This appendix contains a summary of the principal provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company adopted on 6 January 2026, which shall come into effect on the date of [**REDACTED**] of the H Shares on the Stock Exchange. The primary purpose of this appendix is to provide prospective [**REDACTED**] with an overview of the Articles of Association; consequently, it may not include all information deemed material to such [**REDACTED**]. As stated in "Appendix VII — Documents Delivered to the Registrar of Companies in Hong Kong and Available on Display", the full text of the Articles of Association is available for inspection.

DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Power to Allocate and Issue Shares

The Articles of Association stipulate that the Board of Directors shall have the authority to formulate proposals concerning the Company's increase or reduction of registered capital, issuance of bonds or other securities, and [**REDACTED**] arrangements.

Power to dispose of assets of the Company or any subsidiary

The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, normative documents, and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, or within the scope of authorization by the general meeting, decide on matters such as the Company's external investments, acquisition and disposal of assets, pledging of assets, external guarantees, entrusted financial management, related-party (connected) transactions, and external donations.

Compensation or payments for loss of office

The Articles of Association do not contain any provisions relating to compensation or payments for loss of office.

Loans to Directors

The Articles of Association do not contain provisions relating to the provision of loans to Directors.

Financial Assistance for the Purchase of Shares of the Company or Any Subsidiary

The Articles of Association do not contain provisions for providing financial assistance for the purchase of shares in the Company or any of its subsidiaries, except for the implementation of the Company's employee share ownership plan.

Disclosure of Interests in Contracts Entered into with the Company or Any Subsidiary

The Articles of Association do not contain relevant provisions.

Remuneration

The Remuneration and Appraisal Committee is responsible for establishing evaluation criteria for Directors, the general manager, and other senior management personnel, conducting their appraisals, formulating and reviewing compensation policies and schemes — including decision-making mechanisms, approval processes, payment and stop-payment recourse arrangements — for such personnel. It shall also make recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:

(I) Compensation for Directors, general managers, and other senior management personnel;

(II) Formulating or amending equity incentive plans and employee shareholding plans, including the achievement of conditions for incentive recipients to receive or exercise granted rights;

(III) Arranging shareholding plans for Directors, general manager, and other senior management personnel in subsidiaries proposed for spin-off;

(IV) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, relevant regulatory authorities, and the Articles of Association.

Where the Board of Directors does not adopt or fully adopt the recommendations of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, it shall record the Committee's opinions and the specific reasons for non-adoption in the Board resolution and disclose such information.

The majority of members of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee shall be independent non-executive Directors, and the convener shall be an independent non-executive Director.

Resignation, Appointment, and Removal

Directors who are not representatives of employees shall be elected or replaced by the general meeting and may be removed from office by such meeting before the expiration of their term. Their term of office shall be three years, and they may be re-elected upon expiration of their term.

Employee representative Directors shall be democratically elected or replaced by employees of the Company through the employees' representatives conference or other forms, and may be removed from office through the aforementioned methods prior to the expiration of their term. The election, replacement, and removal of employee representative Directors shall not require submission to the general meeting for deliberation. The term of office for employee representative Directors shall be the same as that of the current Board of Directors, and they may be re-elected upon expiration of their term.

Subject to compliance with applicable laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, shareholders may remove any Director (including executive Director) before the expiration of his or her term at the general meeting by ordinary resolution (provided that any contractual claims may be asserted without prejudice).

The term of office of a Director shall commence on the date of assumption of office and shall continue until the expiration of the current Board of Directors' term. Should a Director's term expire without timely re-election, the incumbent Director shall continue to perform the duties of a Director in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and the provisions of the Articles of Association, until the newly elected Director assumes office.

Any person appointed by the Board of Directors to fill a casual vacancy or to increase the number of Directors shall hold office only until the first general meeting following his appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election.

Directors may be concurrently held by the general manager or other senior management personnel.

The Articles of Association do not stipulate any shareholding qualifications or age restrictions for Directors.

