

APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE COMPANY

This Appendix sets out summaries of the main clauses of our Articles of Association adopted on December 14, 2025 which shall become effective as at the date on which the H shares are [REDACTED] on the Stock Exchange. As the main purpose of this appendix is to provide potential investors with an overview of the Articles of Association, it may not necessarily contain all information that is important to potential investors. As discussed in the appendix headed “Appendix VI — Documents Delivered to the Registrar of Companies and available on display,” the full document of the Articles of Association is available on display.

ISSUANCE OF SHARES

The shares of the Company shall be issued in a fair and equal manner. Each share of the same class shall rank *pari passu* with each other. Shares of a class in each issuance shall be issued under the same terms and at the same price. Subscribers shall pay the same price for each share subscribed for.

INCREASE, DECREASE AND REPURCHASE OF SHARES

According to the operation and development needs of the Company, subject to the laws, regulations, the Company may increase the share capital in the following ways upon approval of resolutions at the shareholders’ meetings: (i) issuance of shares to unspecified objects; (ii) issuance of shares to specified objects; (iii) distribution of bonus shares to existing shareholders; (iv) converting the reserve funds into share capital; (v) other methods as provided for by laws and administrative regulations and approved by the CSRC and other securities regulatory bodies in the places where the shares of the company are listed.

The board of directors are authorized by the shareholders’ meeting to decide to issue not more than 50% of the shares that have been issued within three years immediately following the listing of H shares of the Company. However, if the capital contributions are to be made using non-monetary property, they shall be subject to a resolution made by the shareholders’ meeting.

The Company may decrease the registered share capital. When the Company reduces its registered capital, it shall comply with the procedures stipulated in the Company Law and other regulations, the Articles of Association.

The Company shall not repurchase its own shares, unless otherwise under the circumstances: (i) reducing the Company’s registered share capital; (ii) merging with other companies which hold our shares; (iii) using the shares for an employee stock ownership plan or equity incentive plan; (iv) purchasing its shares from shareholders who have voted against the resolutions on the merger or division of the Company at a shareholders’ meeting upon their request; (v) use of shares for conversion of convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company; (vi) necessary for the Company to maintain its value and protect the interests of the Shareholders.

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The repurchase of the Company's shares by the Company may be carried out through public centralized trading on stock exchanges, or other methods recognized under laws and regulations authorities at the place where the Company's shares are listed.

A resolution shall be passed at the shareholders' meeting when the Company is to repurchase its own shares under the circumstances (i) and (ii) set out above. In case of the circumstances stipulated in (iii), (v) and (vi) above, a resolution of the Company's Board shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the Directors attending the Board meeting in accordance with the applicable securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

On the premise of complying with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's shares are listed, after the Company has repurchased its own shares in accordance with the circumstances above, the shares repurchased shall be canceled within ten days from the date of purchase (under the circumstance set out in (i) above), or shall be transferred or canceled within six months (under the circumstances set out in (ii) and (iv) above). If the Company repurchases its shares under the circumstances set out in (iii), (v) and (vi) above, the total number of shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the Company, and such shares shall be transferred or canceled within three years.

When the Company repurchases its own shares, it shall perform the obligation of information disclosure in accordance with the Securities Law and the regulatory rules of securities of the place where the Company's shares are listed. If the share repurchase is made under the circumstances stipulated in (iii), (v) or (vi) above, it shall be conducted through public centralized trading.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

Shares issued prior to the [REDACTED] of shares of the Company shall not be transferred within one year from the date on which the shares of the Company are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on the stock exchange.

The shares of the Company held by the Directors and senior management of the Company shall not be transferred within one year from the date on which the Company's shares are [REDACTED] for [REDACTED]. The shares transferred by them during each year of their tenures as determined at the time of appointment shall not exceed 25% of their total holdings of shares of the Company. The shares of the Company held by them shall not be transferred within half a year from their departure from the Company.

Where the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed provide otherwise with respect to the restrictions on the transfer, those provisions shall prevail.

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES IN OUR COMPANY

The Company or its subsidiaries (including affiliates of enterprises) shall not offer gifts, loans, guarantees and any financial assistance for others to acquire the shares of the Company or its parent company except for those implemented by employee stock ownership plans by the Company.

Unless otherwise provided in the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, upon the resolution of the shareholders' meeting or the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors as authorized by the Articles of Association of the Company or by the shareholders' meeting, the Company or its Subsidiaries (including its affiliated enterprises) may provide financial assistance for other persons to acquire shares in the Company, provided that the aggregate amount of such financial assistance shall not exceed 10% of the total issued share capital of the Company. The resolution of the Board of Directors shall be passed by two-thirds or more of all the directors.

SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Shareholders

The Company shall establish a register of shareholders in accordance with evidentiary documents provided by the securities registration authorities. The register of shareholders is sufficient evidence to prove that the shareholders hold the Company's Shares. The original register of shareholders of H shares is kept in Hong Kong and is available for inspection by shareholders, but the Company may suspend the registration of shareholders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed. Shareholders shall enjoy rights and assume obligations according to the class of shares they hold. Shareholders holding shares of the same class shall enjoy the same rights and assume the same obligations.

The rights of our shareholders are as follows: (i) to receive dividends and other forms of interest distribution according to the number of shares held; (ii) to legally require, convene, preside over, participate in or authorize proxies of shareholders to attend the shareholders' meeting and exercise corresponding voting rights; (iii) to supervise operations of the Company, provide suggestions or submit queries; (iv) to transfer, grant or pledge the Company's shares held according to the provisions of the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association; (v) to read and copy the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, shareholders' meeting minutes, resolutions of meetings of the Board of Directors and financial and accounting reports, qualified shareholders may consult the Company's accounting books and accounting vouchers; (vi) to participate in the distribution of the remaining assets of our Company according to the proportion of shares held upon our termination or liquidation; (vii) to require our Company to acquire the shares from shareholders voting against any resolutions adopted at the shareholders' meeting concerning the merger and division of the Company; and (viii) other rights conferred by laws, administrative regulations, regulations of the authorities, regulatory rules where the Company's shares are listed, or the Articles of Association.

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Shareholders who request to review or copy the relevant materials of the Company must comply with the provisions of the Company Law, Securities Law, other relevant laws and administrative regulations and the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed. Shareholders who request to review the aforesaid relevant information or to obtain materials shall abide by the provisions of the Company Law and other legal requirements, and provide the Company with written documents evidencing the class and number of the shares held by them in the Company. Upon verification of their status as shareholders, the Company shall provide such shareholders with the information as required by them. Without adverse effect on the ordinary operation of the Company, shareholders individually or collectively holding 3% or more of the Company's shares for over 180 consecutive days may request to review the Company's accounting books and vouchers. However, if the Company has reasonable grounds to believe that the shareholders intend to review the accounting books and vouchers for improper purposes that may harm the Company's legitimate interests, the Company may refuse to provide the access to the aforesaid materials. The Company shall respond in writing to the shareholders within 15 days from the date of the written request, explaining the reasons for the refusal.

The provisions of the above articles shall apply to shareholders who request to inspect or replicate the relevant materials of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company.

If the content of the resolution of the Company's shareholders' meeting or Board of Directors violates laws, administrative regulations and the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the shareholders have the right to request the court to clarify it invalid. If the convening procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors violate laws, administrative regulations, the regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association, or the content of the resolution violates laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, the shareholders have the right to request the court to revoke the resolution within 60 days from the date on which the resolution is made, except where the convening procedures or voting method of a shareholders' meeting or a board meeting has only minor defect which does not have a substantial impact on the resolution.

In the event of any loss caused to the Company as a result of violation of any laws, administrative regulations or Articles of Association by the Directors, other than a member of the Audit Committee, or senior management when performing their duties in the Company, the shareholders individually or collectively holding more than 1% shares for over 180 consecutive days may submit a written request to the Audit Committee to file an action with the court. Where the Audit Committee violate laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association in their duty performance and cause loss to the Company, the shareholders individually or collectively holding more than 1% shares for over 180 consecutive days may submit a written request to the Board of Directors to file an action with the court.

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In the event that the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors refuse to file an action upon receipt of the shareholders' written request specified in the preceding paragraph, or fail to file an action within 30 days upon receipt thereof, or in the event that the failure to immediately file an action in an emergency case will cause irreparable damage to the interests of the Company, the shareholder(s) specified in the preceding paragraph may, in their own name, directly file an action to the court for the interest of the Company. In the event of any other person infringes upon the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and causes losses thereto, the shareholder(s) specified in this Articles of Association may file an action with the court pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

The obligations of shareholders are as follows: (i) to abide by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association; (ii) to provide Share capital according to the Shares subscribed and the subscription methods; (iii) not to withdraw Shares unless prescribed otherwise in laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association; (iv) not to abuse Shareholders' rights to infringe upon the interests of the Company or other Shareholders; not to abuse the Company's status as an independent legal entity or the limited liability of Shareholders to damage the interests of the Company's creditors; (v) to perform other duties prescribed in laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

The controlling shareholder and actual controller of the Company shall not use their connected relationship to damage the legitimate interests of the Company; shall not occupy the Company's property or misappropriate the Company's funds; shall not compelling, instigating or requesting the company and its relevant personnel to provide guarantee in violation of laws and regulations; shall not impairing the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and other shareholders through unfair related-party transactions, profit distribution, asset restructuring, outbound investment or other means; shall abide by other applicable laws, administrative regulations, regulatory rules where the Company's shares are listed, or the Articles of Association.

