joint stock limited company which is incorporated in the PRC and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is mainly subject to the following laws and regulations in the PRC:

- The Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國公司法》) (the “**Company Law**”) which was promulgated by the SCNPC on December 29, 1993, came into effect on July 1, 1994. It has since been amended on multiple occasions, namely on December 25, 1999, August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005, December 28, 2013, October 26, 2018 and December 29, 2023. The latest amendment (i.e., the 2023 amendment) was implemented on July 1, 2024;
- The Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (《境內企業境外發行證券和上市管理試行辦法》) (the “**Trial Measures**”) which were promulgated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission

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(the “CSRC”) with the approval of the State Council on February 17, 2023, came into effect on March 31, 2023, along with five related supporting guidelines, applicable to the overseas share subscription and listing of joint stock limited companies;

- The Guidelines for Articles of Association of Listed Companies (《上市公司章程指引》) (the “**Guidance for Articles of Association**”) which was latest amended and came into effect on March 28, 2025 by the CSRC.

Below sets out a summary of the major provisions of the Company Law, the Trial Measures and the Guidance for Articles of Association applicable to the Company.

1. General Provisions

A joint stock limited company refers to an enterprise legal person incorporated under the Company Law with its registered capital divided into shares of equal par value. The liability of its shareholders is limited to the amount of shares held by them and the company is liable to its creditors for an amount equal to the total value of its assets.

A joint stock limited company shall conduct its business in accordance with laws and administrative regulations. It may invest in other limited liability companies and joint stock limited companies and its liabilities with respect to such invested companies are limited to the amount invested. Where any laws stipulate that a joint stock limited company may not be a contributor that undertakes joint and several liabilities for the debts of the invested companies, such requirements shall prevail.

2. Incorporation

A company may be established by promotion or subscription. A company shall have a minimum of one but no more than 200 people as its promoters, and over half of the promoters must have residence within the PRC. No share offering shall be made before the shares subscribed for by the promoters are fully paid up. For companies established by subscription, the registered capital is the total share capital representing the issued shares as registered with the company registration authorities.

The convening and voting procedures of the establishment meeting of a joint stock company established by way of promotion shall be stipulated in the company’s articles of association or the agreement between the promoters. The sponsors who raise funds to establish a joint-stock company shall preside over and convene the establishment meeting of the company within 30 days from the date of full payment of the shares that should be issued when the company is established, and notify all subscribers or announce the date of the meeting 15 days prior to the date of the establishment meeting. The inaugural meeting may be convened only with the presence of promoters or subscribers representing at least half of the shares in the company. At the inaugural meeting, matters including the report on organization of the company, the adoption of articles of association and the election of members of the board of directors and members of the board of supervisors of the company will be dealt with. All resolutions of the meeting require the approval of subscribers with more than half of the voting rights present at the meeting.

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Within 30 days after the conclusion of the inaugural meeting, the board of directors must authorize a representative to apply to the registration authority for registration of the joint stock limited company. A company is formally established, and has the status of a legal person, after the business license has been issued by the relevant registration authority.

3. Share Capital

Shareholders may make capital contributions in cash, or non-monetary assets such as in kind, intellectual property rights and land use rights which can be appraised with monetary value and transferred lawfully, except for assets prohibited from capital contribution by laws and administrative regulations. For capital contributions made in non-monetary assets, a valuation of the assets contributed must be carried out to for verification without any overvaluation or under-valuation.

The issuance of shares shall be conducted in a fair and equitable manner. The same class of shares must carry equal rights. For shares issued at the same time and within the same class, the issuance conditions and per-share price must be the same. For shares subscribed by any organization or individual, the same price shall be paid for each share. The share offering price may be equal to or greater than the nominal value of the share, but not less than the nominal value.

Under the Company Law, a joint stock limited company shall maintain a register of shareholders detailing the following matters: (1) the name and domicile of each shareholder; (2) the number and type of shares held by each shareholder; (3) the serial numbers of shares held by each shareholder; (4) the date on which each shareholder acquired the shares.

4. Increase in Share Capital

Where a company issues new shares, resolutions shall be made at the shareholder's meeting in respect of the class and amount of the new shares, the issue price of the new shares, the commencement and end dates for the issue of the new shares, the class and amount of the new shares proposed to be issued to existing shareholders, and for shares issued without par value, the proceeds from the issuance of new shares to be included in the registered capital.