A natural person serving as a Director of the Company shall not hold such position if any of the following circumstances apply:

(I) He/she has no capacity for civil conduct or has only restricted capacity for civil conduct;

(II) He/she has been sentenced to criminal punishment for the crimes of embezzlement, bribery, misappropriation of property, embezzlement of funds, or disruption of the socialist market economic order, and five years have not yet elapsed since the completion of the sentence execution period; or he/she has been deprived of political rights as a result of a crime, and five years have not yet elapsed since the completion of the execution period of such deprivation; or, in the case of a suspended sentence, two years have not yet elapsed since the expiry of the probation period;

(III) He/she served as a director, factory director, or manager of a company or enterprise that underwent bankruptcy liquidation, and bears personal responsibility for the bankruptcy of that company or enterprise, and five years have not yet elapsed since the date of completion of the bankruptcy liquidation;

(IV) He/she served as the legal representative of a company or enterprise whose business license was revoked or which was ordered to close down due to violation of law, and bears personal responsibility therefor, and three years have not yet elapsed since the date on which the business license was revoked or the order to close down was issued;

(V) He/she has been listed by a People's Court as a dishonest judgment debtor due to failure to repay a relatively large amount of personal debt that has fallen due;

(VI) He/she has been imposed a securities market entry ban by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), and the ban period has not yet expired;

(VII) He/she has been publicly determined by a securities exchange as unsuitable to serve as a director or senior management personnel of a listed company, and the relevant period has not yet expired;

(VIII) Any other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, or the securities regulatory rules and relevant regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Any election, appointment, or engagement of Directors in violation of this provision shall be invalid. Should a Director become subject to the circumstances described herein during their tenure, the Company shall terminate their position and cease their duties.

Borrowing Powers

The Board of Directors shall have the power to pass resolutions on the issuance of bonds by the Company, subject to authorization by the general meeting.

Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall exercise the following functions and powers:

(I) To convene general meetings and report its work to the general meetings;

(II) To implement the resolutions of the general meetings;

(III) To decide on the Company's business plans (covering the Company and its controlling subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Group")) and investment plans;

(IV) To formulate the Company's profit distribution plans and plans for making up losses;

(V) To formulate proposals concerning the Company's increase or reduction of registered capital, issuance of bonds or other securities, and listing arrangements;

(VI) To formulate plans for the Company's material acquisitions, repurchase of the Company's own shares, or merger, division, dissolution, and change of the Company's form;

(VII) Subject to relevant laws, regulations, normative documents, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, or within the scope of authorization granted by the general meeting, to decide on matters such as the Company's external investments, acquisitions or disposals of assets, asset pledges, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, related-party (connected) transactions, external donations, and other such matters;

(VIII) To decide on the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;

(IX) To appoint or remove the Company's general manager, secretary to the Board, and other senior management personnel, and to decide on their remuneration, rewards, and punishments; to appoint or remove the Company's deputy general manager, chief financial officer, and other senior management personnel, upon nomination by the general manager, and to decide on their remuneration, rewards, and punishments;

(X) To formulate the Company's basic management systems;

(XI) To formulate proposals for amendments to the Articles of Association;

(XII) To manage the Company's information disclosure matters;

(XIII) To propose to the general meeting the appointment or replacement of the accounting firm that audits the Company;

(XIV) To hear work reports from the Company's general manager and to inspect the general manager's work;

(XV) To approve transactions that, in accordance with laws, regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, relevant regulatory authorities, and the Articles of Association, are required to be approved by the Board of Directors;

(XVI) Other matters as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, the securities regulatory rules and relevant regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are listed, or the Articles of Association.

Secretary to the Board

The Company shall have a secretary to the Board, who shall be responsible for matters such as preparing for general meetings and Board meetings, keeping custody of documents, and managing the Company's shareholder information.

The secretary to the Board shall be nominated by the chairman of the Board and appointed or removed by the Board.

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

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

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

(I) Where amendments to the Company Law or relevant laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, or securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed result in provisions of the Articles of Association conflicting with such amended laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, or securities regulatory rules;

(II) Where changes in the Company's circumstances render the Articles of Association inconsistent with such changes;

(III) The general meeting resolves to amend the Articles of Association.

Where amendments approved by the general meeting require approval from the competent authority, such amendments shall be submitted for approval; where amendments involve company registration matters, change registration shall be processed in accordance with the law.