General Provisions for Shareholders' Meetings

The shareholders' meeting is the organ of authority of the Company, which exercises its powers in accordance with the law: (i) to elect or replace the Directors other than the employee's representatives and to decide on matters relating to the remuneration of Directors; (ii) to examine and approve reports of the Board of Directors; (iii) to examine and approve the Company's proposals for profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans; (iv) to decide on any increase or decrease of the Company's registered capital; (v) to decide on the issue of corporate bonds by the Company and the listing of the Company; (vi) to decide on matters such as merger, division, dissolution and liquidation or change of corporate form of the Company; (vii) to amend the Articles of Association; (viii) to resolve on appointment and dismissal of an accounting firm by the Company; (ix) to examine and approve the guarantees stipulated in the Articles of Association that need to be examined and approved by the Shareholders' meeting; (x) to examine matters relating to the purchases and sales of the Company's material assets

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within one year, which exceed 30% of the Company’s latest total assets in the audited consolidated financial statements (excluding the purchase of raw materials, fuel and power, and the sale of products, commodities and other assets relevant to daily operation, but excluding the purchase and sale of such assets involved in asset replacement); (xi) To examine and approve matters relating to changes in the use of [REDACTED]; (xii) to examine and approve the equity incentive plans and employee stock ownership plans; (xiii) to examine other matters as required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s shares are listed or the Articles of Association of the Company, which shall be decided by the shareholders’ meeting.

The shareholders’ meeting may authorize the board of directors to make resolutions on issuance of bonds by the Company.

The following acts of external guarantee of the Company shall be submitted to the shareholders’ meeting for deliberation and approval: (i) any guarantee to be provided after the total amount of external guarantees provided by the Company and the subsidiaries it controls has exceeded 50% of the Company’s net assets in the audited consolidated financial statements in the latest period; (ii) any guarantee to be provided after the total amount of external guarantees provided by the Company has exceeded 30% of the Company’s total assets in the audited consolidated financial statements in the latest period; (iii) basis of the cumulative guarantee amount within twelve consecutive months, the total amount of external guarantees provided by the Company has exceeded 30% of the Company’s total assets in the audited consolidated financial statements in the latest period; (iv) any guarantee to be provided for a party whose ratio of liabilities to assets exceeds 70%; (v) the single guarantee for an amount more than 10% of the Company’s net assets in the audited consolidated financial statements in the latest period; (vi) the guarantee to be provided to a shareholder, or to an actual controller or related party thereof; (vii) other guarantees required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

When the shareholders’ meeting reviews proposals for guarantees provided to shareholders, actual controller, and their affiliates, the shareholder in question or the shareholder under the control of the actual controller shall not participate in the voting on such proposals. The voting on such proposals shall be passed by a majority of the voting rights held by the other shareholders present at the shareholders’ meeting.

The shareholders’ meetings are divided into annual shareholders’ meetings and extraordinary shareholders’ meetings. The annual shareholders’ meeting shall be convened once a year and be held within six months after the end of the previous fiscal year.

The Company shall convene an extraordinary shareholders’ meeting within two months from the date of the occurrence of any of the following circumstances: (i) the number of Directors is less than the number provided for in the Company Law of the PRC or less than two-thirds of the number prescribed in the Articles of Association; (ii) the uncovered losses of

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our Company reach one-third of its total paid-in share capital; (iii) a written request from shareholders who individually or collectively hold 10% or more shares in the Company; (iv) the Board of Directors considers it necessary; (v) the Audit Committee proposes that such a meeting shall be held; (vi) other circumstances conferred by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Assembling of Shareholders' Meetings

The shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors, which shall convene the shareholders' meeting within the time limit specified in the Company's Articles of Association. If the Board of Directors is unable or fails to perform its duty to convene the shareholders' meeting, the Audit Committee shall promptly convene and preside over it. If the Audit Committee does not convene and preside over the meeting, shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the company's shares for a continuous period of 90 days or more may convene and preside over the meeting on their own.

After obtaining the consent of a majority of all independent directors, an independent director has the right to propose to the Board of Directors to convene an interim shareholders' meeting. Upon receiving such a proposal, the Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the company's Articles of Association, provide a written response within 10 days of receipt, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting. If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within 5 days after making the board resolution. If the Board of Directors disagrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting, it shall state the reasons and make an announcement.