When a company launches a public issue of new shares upon approval by the CSRC, a new share offering document and financial accounting report must be published and a subscription form must be prepared. After the new shares issued by the company have been fully paid up, the change must be registered with the relevant company registration authorities and a public announcement must be made accordingly. Where an increase in the registered capital of a company is made by means of issuing new shares, the subscription of new shares by shareholders shall be made in accordance with the relevant provisions on the payment of subscription monies for the establishment of a company.

5. Reduction of Share Capital

A company may reduce its registered capital in accordance with the following procedures prescribed by the Company Law: (1) the company shall prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets; (2) the reduction of registered capital must be approved by shareholders at the shareholders' meeting; (3) the company shall notify its creditors of the reduction in share capital

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within ten days and publish the relevant announcement in newspapers or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days of the resolution approving the reduction being passed; (4) the creditors of the company may require the company to repay its debts or provide guarantees for the debts within 30 days of receipt of the notification or within 45 days of the date of the announcement if they fail to receive any notification; and (5) the company must apply to the company registration authorities for registration of such change.

6. Repurchase of Shares

In accordance with the Company Law, a company shall not purchase its own shares except under any of the following circumstances: (1) reducing the registered capital of the company; (2) merging with another company that holds its shares; (3) using shares for the employee stock ownership plan or as equity incentives; (4) a shareholder requesting the company to purchase its shares held by him/her since he/she objects to a resolution of the shareholders’ meeting on the combination or division of the company; (5) using shares for converting convertible corporate bonds issued by the listed company; (6) it is necessary for a listed company to protect its corporate value and the rights and interests of shareholders.

A company purchasing its own shares under any of the circumstances set forth in items (1) and (2) above shall be subject to a resolution of the shareholders’ meeting; and a company purchasing its own shares under any of the circumstances set forth in items (3), (5) and (6) above may, pursuant to the provisions of the articles of association or the authorization of the shareholders’ meeting, be subject to a resolution of a meeting of the board of directors at which more than two-thirds of directors are present.

After purchasing the company’s shares pursuant to the above provisions, the company shall, under the circumstance set forth in item (1), cancel them within ten days after the purchase; under the circumstance set forth in item (2) or (4), transfer or cancel them within six months; or under the circumstance set forth in item (3), (5) or (6), hold an aggregate of no more than 10% of all the shares issued by the company and transfer or cancel them within three years.

Repurchase of the company’s shares by a listed company shall perform the obligation of information disclosure in accordance with the Securities Law of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國證券法》) (the “**Securities Law**”). A listed company purchasing the company’s shares under any of the circumstances set forth in items (3), (5) and (6) of this article shall carry out trading in a public and centralized manner.

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

7. Transfer of Shares

Shares held by shareholders may be transferred according to law. Shares issued prior to the public offering of the company’s shares cannot be transferred within one year from the listing date of such shares on a stock exchange. The directors, supervisors and senior management of the company shall notify the company of their holding of shares therein and changes of their shareholdings. The shares transferable by them in each year of their tenures shall not exceed 25% of all their shares in the company. The shares in the company held by them are not transferable within one year from the date on which the company’s shares are listed. The shares

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in the company held by them shall not be transferred within six months of their departure from the company. The articles of association may set other restrictive requirements on the transfer of the company's shares held by its directors, supervisors and senior management.

8. Shareholders

Under the Company Law, the rights of shareholders include: (1) the right to attend or appoint a proxy to attend shareholders' meetings and to vote thereat; (2) the right to transfer shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the articles of association; (3) the right to inspect and copy the company's articles of association, share register, minutes of shareholder's meetings, resolutions of meetings of the board of directors, resolutions of meetings of the board of supervisors and financial and accounting reports and to make proposals or enquiries on the company's operations; (4) the right to bring an action in the people's court to rescind resolutions passed by shareholder's meetings and board of directors where the articles of association is violated by the above resolutions; (5) the right to receive dividends and other types of interest distributed in proportion to the number of shares held;. (6) the right to participate in the distribution of residual properties of the company in proportion to the number of shares held in the event of the termination or liquidation of the company; and (7) other rights granted by laws, administrative regulations, other regulatory documents and the company's articles of association.

The obligations of shareholders include the obligation to abide by the company's articles of association, to pay the subscription monies in respect of the shares subscribed for, to be liable for the company's debts and liabilities to the extent of his or her share subscriptions, not to abuse their shareholders' rights to harm the interests of the company or other shareholders, not to abuse the independent status of the legal person of the company and the limited liability of shareholders to harm the interest of any creditor, and any other shareholder obligation specified in the articles of association.