The Board of Directors shall amend the Articles of Association in accordance with the general meeting resolution on amendment and the approval opinion of the relevant competent authority.

Where amendments to the Articles of Association constitute information required to be disclosed under laws and regulations, such amendments shall be announced as required.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION — REQUIRES APPROVAL BY A MAJORITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

General meeting resolutions are categorized as ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

An ordinary resolution of the general meeting shall be adopted by a majority of the voting rights held by shareholders (including their proxies) present at the meeting.

A special resolution of the general meeting shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by shareholders (including their proxies) present at the meeting.

VOTING RIGHTS (GENERAL RIGHTS CONCERNING VOTING)

Shareholders (including shareholder proxies) shall exercise voting rights in proportion to the number of voting shares they represent, with each share carrying one vote.

Shares held by the Company in its own name shall not carry voting rights, and such shares shall not be counted towards the total number of voting shares present at general meetings. Where special provisions exist under the securities regulatory rules applicable to the Company's listed shares, such provisions shall prevail.

Pursuant to applicable laws, regulations, and the Hong Kong Listing Rules, if relevant laws, regulations, or securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed (including but not limited to applicable legal provisions and the Hong Kong Listing Rules) require any shareholder to abstain from voting on a particular resolution or restrict any shareholder to voting only in favor of (or against) a particular resolution, votes cast by such shareholders or their proxies in violation of such requirements or restrictions shall not be counted toward the total number of shares entitled to vote.

When the general meeting deliberates on connected transactions, the connected shareholder may make appropriate statements regarding such transactions. The connected shareholder shall not participate in the voting, and the number of shares with voting rights represented by such shareholder shall not be counted in the total valid votes. The resolution of the general meeting shall fully disclose the abstention and voting circumstances of shareholders who are not connected parties. The recusal and voting procedures during the general meeting deliberation of related-party (connected) transactions shall comply with relevant national laws and regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, and the regulatory requirements of the securities regulatory authority where the Company's shares are listed.

The general meeting shall adopt a registered voting system.

Shareholders attending the general meeting shall express one of the following opinions on proposals submitted for voting: in favor, against, or abstain.

This shall not apply to declarations made by the securities depository and clearing institution acting as the nominee holder for stocks under the Mainland-Hong Kong Stock Connect mechanism, or by a recognized clearing house or its agent acting as nominee holder as defined by applicable Hong Kong laws or securities regulatory rules of the listing jurisdiction, in accordance with the actual holder's instructions.

Voting ballots that are blank, incorrectly filled out, illegible, or not cast shall be deemed as the voter waiving their voting rights, and the voting results for the shares held shall be counted as "abstentions."

If the share capital of the Company includes different classes of shares, unless otherwise provided, any variation of the rights attached to any class of shares shall be approved by a special resolution passed by the shareholders of that class who attend the class meeting and are entitled to vote. For the purposes of this Article, the Company's domestic unlisted shares and H shares shall be regarded as shares of the same class.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING REGULATIONS

General meetings are divided into annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. The annual general meeting shall be convened once a year and must be held within six months after the end of the preceding fiscal year.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

Financial and Accounting Policies

The Company establishes its financial accounting system in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and the requirements of relevant national authorities.

The Company's fiscal year is the calendar year, i.e., January 1 to December 31. The Company shall prepare annual financial accounting reports within four months from the end of each fiscal year, and interim financial accounting reports within two months from the end of the first six months of each fiscal year, in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and requirements of relevant regulatory authorities.

The Company shall not maintain any accounting books other than those required by law. The Company's assets shall not be stored in accounts opened in any individual's name.

Appointment and Removal of the Accounting Firm

The Company shall engage an accounting firm that complies with the securities regulatory rules of the Company's stock listing location to conduct annual audits of its financial statements, as well as to review other financial reports, verify net assets, and provide other related consulting services.

The appointment and removal of accounting firm must be decided by the general meeting. The Board of Directors shall not appoint an accounting firm prior to such decision by the general meeting. The term of engagement for the accounting firm shall commence upon the conclusion of the current annual general meeting and conclude upon the conclusion of the next annual general meeting, subject to renewal.