The Audit Committee has the right to propose to the Board of Directors to convene an interim shareholders' meeting and shall submit such proposal in writing to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and this Articles of Association, provide a written response within 10 days of receipt, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within 5 days after making the board resolution. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the Audit Committee. If the Board of Directors disagrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting, or fails to provide feedback within 10 days of receipt, it shall be deemed that the Board of Directors is unable or fails to perform its duty to convene the shareholders' meeting. In such cases, the Audit Committee may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

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Shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the Company's shares have the right to request the Board of Directors to convene an interim shareholders' meeting and shall submit such request in writing to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the company's Articles of Association, provide a written response within 10 days of receipt, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting. If the Board of Directors agrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within 5 days after making the board resolution. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the Board of Directors disagrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting, or fails to provide feedback within 10 days of receipt, shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the company's shares have the right to propose to the Audit Committee to convene an interim shareholders' meeting and shall submit such request in writing to the Audit Committee. If the Audit Committee agrees to convene an interim shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within 5 days after receiving the request. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. If the Audit Committee fails to issue a notice of the shareholders' meeting within the prescribed period, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee does not convene and preside over the shareholders' meeting. In such cases, shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the company's shares for a continuous period of 90 days or more may convene and preside over the meeting on their own.

Proposals and Notices of Shareholders' Meetings

The Company may convene a shareholders' meeting, and the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, as well as shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 1% of the company's shares, have the right to submit proposals to the Company.

Shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 1% of the Company's shares may submit a temporary proposal in writing to the convener 10 days prior to the shareholders' meeting. The temporary proposal must have a clear agenda and specific resolution items. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting within 2 days after receiving the proposal, announcing the content of the temporary proposal. However, this does not apply if the temporary proposal violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or the company's Articles of Association, or if it is not within the scope of the shareholders' meeting's authority. If, according to the securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's stock is listed, the shareholders' meeting must be postponed due to the issuance of a supplementary notice, the meeting shall be postponed in accordance with the provisions of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's stock is listed.

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

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The shareholders' meeting shall not vote on or make resolutions regarding proposals that are not listed in the notice of the shareholders' meeting or that do not comply with the provisions of the company's Articles of Association.

The convener shall notify each shareholder in writing (including by announcement) at least 21 days before the annual shareholders' meeting, and at least 15 days before the special shareholders' meeting.

A notice of a shareholders' meeting shall include the following: (i) the date, venue and duration of the meeting; (ii) matters and proposals submitted to the meeting for consideration; (iii) a prominent written statement that all Shareholders are entitled to attend shareholders' meeting and are entitled to appoint in writing a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting and that such proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company; (iv) the record date of registration of Shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting; (v) the name and telephone number of the regular contact person for the meeting; (vi) the time and procedure for voting online or through other means; and (vii) Other requirements.

After the shareholders' meeting notice has been issued, the meeting should not be postponed or canceled without a valid reason, and the proposals listed in the notice should not be canceled. In the event of a postponement or cancellation, the convener shall announce and explain the reasons in accordance with laws, regulations, and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Convening of Shareholders' Meetings

All shareholders or their proxies registered on the record date for equity registration shall be entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting. They shall have the right to speak and exercise voting rights at the meeting in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and the Company's Articles of Association (unless individual shareholders are required to abstain from voting on certain matters under the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed). Shareholders may attend the shareholders' meeting in person or appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf.

When the shareholders' meeting is convened, all directors, and the secretary of the Board of Directors shall be present at the meeting, and the General Manager and other senior management personnel shall attend the meeting.

The shareholders' meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman of the board. If the chairman is unable or fails to perform his duties, the meeting shall be presided over by a director elected by a majority of the directors. If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the Audit Committee, it shall be presided over by the Convener of the Audit Committee. If the Convener of the Audit Committee is unable or fails to perform his duties, one member of the Audit Committee shall be elected by a majority of the Audit Committee to preside over the meeting. If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the shareholders themselves, a representative shall be elected by the conveners to preside over the meeting. If the presiding

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officer of the meeting violates the rules of procedure and prevents the meeting from proceeding, upon the agreement of more than half of the shareholders present and entitled to vote, the shareholders' meeting may elect one person to serve as the presiding officer to continue the meeting.