9. Shareholders' Meetings

The shareholders' meeting is the organ of authority of the company that exercises the following powers: (1) to elect or remove the directors and supervisors and to decide on matters relating to the remuneration of directors and supervisors; (2) to examine and approve reports of the board of directors; (3) to examine and approve reports of the board of supervisors; (4) to examine and approve the company's proposals for profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans; (5) to decide on any increase or reduction of the company's registered capital; (6) to decide on the issue of bonds by the company; (7) to decide on issues such as merger, division, dissolution and liquidation of the company and other matters; (8) to amend the company's articles of association; and (9) other powers as provided for in the articles of association.

A shareholders' meeting is required to be convened once every year, and shall be held within six months after the end of the previous accounting year. An extraordinary meeting is required to be convened within two months of the occurrence of any of the following: (1) the number of directors is less than the number stipulated by the Company law or less than two-thirds of the number specified in the articles of association; (2) the unrecovered losses of the company reach one third of the total capital stock; (3) shareholders separately or aggregately holding 10% or more of the company's shares request the convening of an extraordinary

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meeting; (4) the board of directors deems necessary; (5) the board of supervisors proposes to convene a meeting; (6) any other circumstances as provided for in the articles of association.

A shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the board of directors, and presided over by the chairman of the board of directors. In the event that the chairman cannot or does not perform his/her duties, the meeting shall be presided over by the vice chairman. In the event that the vice chairman cannot or does not perform his/her duties, a director nominated by half or more of the directors shall preside over the meeting.

Where the board of directors cannot or does not perform its duties to convene the shareholders' meeting, the board of supervisors shall convene and preside over such meeting in a timely manner. If the board of supervisors fails to convene and preside over such meeting, shareholders separately or aggregately holding 10% or more of the company's shares for 90 consecutive days or more may unilaterally convene and preside over a shareholders' meeting.

In accordance with the Company Law, a notice of shareholders' meeting stating the date and venue thereof and the matters to be considered thereat shall be given to all shareholders 20 days before the meeting. A notice of extraordinary meeting shall be given to all shareholders 15 days prior to the meeting. Shareholders who separately or aggregately hold over one percent of the shares of the company may submit an interim proposal in writing to the board of directors ten days before the shareholders' meeting is convened. The board of directors shall notify other shareholders within two days upon receipt of the proposal and submit the interim proposal to the shareholders' meeting for consideration. The contents of the interim proposal shall fall within the scope of powers of the shareholders' meeting and shall have a clear agenda and specific matters to be resolved. The shareholders' meeting shall not make any resolution in respect of any matter not set out in the notice.

There is no specific provision in the Company Law regarding the number of shareholders constituting a quorum in a shareholders' meeting. Under the Company Law, shareholders present at a shareholders' meeting have one vote for each share they hold, except for class shareholders. Shares held by the company are not entitled to any voting rights.

A cumulative voting system may be adopted for the election of directors and supervisors at the shareholders' meeting pursuant to the provisions of the articles of association or a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. Under the cumulative voting system, each share shall be entitled to the voting rights equivalent to the number of directors or supervisors to be elected at the shareholders' meeting, and shareholders may consolidate their votes when casting a vote.

Pursuant to the Company Law, resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be adopted by more than half of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the meeting. However, resolutions of the shareholders' meeting regarding the following matters shall be adopted by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the meeting: (1) amendments to the articles of association; (2) the increase or decrease of registered capital; (3) the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or change in the form of the company; (4) other matters considered by the shareholders' meeting, by way of an ordinary resolution, to be of a nature which may have a material impact on the company and should be adopted by a special resolution.

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Minutes shall be prepared in respect of matters considered at the shareholders' meeting, and the chairperson and directors attending the meeting shall endorse such minutes by signature. The minutes shall be kept together with the shareholders' attendance register and proxy forms.

10. Board of Directors

Under the Company Law, a joint stock limited company shall have a board of directors. If the board of directors has more than three members, it may include an employees' representative of the company. Where a company has 300 or more employees, the board of directors shall include the employees' representatives of the company unless the board of supervisors has been established and includes employees' representatives of the company according to law. The employees' representatives in the board of directors shall be democratically elected by the employees through the employees' representative congress, employees' congress or by other means.

The term of a director shall be stipulated in the articles of association, but no term of office shall last for more than three years. Directors may serve consecutive terms if re-elected. A director shall continue to perform his/her duties in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and articles of association until a duly re-elected director takes office, if re-election is not conducted in a timely manner upon the expiry of his/her term of office, or if the resignation of a director during his/her term of office results in the number of directors being less than the quorum. If a director resigns, he/she shall notify the company in writing and the resignation shall take effect on the date of receipt of the notification by the company; however, if the circumstances stipulated in the preceding paragraph exist, the director shall continue to perform his/her duties.