The Company guarantees to provide the engaged accounting firm with true and complete accounting vouchers, accounting ledgers, financial accounting reports, and other accounting materials, and shall not refuse, conceal, or falsify any information.

The remuneration of the accounting firm or the method for determining such remuneration shall be determined by the general meeting.

When the Company dismisses or does not renew the appointment of an accounting firm, it shall give the accounting firm 30 days' prior notice. When the general meeting votes on dismissing the accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be permitted to present its views.

If the accounting firm proposes to resign, it shall explain to the general meeting whether the Company has engaged in any improper conduct.

NOTICE AND AGENDA OF GENERAL MEETING

The Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months from the date of occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

(I) When the number of Directors falls below the minimum required by the Company Law or two-thirds of the number specified in the Articles of Association;

(II) When the Company's unrecovered losses amount to one-third of the total paid-up share capital;

(III) When shareholders holding individually or collectively ten percent or more of the Company's shares request in writing the convening of an extraordinary general meeting (shareholding shall be calculated as of the date on which the shareholder submits the written request);

(IV) When deemed necessary by the Board;

(V) When proposed by the Audit Committee;

(VI) Other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, relevant regulatory authorities, or the Articles of Association.

The shareholding referred to in item (III) above shall be calculated based on the shares held by the shareholder on the date of submitting the written request.

The location for holding the general meeting shall be the registered office of the Company or a location explicitly specified in the notice of the general meeting. The general meeting shall be convened as an on-site meeting with a designated venue, and shareholders may attend virtually using technology. The Company shall also provide electronic communication methods such as online platforms and employ electronic voting to facilitate shareholder participation. Shareholders attending the general meeting through the aforementioned methods shall be deemed present and shall each have the right to speak and vote.

Once the notice of the general meeting is issued, the venue for the on-site meeting shall not be changed without justifiable reason. If a change is truly necessary, the convener shall announce it at least two business days prior to the on-site meeting and explain the reasons.

When convening a general meeting, the Company shall engage legal counsel to issue a legal opinion on the following matters and make an announcement thereof:

(I) Whether the procedures for convening and holding the meeting comply with laws, administrative regulations, and the provisions of the Articles of Association;

(II) Whether the qualifications of attendees and the convener are legally valid;

(III) Whether the voting procedures and results of the meeting are legally valid;

(IV) Any other legal opinions requested by the Company regarding relevant matters.

The Board shall convene general meetings in a timely manner within the time limits specified in the Articles of Association.

With the consent of a majority of all independent non-executive Directors, independent non-executive Directors shall have the right to propose to the Board the convening of an extraordinary general meeting. Upon receiving a proposal from independent non-executive Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the Board shall, within ten days of receiving such proposal, provide written feedback indicating its agreement or disagreement to convene the extraordinary general meeting in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and the Company's Articles of Association. If the

Board agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of the meeting within five days after the Board resolution is made. If the Board disagrees with convening the extraordinary general meeting, it shall state the reasons and make an announcement thereof.

The Audit Committee shall have the right to propose to the Board the convening of an extraordinary general meeting, and shall submit such proposal to the Board in writing. The Board shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and the provisions of the Articles of Association, provide written feedback on whether it agrees or disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting within ten days of receiving the proposal.

If the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice within five days after the Board resolution is made. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the Audit Committee.

If the Board disagrees with convening an extraordinary general meeting, or fails to provide feedback within ten days after receiving the proposal, it shall be deemed that the Board is unable or unwilling to fulfill its duty to convene the general meeting. The Audit Committee may then convene and preside over the meeting itself.

Shareholders holding individually or collectively ten percent or more of the Company's shares shall submit a written request to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting. The Board shall provide written feedback within ten days of receiving the request, indicating whether it agrees or disagrees to convene the meeting, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Where the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of the meeting within five days of adopting the Board resolution. Any changes to the original request in the notice shall require the consent of the relevant shareholders.