The Company shall establish rules of procedure for the shareholders' meeting, which shall detail the procedures for convening and voting at the shareholders' meeting, including notification, registration, review of proposals, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting results, formation of resolutions, record-keeping and signing, and announcement. The rules shall also specify the principles and specific content of the authorization granted by the shareholders' meeting to the Board of Directors. The rules of procedure for the shareholders' meeting shall be an appendix to the company's Articles of Association, drafted by the Board of Directors, and approved by the shareholders' meeting.

Voting at the Shareholders' Meeting

The resolutions of the Shareholders' meeting are divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions. An ordinary resolution at a shareholders' meeting shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting (including proxies). A special resolution at a shareholders' meeting shall be passed by at least two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting (including proxies).

The following matters shall be approved by the shareholders' meeting through ordinary resolutions: (i) work reports of the Board of Directors; (ii) plans of earnings distribution and recovery of losses schemes drafted by the Board of Directors; (iii) appointment or dismissal of the members of the Board of Directors, their remunerations and the payment method; (iv) appointment and dismissal of the accounting firms that provide regular audit services to the Company, as well as determining their remuneration; (5) other matters that do not require a special resolution, except for those which shall be approved by special resolution under laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, or the Articles of Association.

The following matters shall be approved by special resolution at the shareholders' meeting: (i) the increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company; (ii) the division, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company; (iii) any amendment to the Articles of Association; (iv) the purchase and sale of material assets or amount of guarantee provided by the Company within one year valued at more than 30% of the total assets in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at the most recent period; (v) share incentive plan; (vi) other matters as required by the laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, and 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, shall be passed by a special resolution.

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Shareholders (including proxies) shall exercise voting rights based on the number of shares with voting rights held by them, and each share shall be entitled to one vote. Where the securities regulatory rules at the place where the shares of the company are listed provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Where material issues affecting the interests of minority shareholders are considered at the shareholders’ meeting, the votes of minority shareholders shall be counted separately. The separate votes counting results shall be disclosed publicly in a timely manner.

When the shareholders’ meeting reviews matters related to related-party transactions, associated shareholders shall not participate in the voting, and the number of shares they represent with voting rights shall not be included in the total number of valid votes; the announcement of the shareholders’ meeting resolution shall fully disclose the voting situation of non-associated shareholders.

DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

Directors of the Company shall be individuals, and a person may not serve as a Director of the Company in case of any of the following circumstances: (i) the person without civil conduct capacity or with limited civil conduct capacity; (ii) the person who has committed an offense of corruption, bribery, conversion of property, misappropriation of property or sabotaging the market economic order of socialism and has been punished therefor; or who has been deprived of his/her political rights, in each case where less than 5 years have elapsed since the date of the completion of implementation of such punishment or deprivation; in the case of a suspended sentence, for a period not exceeding 2 years from the date of expiry of the probationary period; (iii) the person who is a former director, factory director or general manager of a company or enterprise which is insolvent and under liquidation and he/she is personally liable for the insolvency of such company or enterprise, where less than 3 years have elapsed since the date of the completion of such insolvency and liquidation of the company or enterprise; (iv) the person who is a former legal representative of a company or enterprise which had its business license revoked and was ordered to shut down due to a violation of the law and who incurred personal liability, where less than 3 years have elapsed since the date of such revocation of the business license; (v) the person listed as a judgment defaulter by the court of the PRC because the amount of debt he bears is relatively large and the debt is not paid off when it is due; (vi) the person has been banned by the CSRC from access to the securities market, and the term of prohibition has not expired; (vii) other contents stipulated by laws, administrative regulations or departmental rules or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Where a Director is elected or appointed in violation of the provisions above, the election, appointment or appointment shall be invalid. If a Director falls under the provisions above during his or her tenure, the Company shall dismiss him or her from office.

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Directors are elected or replaced by the shareholders' meeting and may be removed from office by the shareholders' meeting before the expiration of their term. The term of office for directors is 3 years, and they may be re-elected for consecutive terms. If the securities regulatory rules of the place where the company's stock is listed have other provisions regarding the re-election of directors, such provisions shall apply.

The term of office for directors begins on the date of their appointment and ends when the current Board of Directors' term expires. If the term of office for directors expires and a timely re-election has not taken place, the outgoing directors shall continue to perform their duties in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and the company's Articles of Association until the newly elected directors take office.

Directors may concurrently hold the position of general manager or other senior management positions, but the total number of directors who concurrently hold the position of general manager or other senior management positions shall not exceed half of the total number of directors of the company.

Directors may resign before the expiration of their term. Resignation of a director shall be submitted to the Board of Directors in writing. The Board of Directors shall disclose the relevant circumstances within two business days. If the resignation of a director causes the number of directors on the board to fall below the statutory minimum, the outgoing director shall continue to perform their duties in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and the Company's Articles of Association until the newly elected director takes office. Except for the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the resignation of a director shall take effect upon the delivery of the resignation letter to the Board of Directors.