Under the Company Law, the board of directors is accountable to the shareholders' meeting and may exercise the following powers: (1) to convene shareholders' meetings and report its work to the shareholders' meetings; (2) to implement the resolutions passed in shareholders' meetings; (3) to decide on the company's business plans and investment proposals; (4) to formulate the company's profit distribution proposals and loss recovery proposals; (5) to formulate proposals for the increase or reduction of the company's registered capital and the issuance of corporate bonds; (6) to prepare plans for the merger, division, dissolution and change in the form of the company; (7) to determine the establishment of the internal management structure of the company; (8) to decide on the appointment or dismissal of the manager of the company and matters relating to his/her remuneration, and to decide on the appointment or dismissal of the deputy manager(s) and the financial controller of the company and matters relating to their remuneration according to nomination of the manager; (9) to formulate the company's basic management system; and (10) to exercise any other power under the articles of association or authorized by the shareholders' meeting.

Meetings of the board of directors shall be convened at least twice a year. Notices of such meetings shall be given to all directors and supervisors ten days before the meetings are convened. Interim board meetings may be proposed to be convened by shareholders representing more than 10% of the voting rights, more than one-third of the directors or the board of supervisors. The chairman shall convene the meeting within ten days of receiving such proposal and preside over the meeting.

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Meetings of the board of directors shall be held only if more than half of the directors are present. Resolutions of the board shall be passed by more than half of all directors. Each director shall have one vote for a resolution to be approved by the board. Directors shall attend board meetings in person. If a director is unable to attend for any reason, he/she may appoint another director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf by a written power of attorney specifying the scope of authorization.

The board of directors shall prepare minutes of the meetings of the board of directors, and such minutes shall be signed by the directors present at the meeting. The directors shall be responsible for resolutions adopted by the board of directors. The directors adopting a resolution that contravenes laws, administrative regulations, the articles of association or resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and results in severe losses to the company shall be liable to the company for compensation. However, a director may be exempt from such liability with the proof that he/she has expressed a disagreement which has been recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Under the Company Law, the board shall appoint a chairman and may appoint a vice chairman. The chairman and the vice chairman shall be elected with approval of more than half of all the directors. The chairman shall convene and preside over board meetings and review the implementation of board resolutions. The vice chairman shall assist the chairman to perform his/her duties.

Under the Company Law, none of the following persons may serve as directors of the company: (i) a person who have no capacity for civil conduct or have limited capacity for civil conduct; (ii) a person who has been sentenced to any criminal penalty due to an offence of corruption, bribery, encroachment of property, misappropriation of property or disrupting the order of the socialist market economy, or has been deprived of political rights due to a crime, where a five-year period has not elapsed since the expiration of execution period; If he/she is pronounced for suspension of sentence, a two-year period has not elapsed since the expiration of the suspension of sentence; (iii) a person who has been serving as a director, factory director or manager of a company or enterprise which has been bankrupt and liquidated and being personally liable for the bankruptcy of such company or enterprise, where a three-year period has not elapsed since the completion of the bankruptcy and liquidation; (iv) a person who has been acting as the legal representative of a company or an enterprise that has had its business license revoked due to violations of the law and has been ordered to close down by law and the person was personally responsible, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of such revocation or the order for closure; or (v) a person who is liable for a relatively large amount of debts that are overdue and being listed as a dishonest person subject to enforcement by the people's court.

11. Board of Supervisors

The company shall have a board of supervisors composed of no less than three members. The board of supervisors shall consist of shareholder representatives and an appropriate proportion of employee representatives of the company, with the proportion of such employee representatives no less than one-third subject to the articles of association. Employee representatives of the company at the board of supervisors shall be democratically elected by the

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company's employees at the employee representative assembly, general employee meeting or otherwise.

The board of supervisors shall appoint a chairman and may appoint a vice chairman. The chairman and the vice chairman of the board of supervisors shall be elected by more than half of the supervisors. The directors and senior management may not act concurrently as supervisors.

The chairman of the board of supervisors shall convene and preside over the meetings of the board of supervisors. Where the chairman of the board of supervisors cannot or does not perform his/her duties, the vice chairman of the board of supervisors shall convene and preside over the meetings of the board of supervisors. Where the vice chairman of the board of supervisors cannot or does not perform his/her duties, a supervisor recommended by more than half of the supervisors shall convene and preside over the meetings of the board of supervisors.