Where the Board disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, or fails to respond within ten days of receiving the request, shareholders holding individually or collectively ten percent or more of the Company's shares shall have the right to propose to the Audit Committee the convening of an extraordinary general meeting and shall submit such request to the Audit Committee in writing. Where laws, regulations, departmental rules, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, or securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Where the Audit Committee agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of the meeting within five days of 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 the notice within the stipulated period, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee will not convene or preside over the general meeting. Shareholders who individually or collectively hold ten percent or more of the Company's shares for a continuous period of 90 days or more may convene and preside over the meeting themselves.

Where the Audit Committee or shareholders decide to convene the general meeting themselves, they shall notify the Board in writing and simultaneously file or announce the notice with the securities exchange where the Company's shares are listed.

For a general meeting convened by shareholders, the convening shareholders' aggregate shareholding must not be less than ten percent prior to the adoption of any resolutions.

The Audit Committee or convening shareholders shall, upon issuing the notice and announcing the resolutions of the general meeting, submit relevant supporting documentation (if required) to the securities regulatory authority at the Company's place of registration and the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

For general meetings convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders themselves, the Board and the secretary to the Board shall provide full cooperation. The Board shall furnish the shareholder register as of the record date.

For general meetings convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders themselves, the Company shall bear the necessary expenses incurred for the meeting.

SHARE TRANSFER

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

Shares held by promoters may not be transferred within one year from the date of the Company's establishment. Shares issued prior to the Company's [**REDACTED**] may not be transferred within one year from the date of [**REDACTED**] on a securities exchange.

Directors and senior management personnel of the Company shall report to the Company their holdings of the Company's shares and any changes thereto. During their tenure, the shares transferred each year shall not exceed twenty-five percent of their total holdings of the Company's shares. Shares held by such persons shall not be transferred within one year from the date the Company's shares commence trading on the stock exchange. Such persons shall not transfer their holdings of the Company's shares within six months after leaving their positions.

POWER OF THE COMPANY TO ACQUIRE ITS OWN SHARES

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

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

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

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

(IV) Where a shareholder objects to a resolution passed by the general meeting regarding a merger or division of the Company and requests the Company to acquire their shares;

(V) To convert corporate bonds issued by the listed Company that are convertible into shares;

(VI) When necessary to preserve the Company's value and protect shareholders' interests;

(VII) Other circumstances permitted by laws, regulations, departmental rules, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, and relevant regulatory authorities.

The Company may acquire its own shares through open centralized trading or other methods recognized by laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the securities regulatory authorities of the Company's listing location, and the stock exchange.

THE POWER OF ANY SUBSIDIARY COMPANY OF THE ISSUER TO HOLD SHARES OF ITS PARENT COMPANY

The Articles of Association do not contain any provisions relating to the power of a subsidiary company to hold shares of its parent company.

SHAREHOLDER PROXY

Any shareholder entitled to attend a general meeting and exercise voting rights may attend the general meeting in person or appoint one or more persons (who need not be shareholders) as their proxies to attend, speak, and vote on their behalf. Shareholders shall appoint proxies in writing or via other electronic means designated and approved by the Board. Such appointments must be signed by the appointing shareholder or by a proxy designated in writing by the shareholder or submitted via the designated electronic address or by electronic means. Where the appointing shareholder is an institutional shareholder, the appointment must bear the institutional shareholder's official seal or be signed by its director or duly authorized agent.

The shareholder proxy, acting in accordance with the shareholder's authorization, may exercise the following rights:

(I) The shareholder's right to speak at the general meeting;

(II) To request a vote by ballot, either independently or jointly with others;

(III) To exercise voting rights by a show of hands or by ballot; provided, however, that where more than one shareholder proxy is appointed, such proxies may only exercise voting rights by ballot.

CALL ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE OF SHARES

The Articles of Association do not contain any provisions regarding the calling up of share capital or the forfeiture of shares in the Company.