Without the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association or the lawful authorization of the Board of Directors, no director shall act on behalf of the company or the Board of Directors in their personal capacity. When a director acts in their personal capacity, if a third party would reasonably believe that the director is acting on behalf of the company or the Board of Directors, the director shall make a prior declaration of their position and identity.

The qualifications, nomination, resignation, and other matters concerning independent directors shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of laws, regulations, other normative documents, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and the Company's management system.

Board of Directors

The Company has established a Board of Directors which shall be accountable to the shareholders' meetings. The Board of Directors shall consist of 11 directors, including 4 Independent Non-Executive Directors.

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The Board shall exercise the following duties and powers: (i) to convene shareholders' meetings and report its work to the shareholders' meetings; (ii) to implement the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings; (iii) to resolve business operation plans and investment plans of the Company; (iv) to formulate the profit distribution plans and plans for recovery of losses of the Company; (v) to formulate plans of the Company regarding increase or reduction of the registered capital, issuance of bonds or other securities and listing; (vi) to draft plans for significant acquisitions of the Company, the purchase of Shares of the Company, merger, division, dissolution or change of the form of the Company; (vii) to determine, to the extent authorized by the shareholders' meeting, on such matters as the external investments, purchase or sale of assets, assets mortgage, external guarantee, entrusted wealth management, connected transactions of the Company; (viii) to determine the internal management structure of the Company; (ix) to determine the appointment or dismissal of the General Manager of the Company, the Board Secretary; and based on the nomination of the General Manager, to determine the appointment or dismissal of the senior management including Deputy General Managers, Chief Technology Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company and determine their remuneration, rewards and penalties; (x) to formulate the basic management system of the Company; (xi) to formulate proposals for any amendment of the Articles of Association; (xii) to manage the information disclosure of the Company; (xiii) to propose to the shareholders' meeting for appointment or replacement of the accounting firms which provide audit services to the Company; (xiv) to listen to work reports of the General Manager of the Company and review his/her work; (xv) other duties as stipulated in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors shall establish special committees such as audit committee, nomination committee, remuneration and appraisal committee, etc. The special committees shall be accountable to the Board of Directors, perform duties pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board of Directors, and submit motions to the Board of Directors for deliberation and decision. All members of the special committees shall be directors, among which the audit committee and the remuneration and appraisal committee shall be chaired by independent directors, while the audit committee shall be chaired by an accounting professional.

The Board of Directors shall have one Chairman. The Chairman shall be elected by the Board of Directors with the approval of a majority of all directors.

The Board of Directors shall convene at least four regular meetings per year, called by the Chairman, and all directors shall be notified in writing at least 14 days prior to the meeting by personal delivery, mail, fax, or email. Shareholders representing more than one-tenth of the voting rights, more than one-third of the directors, or the Audit Committee may propose to convene an interim meeting of the Board of Directors. The Chairman shall convene and preside over the Board of Directors meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal.

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A meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held only if more than half of the directors are present. Resolutions of the Board of Directors must be passed by a majority of all directors. Voting on resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be conducted on a one person, one vote basis.

If a director has an associated relationship with the subject matter of a resolution of the Board of Directors, such director shall not exercise the voting right on such resolution, nor shall such director act on behalf of other directors in exercising the voting right. A meeting of the Board of Directors may be held if more than half of the directors without associated relationships are present, and resolutions made at the meeting of the Board of Directors must be passed by a majority of the directors without associated relationships. If the number of directors without associated relationships attending the Board of Directors is less than three, the matter shall be submitted to the shareholders’ meeting for review. If laws, regulations, or the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s shares are listed impose additional restrictions on directors’ participation in Board of Directors meetings and voting, such provisions shall prevail.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company does not have the Board of Supervisors or Supervisor but has an Audit Committee within the Board of Directors to exercise the powers of the Board of Supervisors as stipulated in the Company Law of the PRC. The Audit Committee shall consist of no fewer than three directors and shall be composed solely of directors who does not hold any senior management position in the Company, among whom independent non-executive directors shall constitute more than half.

The audit committee shall exercise the following powers: (i) to inspect the company’s finances and its disclosure; (ii) to supervise and evaluate internal and external audit work and internal controls; (iii) to propose the convening of an interim shareholders’ meeting, and to convene and preside over the shareholders’ meeting when the board of directors fails to fulfill its statutory duties to convene and preside over the shareholders’ meeting; (iv) to submit proposals to the shareholders’ meeting; (v) to initiate litigation against directors or senior management personnel in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law of the PRC; (vi) other powers stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association.

GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT MEMBERS

The company shall have one General Manager, one Chief Financial Officer, one Secretary to the Board of Directors, several Deputy General Managers, one Chief Technology Officer, all of whom shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.

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The General Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary to the Board of Directors, Deputy General Managers, Chief Technology Officer, and other senior management personnel confirmed by the Board of Directors of the company are considered senior management personnel of the Company.

The provisions in the company’s Articles of Association regarding the fiduciary duties and duties of care of directors shall also apply to senior management personnel.

The General Manager is responsible to the Board of Directors and exercises the following powers: (i) to preside over the company’s production and business management activities, implement the resolutions of the Board of Directors, and report work to the Board of Directors; (ii) to implement the Company’s annual business plan and investment programs; (iii) to draft proposals for the establishment of internal management institutions of the company; (iv) to draft the company’s basic management systems; (v) to formulate specific regulations of the company; (vi) to propose to the Board of Directors the appointment or dismissal of Deputy General Managers, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technology Officer and other senior management; (vii) to decide on the appointment or dismissal of management personnel other than those who should be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors; (viii) other powers granted by the Company’s Articles of Association or the Board of Directors.

The General Manager shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors.

Senior management personnel of the company shall faithfully perform their duties and safeguard the maximum interests of the company and all shareholders. If senior management personnel fail to faithfully perform their duties or violate their fiduciary duties, causing damage to the interests of the company and the public shareholders, they shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM, DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS AND AUDIT

Financial Accounting System

The Company shall formulate its financial and accounting systems in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and regulations of relevant departments. The Company shall prepare a financial report at the end of each fiscal year, which shall be reviewed and verified in accordance with the law. The Company shall not establish the statutory account books accounts other than those provided by law.

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Distribution of Profits

When distributing after-tax profits of the year, the Company shall allocate 10% of its after-tax profits for the Company’s statutory reserve fund. When the aggregate balance in the statutory reserve fund has reached 50% or more of the Company’s registered capital, the Company needs not to make any further allocations to that fund. Where the Company’s statutory reserve fund is not enough to make up losses of the Company for the preceding year, the current year’s profits shall be applied firstly to make up the losses before being allocated to the statutory reserve in accordance with the preceding provision.

After the Company has extracted the statutory surplus reserve from the post-tax profit, it may, upon resolution of the shareholders’ meeting, extract a discretionary surplus reserve from the post-tax profit. The remaining post-tax profit after the company has made up for losses and extracted surplus reserves shall be distributed in proportion to the shares held by the shareholders.

The Company’s surplus reserves are used to make up for the company’s losses, to expand the company’s production and operations, or to increase the company’s registered capital. When using surplus reserves to make up for losses, the discretionary surplus reserve and the statutory surplus reserve shall be used first; if they are still insufficient to make up for the losses, the capital surplus reserve may be used in accordance with the regulations.

When the statutory surplus reserve is converted into capital, the amount of such surplus reserve retained shall not be less than twenty-five percent of the Company’s registered capital before the increase.

The company’s profit distribution may take the form of cash, shares, or a combination of both. If the conditions for cash dividends are met, the company will in principle prioritize the cash dividend method of profit distribution.

Appointment of an Accounting Firm

The Company shall appoint such accounting firm which has complied with the Securities Law, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed for carrying out the audit for the accounting statements, net asset verification, and other relevant consultancy services. The term of appointment shall be 1 year and can be re-appointed.

The appointment of accounting firm by the Company shall be subject to the approval of shareholders’ meetings. The Board shall not appoint accounting firm before the approval of the shareholders’ meeting. The auditing fee of the accounting firm or the method of determining audit fee shall be determined by the shareholders’ meeting.

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In the event of termination of the appointment or non-renewal of appointment of an accounting firm, the Company shall notify the accounting firm 7 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. An accounting firm proposing to resign shall state its opinions in the shareholders' meeting whether the Company has committed any improper act.

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

Merger, Division, Capital Increase, and Capital Reduction

If the Company is involved in a merger, the parties to the merger shall enter into a merger agreement and shall prepare a balance sheet and a property list. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days as of the date of the resolution for the merger and shall publish an announcement on the designated press or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System (國家企業信用信息公示系統) within 30 days as of the date of such resolution. A creditor may within 30 days as of the receipt of the notice or, in case where he/she fails to receive such notice within 45 days of the date of the announcement, to demand the Company to repay its debts or provide guarantees for such debts. Where the securities regulatory rules at the place where the shares of the Company are listed have separate provisions, such provisions shall also be complied with simultaneously.