Each term of office of a supervisor is three years and he/she may serve consecutive terms if re-elected. A supervisor shall continue to perform his/her duties as a supervisor in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the articles of association until a re-elected supervisor takes office, if the re-election is not conducted in a timely manner upon the expiry of his/her term of office or if the resignation of supervisors results in the number of supervisors being less than the quorum.

The board of supervisors of a company shall hold at least one meeting every six months. According to the Company Law, a resolution of the board of supervisors shall be passed by more than half of all the supervisors.

The board of supervisors exercises the following powers: (1) to review the company's financial position; (2) to supervise directors and senior management in performing their company duties and to propose the removal of directors and senior management who have violated laws, administrative regulations, the articles of association or the resolutions of shareholders' general meetings; (3), to require the director and senior management member to correct their acts when the acts of a director or senior management member are detrimental to the company's interests; (4) to propose the convening of extraordinary general meetings and the convening and presiding over shareholders' general meetings when the board of directors fails to perform the duty of convening and presiding over shareholders' general meetings under the Law; (5) to submit proposals to the shareholders' general meeting; (6) to bring actions against directors and senior management pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Company Law; (7) to exercise any other authority stipulated in the articles of association.

Supervisors may be present at the meetings of the board of directors and make inquiries or proposals in respect of the resolutions of the board of directors. The board of supervisors may investigate any irregularities identified in the operation of the company and, when necessary, engage an accounting firm to assist its work at the expense of the company.

A joint stock limited company may, under the articles of association, set up an audit committee composed of directors in the board of directors, which shall exercise the functions and powers of the board of supervisors as provided for in the Company Law. It may not have a board of supervisors or supervisors. The audit committee shall be composed of at least three members, and more than half of the members shall not assume any position other than the

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director in the company and shall not have any relationship with the company that may affect their independent and objective judgments. Among the members of the board of directors of the company, an employees' representative may become a member of the audit committee. A resolution made by the audit committee shall be adopted by more than half of the members thereof. For voting on a resolution of the audit committee, each member shall have one vote. The discussion methods and voting procedures of the audit committee shall be prescribed in the articles of association, unless it is otherwise provided for by the Company Law.

12. Manager and Senior Management

According to the relevant provisions of the Company Law, a company shall have a manager who shall be appointed or removed by the board of directors.

The manager shall be accountable to the board of directors and may exercise the duties and powers in accordance with the provisions of the company's articles of association or the authorization of the board of directors.

The manager shall be present at meetings of the board of directors. However, the manager shall have no voting rights at meetings of the board of directors unless he/she concurrently serves as a director.

According to the Company Law, senior management refers to the manager, deputy manager, financial officer, secretary to the board of a listed company and other personnel as stipulated in the articles of association.

13. Duties of Directors, Supervisions and Senior Management

Under the Company Law, directors, supervisors and senior management shall comply with relevant laws, administrative regulations and the articles of association, and carry out their duties of fidelity and diligence. Directors, supervisors and senior management shall take measures to avoid conflicts between their own interests and the interests of the company and shall not make use of their positions to gain undue advantage. They shall also owe a duty of diligence to the company and shall perform their duties with the reasonable care normally expected of a person in management position in the best interests of the company.

In addition, directors and senior management shall not: (1) embezzle company properties and misappropriation of the company's capital; (2) deposit the company's capital into accounts under his/her own name or the name of other individuals; (3) utilize power to accept bribe or accept other illegal income; (4) accept and possess commissions paid by a third party for transactions conducted with the company; (5) conduct unauthorized divulgence of confidential business information of the company; or (6) conduct other acts in violation of their duty of loyalty to the company. A director, supervisor or senior management member who contravenes laws, administrative regulations or the articles of association in the performance of his/her duties resulting in any loss to the company shall be liable to the company for compensation.

Where a director, supervisor or senior management member is required to attend a shareholders' meeting, such director, supervisor or senior management member shall attend the meeting and answer inquiries from shareholders. Directors and senior management shall furnish

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relevant situations and information to the board of supervisors in a truthful manner, without impeding the discharge of duties by the board of supervisors.

14. Finance and Accounting

Under the Company Law, the company shall establish its financial and accounting systems according to laws, administrative regulations and the regulations of competent financial authorities of the State Council. At the end of each accounting year, the company shall prepare a financial report audited by an accounting firm in accordance with laws. The company's financial and accounting report shall be prepared in accordance with provisions of the laws, administrative regulations and the regulations of the financial department of the State Council. The company's financial and accounting reports shall be made available for shareholders' inspection at the company 20 days before the convening of an annual shareholders' meeting. A joint stock limited company that makes public stock offerings shall publish its financial and accounting reports.