INSPECTION OF SHARE REGISTER

The Company has established a share register and conducted registration of shareholders in accordance with the certificates provided by the securities registrars and in accordance with laws, regulations, normative documents, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, and other applicable provisions. The share register constitutes conclusive evidence of a shareholder's ownership of the Company's shares. The transfer and conveyance of shares must be recorded in the share register. The original H share shareholder register is maintained in Hong Kong for shareholder inspection. However, the Company may suspend shareholder registration procedures in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed. The Company shall maintain a duplicate copy of the H share register at its domicile; the appointed overseas agent shall ensure consistency between the original and duplicate copies of the H share register at all times. Where discrepancies exist between the original and duplicate copies of the overseas-listed foreign share register, the original shall prevail. The register maintained in Hong Kong shall be available for inspection by shareholders. The Company may suspend the registration of shareholders in accordance with Section 632 of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong), other applicable laws and regulations, and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Any shareholder registered in the share register, or any person requesting to have their name registered in the share register, may apply to the Company for a replacement share certificate for such share in the event of loss of the original certificate. H share shareholders applying for replacement certificates due to loss shall follow the laws of the jurisdiction where the original H share register is maintained, the listing rules of the stock exchange, requirements of relevant regulatory authorities, or other applicable provisions.

When convening general meetings, distributing dividends, liquidating, or undertaking other actions requiring shareholder identification, the Board or the convener of the general meeting shall determine the record date. Shareholders registered on the record date after market close shall be entitled to the relevant rights and benefits.

QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETING

The Articles of Association do not contain any provisions regarding quorum for general meeting.

RIGHTS EXERCISABLE BY MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS WHEN SUBJECTED TO FRAUD OR OPPRESSION

If any Director or senior management member other than an Audit Committee member violates laws, administrative regulations, or the provisions of the Articles of Association while performing company duties, thereby causing losses to the Company, shareholders who individually or collectively hold 1% or more of the Company's shares for a continuous period of 180 days or more shall have the right to submit a written request to the Audit Committee to file a lawsuit with the People's Court. Where the Audit Committee violates laws, administrative regulations, or the provisions of the Articles of Association while performing company duties, thereby causing losses to the Company, the aforementioned shareholders may submit a written request to the Board of Directors to file a lawsuit with the People's Court.

If the Audit Committee or the Board refuses to initiate litigation upon receiving a written request from shareholders as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, or fails to initiate litigation within 30 days of receiving such request, or if urgent circumstances exist where failure to initiate litigation immediately would cause irreparable harm to the Company's interests, the shareholders specified in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to directly initiate litigation in their own name before the People's Court for the benefit of the Company.

Where a third party infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of the Company and causes losses to the Company, the shareholders specified in the first paragraph of this Article may file a lawsuit with the People's Court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Directors, supervisors, and senior management personnel of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary violate laws, administrative regulations, or the provisions of the Articles of Association in the performance of their duties, thereby causing losses to the Company, or if others infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and thereby causing losses, shareholders who individually or collectively hold one percent or more of the Company's shares for a continuous period of one hundred and eighty days or more may, in accordance with the first three paragraphs of Article 189 of the Company Law, submit a written request to the Audit Committee or Board of Directors of the wholly-owned subsidiary to file a lawsuit with the People's Court, or directly file a lawsuit

with the People's Court in their own name. Where a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company does not establish a board of supervisors or appoint supervisors but has established an audit committee, the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this Article shall apply.

LIQUIDATION PROCEDURE

The Company shall be dissolved for any of the following reasons:

(I) Expiration of the business term specified in the Articles of Association;

(II) Resolution of dissolution passed by the general meeting;

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

(IV) Revocation of business license, order to cease operations, or dissolution in accordance with law;

(V) Where the Company encounters severe operational difficulties, continued existence would cause substantial loss to shareholders' interests, and such difficulties cannot be resolved through other means, shareholders holding ten percent or more of the total voting rights may petition the People's Court to dissolve the Company.

When the Company encounters a dissolution cause due to outstanding debts, it shall disclose the dissolution cause through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within ten days.

The liquidation group shall notify creditors within ten days of its establishment and publish an announcement in newspapers (or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System) within sixty days. It shall also publish an announcement on the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited's disclosure website (www.hkexnews.hk) in accordance with the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed. Creditors shall file their claims with the liquidation group within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice, or within forty-five days from the date of the public notice if they did not receive the notice.

Creditors filing claims shall state the relevant particulars of the claim and provide supporting documentation. The liquidation group shall maintain a record of such claims.

During the claim filing period, the liquidation group shall not make any payments to creditors.