When the Company is merged, the claims and debts of each party to the merger shall be succeeded to by the company surviving the merger or the new company established subsequent to the merger.

Where there is a division of the Company, its assets shall be divided accordingly. Where there is a division of the Company, a balance sheet and property list shall be prepared. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days as of the date of the resolution for the division and shall publish an announcement on the designated press or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System (國家企業信用信息公示系統) within 30 days as of the date of such resolution. Unless a written agreement has been entered into, before the division, by the Company and its creditors in relation to the repayment of debts, debts of the Company prior to the division shall be jointly assumed by the surviving companies after the division.

Where the Company needs to reduce its registered capital, it shall prepare a balance sheet and property list. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days as of the date of the resolution for the reduction of its registered capital and shall publish an announcement on the designated press or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System (國家企業信用信息公示系統) within 30 days as of the date of such resolution. A creditor may within 30 days as of the receipt of the notice or, in case where he/she fails to receive such notice within 45 days of the date of the announcement, to demand the Company to repay its debts or provide guarantees for such debts.

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In the event of a merger or division of a company, if there is a change in the registration items, the Company shall go through the change registration with the company registration authority in accordance with the law; If the Company is dissolved, it shall go through the deregistration of the procedures company in accordance with the law; If a new company is established, the company establishment registration shall be completed in accordance with the law. If the Company increases or decreases its registered capital, it shall go through the change registration with the company registration authority in accordance with the law.

Dissolution and Liquidation

The Company shall be dissolved upon the occurrence of the following events: (i) expiry of the term of business provided in the Articles of Association or other cause of dissolution as specified therein; (ii) a resolution on dissolution is passed by a shareholders’ meeting; (iii) dissolution is required due to the merger or division of the Company; (iv) the business license of the Company is revoked or the Company is ordered to close down or dissolved in accordance with the laws; (v) the Company suffers significant hardships in operation and management, and its continued existence would cause significant losses to Shareholders’ interests, and such issues cannot be resolved through other means, Shareholders representing 10% or above of the total voting rights of the Company may plead the court to dissolve the Company.

If the Company is in the situation as described in item (i) of the preceding paragraph and has not yet distributed its properties to shareholders, it can continue to exist by amending the Articles of Association or through a resolution of the shareholders’ meeting. The amendment of the Articles of Association or the resolution of the shareholders’ meeting as per the preceding paragraph must be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the shareholders’ meeting.

If the company is dissolved due to the provisions mentioned in items (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) above, a liquidation shall be conducted. The directors shall be the obligors for the company’s liquidation and must form a liquidation group within 15 days from the date the cause for dissolution arises to carry out the liquidation. The liquidation group shall be composed of directors or persons determined by the shareholders’ meeting. If the liquidation group is not established within the prescribed period to conduct the liquidation, or if the liquidation group is established but fails to conduct the liquidation, interested parties may apply to the People’s Court to appoint relevant personnel to form a liquidation group to conduct the liquidation.

The liquidation group shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of its establishment and announce it in the designated newspapers or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System (國家企業信用信息公示系統) within 60 days. Creditors shall declare their claims to the liquidation group within 30 days from the date of receiving the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if they have not received the notice.

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Upon the completion of the company’s liquidation, the liquidation group shall prepare a liquidation report, submit it to the shareholders’ meeting or the court for confirmation, and file it with the company registration authority to apply for the cancellation of the company registration and announce the termination of the company.

If the company is declared bankrupt in accordance with the law, the bankruptcy liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant laws on enterprise bankruptcy.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Company shall amend the Articles of Association in any of the following circumstances: (i) after amendments are made to the PRC Company Law or other relevant laws, administrative regulations and regulatory rules at the place where the shares of the Company are listed, the matters stipulated in the Articles of Association are in conflict with the provisions of the revised laws, administrative regulations and regulatory rules at the place where the shares of the Company are listed; (ii) if certain changes of the Company occur resulting in the inconsistency with certain terms specified in the Articles of Association; (iii) the shareholders’ meeting has resolved to amend the Articles of Association.

Where the amendments to the Articles of Association passed by resolutions of the shareholders’ meetings require approval of the competent authorities, the amendments shall be submitted to the relevant authorities for approval. Where the amendments involve registration matters of the Company, the involved changes shall be registered in accordance with the laws.

The Board shall amend the Articles of Association in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders’ meetings on amendment to the Articles of Association and the examination and approval opinions from relevant authorities.

Any amendment to the Articles of Association that is required to be disclosed in accordance with laws and regulations shall be announced in accordance with provisions thereof.