When distributing profits after taxation of the year, the company shall set aside 10% of its profits for the company's statutory common reserve fund until the fund has reached 50% or more of the company's registered capital. When the company's statutory common reserve fund is not sufficient to make up for the company's losses for the previous years, the profits of the current year shall first be used to cover the losses before any allocation is set aside for the statutory common reserve fund pursuant to the preceding provision. After making allocations to the statutory common reserve fund from its profits after taxation, the company may, upon passing a resolution at a shareholders' meeting, make further allocations from its profits after taxation to the discretionary common reserve fund. After the company covers its losses and makes allocations to its discretionary common reserve fund, the remaining profits after taxation shall be distributed in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders, except for those which are not distributed in a proportionate manner as provided by the articles of association.

Profits distributed to shareholders by a shareholders' meeting or the board of directors before losses are covered and allocations are made to the statutory common reserve fund in violation of the preceding requirements must be returned to the company. The company shall not distribute any profits in respect of the shares held by it.

The company's reserve fund shall be applied to make up losses of the company, expand its business operations or be converted to increase the registered capital of the company. When utilizing reserve funds to make up for a company's losses, the discretionary reserve fund and statutory reserve fund should be used first; if the losses still cannot be made up, the capital reserve fund may be used in accordance with regulations. Upon the conversion of statutory common reserve fund into increasing the registered capital, the balance of the statutory common reserve fund shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital of the company before such conversion.

The company shall have no other accounting books except the statutory accounting books. Its assets shall not be deposited in any accounts opened in the name of any individual.

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15. Appointment and Dismissal of Accounting Firms

Pursuant to the Company Law, the appointment or dismissal of accounting firms responsible for the auditing of the company shall be determined by the shareholders' meeting, board of directors in accordance with the provisions of articles of association. The accounting firm should be allowed to make representations when the shareholders' meeting, board of directors of the company conducts a vote on the dismissal of the accounting firm. The company should provide true and complete accounting evidence, books, financial and accounting reports and other accounting data to the accounting firm it engages, without any refusal, withholding or misrepresentation. The Guidance for Articles of Association provides that the company guarantees to provide true and complete accounting vouchers, accounting books, financial accounting reports and other accounting materials to the employed accounting firm, and shall not refuse, conceal or falsely report.

16. Distribution of Profits

According to the Company Law, a company shall not distribute profits before losses are covered and the statutory common reserve is drawn.

17. Amendments to the Articles of Association

According to the Company Law, a resolution at a shareholders' meeting to amend a company's articles of association shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the shareholders with voting rights who attend the meeting.

Pursuant to the Guidance for Articles of Association, a company may amend its articles of association in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the requirements under the articles of association. The amendments to the articles of association involving the content of the Guidance for Articles of Association shall only be effective upon approval by the department in charge of examination of the company authorized by the State Council and approval by a securities regulatory department under the State Council, while amendments to the articles of association involving matters of company registration, change in registration shall be completed with the relevant authority in accordance with the laws.

18. Dissolution and Liquidation

According to the Company Law, a company may dissolve as a result of the following reasons: (1) the expiry of term of its operations set out in the articles of association, or the occurrence of other events of dissolution specified in the articles of association; (2) it is resolved in a shareholders' meeting that the company shall resolve; (3) the company is dissolved by reason of merger or division; (4) the business license is suspended or the company is ordered to close down or to be dissolved in accordance with the laws; or (5) the company is dissolved by a people's court in response to the request of shareholders holding shares that represent more than 10% of the voting rights of all of the company's shareholders, on the grounds that the company suffers from significant hardship in its operation and the management that cannot be resolved through other means, and the ongoing existence of the company will cause significant losses to the shareholders.

In the event of (1) or (2) above and in case that no assets have been distributed to shareholders, it may carry on its existence by amending its article of association or by a resolution of shareholders' meeting. For a joint stock limited company, the amendment of the article of association or by a resolution of shareholders' meeting in accordance with provisions

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set out above shall require approval of more than two-thirds of voting rights of the shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting.

Where the company is dissolved in the circumstances described in items (1), (2), (4), or (5) above, a liquidation group shall be established, and the liquidation process shall commence within 15 days after the occurrence of an event of dissolution. The liquidation group shall be composed of directors, unless the company's articles of association provide otherwise or the shareholders' meeting resolves to elect someone else. If the liquidation obligator fails to fulfill its liquidation obligations in a timely manner and causes losses to the company or creditors, it shall be liable for compensation. If a liquidation group is not established within the stipulated period or if the liquidation is not carried out after the establishment of the liquidation group, the interested parties may apply with the people's court for setting up a liquidation group with designated relevant personnel to conduct the liquidation. The people's court should accept such application and form a liquidation group to conduct liquidation in a timely manner.