After completing the inventory of Company assets, preparing the balance sheet, and compiling the property list, the liquidation group shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation.

After paying liquidation expenses, staff wages, social insurance contributions, statutory compensation, outstanding taxes, and settling all the Company's debts, remaining assets shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings.

During the liquidation period, the Company shall survive but may not engage in business activities unrelated to the liquidation.

Company assets shall not be distributed to shareholders until all obligations under the preceding paragraph have been satisfied.

Upon completing the inventory of Company assets, preparing the balance sheet, and compiling the property list, if the liquidation group finds that the Company's assets are insufficient to settle its debts, it shall apply to the People's Court for a declaration of bankruptcy in accordance with the law and proceed with bankruptcy liquidation.

Upon acceptance of the bankruptcy petition by the People's Court, the liquidation group shall transfer liquidation affairs to the bankruptcy administrator appointed by the People's Court.

After completion of the corporate liquidation, the liquidation group shall prepare a liquidation report for confirmation by the general meeting or the People's Court. Such report shall be submitted to the company registration authority to apply for cancellation of the company registration and announce the termination of the Company.

Members of the liquidation group shall be faithful to their duties, perform liquidation responsibilities in accordance with the law, and bear fiduciary and diligence obligations.

Members of the liquidation group who neglect their liquidation duties and cause losses to the Company shall bear liability for compensation. They shall not use their authority to accept bribes or other illegal income, nor shall they misappropriate Company property.

Members of the liquidation group who cause losses to creditors through intentional acts or gross negligence shall bear liability for compensation.

Where the Company is declared bankrupt in accordance with the law, bankruptcy liquidation shall be conducted pursuant to the relevant laws on enterprise bankruptcy.

OTHER PROVISIONS THAT ARE MATERIAL TO THE ISSUER OR ITS SHAREHOLDERS

General Provisions

The Company is a perpetually existing joint-stock Company.

The Articles of Association shall, upon taking effect, become a legally binding document governing the organization and conduct of the Company, as well as the rights and obligations between the Company and its shareholders, and among shareholders themselves.

Shares and Transfers

The Company may increase its capital through the following methods as required for its operations and development, in accordance with laws and regulations, and upon separate resolutions adopted by the general meeting:

(I) Public offering of shares;

(II) Private placement of shares;

(III) Distribution of bonus shares to existing shareholders;

(IV) Capitalization of reserves;

(V) Other methods prescribed by laws and administrative regulations, or approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Company may issue new shares to increase its capital upon approval in accordance with the Articles of Association and the regulatory rules of relevant authorities such as the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Such issuance shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and regulatory rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Company may reduce its registered capital. Any reduction of registered capital shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Company Law, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, other applicable laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents, securities regulatory rules, and the Articles of Association.

Shareholder

Shareholders shall enjoy rights and bear obligations according to the class and proportion of shares they hold. Shareholders holding shares of the same class shall enjoy equal rights and bear the same obligations.

Shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

(I) The right to speak and vote at general meetings, unless required to abstain from voting on specific matters under the Hong Kong Listing Rules;

(II) To receive dividends and other distributions of profits in proportion to the shares held;

(III) To lawfully request, convene, preside over, attend, or appoint a proxy to attend general meetings and exercise corresponding voting rights (excluding situations where individual shareholders are required to waive voting rights in accordance with securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed);

(IV) To supervise the operation of the Company and offer suggestions or make enquiries;

(V) To transfer, donate, or pledge their shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, relevant provisions of regulatory authorities and stock exchanges, and the provisions of the Articles of Association;

(VI) To inspect and copy the Company's Articles of Association, shareholder register, stubs of corporate bonds, minutes of general meeting, resolutions of Board meetings, resolutions of the Audit Committee, and the financial and accounting reports, in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations such as the Company Law and the Securities Law. Shareholders who have continuously held, individually or collectively, 3% or more of the Company's shares for 180 days or longer may inspect the Company's accounting books and accounting vouchers. Where the Company has reasonable grounds to believe that a shareholder's inspection of the accounting books or accounting vouchers is for an improper purpose and may harm the Company's legitimate interests, the Company may refuse to provide access for inspection, and shall give a written reply to the shareholder stating the reasons;

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

(VIII) Shareholders who object to resolutions on company mergers or divisions passed by the general meeting may request the company to repurchase their shares;

(IX) Other rights as provided by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, relevant regulations of the securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges where the Company's securities are listed, or the Articles of Association.