The liquidation group shall notify the company's creditors within ten days after its establishment and issue public notices in newspapers or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 60 days. A creditor shall lodge his claim with the liquidation group within 30 days after receiving notification, or within 45 days of the public notice if he/she did not receive any notification. A creditor shall state all matters relevant to his/her creditor rights in making his/her claim and furnish evidence. The liquidation group shall register such creditor rights. The liquidation group shall not make any debt settlement to creditors during the period of claim.

Upon liquidation of properties and the preparation of the balance sheet and inventory of assets, the liquidation group shall draw up a liquidation plan to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting or people's court for confirmation.

The company's remaining assets after payment of liquidation expenses, wages, social insurance expenses and statutory compensation, outstanding taxes and debts shall be distributed to shareholders according to their shareholding proportion. It shall continue to exist during the liquidation period, although it can only engage in any operating activities that are related to the liquidation. The company's properties shall not be distributed to the shareholders before repayments are made in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

Upon liquidation of the company's properties and the preparation of the balance sheet and inventory of assets, if the liquidation group becomes aware that the company does not have sufficient assets to meet its liabilities, it must apply to the people's court for a declaration for bankruptcy liquidation. Following the acceptance of application for bankruptcy by the people's court, the liquidation group shall hand over the liquidation affairs to the bankruptcy administrator appointed by the people's court.

Upon completion of the liquidation, the liquidation group shall submit a liquidation report to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for verification and the report shall be submitted to the registration authority of the company to cancel the company's registration. When performing the duties in relation to the liquidation, members of the liquidation group shall bear the duties of loyalty and diligence. If members of the liquidation group are reluctant in performing their liquidation duties and cause losses to the company, they shall be liable for

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compensation. A member of the liquidation group is liable to indemnify the company and its creditors in respect of any loss arising from his/her intentional or gross negligence.

19. Overseas Listing

According to the Trial Measures, the domestic enterprise shall report the application documents for issuance and listing to the CSRC for record-filing within three working days after submission of the application documents for issuance and listing overseas.

20. Merger and Division

Companies may merge through merger by absorption or through the establishment of a newly merged entity. If it merges by absorption, the company which is absorbed shall be dissolved. If it merges by forming a new corporation, both companies will be dissolved.

SECURITIES LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The PRC has promulgated a series of regulations in relation to issuance and trading of a company’s shares and disclosure of information. In October 1992, the State Council established the Securities Committee and CSRC. The Securities Committee is responsible for coordinating the drafting of securities regulations, formulating securities-related policies, planning the development of securities markets, directing, coordinating and supervising all securities related institutions in the PRC, and administering CSRC. CSRC is the regulatory arm of the Securities Committee and is responsible for drafting regulatory provisions governing securities markets, supervising securities companies, regulating public offerings of securities by PRC companies in the PRC or overseas, managing the trading of securities, preparing securities-related statistics and conducting relevant research and analysis. The State Council dissolved its Securities Committee and its duties were assumed by CSRC in 1998.

The Securities Law came into effect on July 1, 1999, and was revised on August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005, June 29, 2013, August 31, 2014, and December 28, 2019, respectively, and the last revised Securities Law was implemented on March 1, 2020. The Securities Law is the first volume of national securities law in the PRC to fully regulate the activities in securities market in the PRC. It is divided into 14 chapters and 226 articles covering the issuance and trading of securities, the takeovers of listed companies, and the duties and responsibilities of stock exchanges, securities companies, securities registration and clearing institutions, and securities regulatory and administration authorities. Article 224 of the Securities Law provides that a domestic enterprise shall satisfy the relevant requirements set out by the State Council when they issue or list securities outside the PRC directly or indirectly. Currently, the issuance and trading of shares (including H Shares) outside the PRC are governed by the regulations and rules promulgated by the State Council and CSRC.

ARBITRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF AN ARBITRAL AWARD

The Arbitration Law of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國仲裁法》) (the “**Arbitration Law**”) was enacted by the SCNPC on August 31, 1994, and came into effect on September 1, 1995, and was last amended on September 12, 2025 and effective as of March 1, 2026. It is applicable to disputes relating to contracts and other properties in which the involved parties have entered into a written agreement to resolve the disputes by arbitration with an

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arbitration committee constituted in accordance with the Arbitration Law. The Arbitration Law provides that an arbitration committee may, with reference to the model arbitration regulations promulgated by the PRC Arbitration Association, formulate arbitration provisions in accordance with the Arbitration Law and the Civil Procedure Law. Where the parties have reached an arbitration agreement, a people’s court will refuse to handle a legal proceeding initiated by one party made to such people’s court, unless the arbitration agreement is invalid.

Under the Arbitration Law and the Civil Procedure Law, an arbitral award shall be final. Once an arbitral award is made, an arbitration committee or a people’s court will refuse to accept the application for arbitration or prosecution filed to the people’s court by a party regarding the same dispute. If either party fails to comply with the arbitral award, the other party to the award may apply to the people’s court to enforce such arbitration award. However, the people’s court may refuse to enforce an arbitral award made by the arbitration committee if there is a violation of the arbitration of procedures, including but not limited to the violation in the composition of the arbitration tribunal, or that matter of arbitration does not fall into the scope of the arbitration agreement, or that the arbitration committee is not entitled to carry out the arbitration.

A party seeking to enforce an arbitral award made by the PRC arbitration panel against a party who, or whose property, is not within the PRC, may apply to a foreign court with jurisdiction over the case for enforcement. Similarly, an arbitral award made by a foreign arbitration body may be recognized and enforced by the PRC courts in accordance with the principles of reciprocity or any international treaty concluded or acceded to by the PRC. The PRC acceded to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (《承認及執行外國仲裁裁決公約》) (the “**New York Convention**”) adopted on December 2, 1986 and effective from the same date. The New York Convention provides that all arbitral awards made in a state which is a party to the New York Convention shall be recognized and enforced by all other parties to the New York Convention, subject to their right to refuse enforcement under certain circumstances, including where the enforcement of the arbitral award is against the public policy of the state to which the application for enforcement is made. It was declared by the SCNPC simultaneously with the accession of the PRC that (i) the PRC will only recognize and enforce foreign arbitral awards on the principle of reciprocity; and (ii) the PRC will only apply the New York Convention in disputes considered under PRC laws to arise from contractual and non-contractual mercantile legal relations.

An arrangement was reached between Hong Kong and the Supreme People’s Court for the mutual enforcement of arbitral awards. On June 18, 1999, the Supreme People’s Court adopted the Arrangements on the Reciprocal Enforcement of Arbitration Awards by Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (《最高人民法院關於內地與香港特別行政區相互執行仲裁裁決的安排》), which became effective on February 1, 2000 and was amended by the Supplemental Arrangement of Supreme People’s Court on Reciprocal Enforcement of Arbitration Awards between Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2020) (《最高人民法院關於內地與香港特別行政區相互執行仲裁裁決的補充安排(2020)》). In accordance with this arrangement, awards made by PRC arbitral authorities under the Arbitration Law can be enforced in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong arbitration awards are also enforceable in the PRC.

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JUDICIAL JUDGMENT AND ITS ENFORCEMENT

According to the Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters by the Courts of Mainland China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Pursuant to Choice of Court Agreements between Parties Concerned Interpretation (《最高人民法院關於內地與香港特別行政區法院相互認可和執行當事人協議管轄的民商事案件判決的安排》) (the “**Old Arrangement**”) promulgated by the Supreme People’s Court on July 3, 2008 and implemented on August 1, 2008, which was expired, in the case of final judgment, defined with payment amount and enforcement power, made between the court of China and the court of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in a civil and commercial case with written jurisdiction agreement, any party concerned may apply to the People’s Court of China or the court of the Hong Kong for recognition and enforcement based on this arrangement. “Choice of court agreement in written” refers to a written agreement defining the exclusive jurisdiction of either the People’s Court of China or the court of Hong Kong to resolve dispute with particular legal relation occurred or likely to occur by the party concerned. Therefore, the party concerned may apply to the court of China or the court of Hong Kong to recognize and enforce the final judgment made in China or Hong Kong that meet certain conditions of the aforementioned regulations.

On January 18, 2019, the PRC Supreme Court and the Hong Kong government signed the Arrangement for Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Cases between Courts of the Mainland China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (《最高人民法院關於內地與香港特別行政區法院相互認可和執行民商事案件判決的安排》) (the “**New Arrangement**”), which replaces the Old Arrangement and seeks to establish a mechanism with greater clarity and certainty for recognition and enforcement of judgments in wider range of civil and commercial matters between Hong Kong and the PRC. The New Arrangement discontinued the requirement for a choice of court agreement for bilateral recognition and enforcement. The New Arrangement came into effect on January 29, 2024.