Where a shareholder abuses his/her rights as a shareholder, thereby causing losses to the Company or other shareholders, he/she shall bear liability for compensation in accordance with the law. Where a shareholder abuses the independent legal status of the Company and the limited liability of shareholders to evade debts, thereby seriously harming the interests of the Company's creditors, he/she shall bear joint and several liability for the Company's debts.

The Articles of Association do not contain provisions regarding the expiration period for dividend entitlement or the parties to whom such rights vest.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors shall establish an Audit Committee to exercise the powers of the board of supervisors as stipulated in the Company Law. The Audit Committee shall consist of at least three directors, all of whom shall be non-executive Directors. The Chairman of the Audit Committee must be an Independent non-executive Director. At least one member of the Audit Committee shall be an independent non-executive Director possessing appropriate professional qualifications recognized by the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, or possessing appropriate accounting or related financial management expertise. Independent non-executive Directors shall constitute the majority of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and disclosures, supervising and evaluating internal and external audit work and internal controls. The following matters shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation after obtaining the approval of more than half of all members of the Audit Committee:

(I) Disclosing the financial information and internal control evaluation reports in the financial and accounting reports and periodic reports;

(II) Appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm conducting the audit of the listed Company;

(III) Appointment or dismissal of the financial officer of the listed Company;

(IV) Changes to accounting policies or accounting estimates, or corrections of material accounting errors, for reasons other than changes in accounting standards;

(V) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the Hong Kong Listing Rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, relevant regulatory authorities, and the Articles of Association.

General Manager

The general manager is accountable to the Board of Directors and shall exercise the following powers and duties:

(I) To preside over the Company's production and operational management, organize the implementation of resolutions of the Board of Directors, and report to the Board of Directors on his/her work;

(II) To organize the implementation of the Company's annual business plan and investment plans;

(III) To formulate proposals for the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;

(IV) To formulate the Company's basic management systems;

(V) To formulate the Company's specific rules and regulations;

(VI) To propose to the Board of Directors the appointment or dismissal of the deputy general manager, chief financial officer, and other senior management personnel;

(VII) To decide on the appointment or dismissal of management personnel other than those whose appointment or dismissal shall be decided by the Board of Directors;

(VIII) Other powers and duties not vested in the general meeting or the Board of Directors by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, or the Articles of Association;

(IX) Other powers and duties granted by the Articles of Association or the Board of Directors.

The general manager shall attend meetings of the Board of Directors as a non-voting participant.

Statutory Reserve Fund

When a Company distributes its after-tax profits for the current year, it shall allocate ten percent of the profits to the Company's statutory reserve fund. Where the accumulated amount of the Company's statutory reserve fund reaches fifty percent or more of the Company's registered capital, no further allocation is required.

Where the statutory reserve fund is insufficient to make up for losses from previous years, the Company shall first use the current year's profits to make up for such losses before allocating the statutory reserve fund in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

After allocating the statutory reserve fund from its after-tax profits, the Company may, upon resolution of the general meeting, also allocate a discretionary reserve fund from the after-tax profits.

After making up losses and allocating reserve funds, the remaining after-tax profits shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings, unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association.

Where the general meeting distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the provisions of the Company Law, the shareholders shall return the unlawfully distributed profits to the Company; where losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders as well as the responsible Directors and senior management personnel shall bear liability for compensation.

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

The Company shall implement a consistent and stable profit distribution policy, and the specific method of profit distribution shall be determined in light of the Company's profit realization status, cash flow position, and share capital scale.

The Company's statutory reserve fund shall be used to make up for the Company's losses, expand the Company's production and operations, or be converted to increase the Company's capital.

When using statutory reserve fund to offset losses, discretionary reserve fund and statutory reserve fund shall be utilized first. If the losses cannot be fully offset, capital reserve fund may be used in accordance with regulations. When converting statutory reserve fund to increase registered capital, the retained portion of such reserves shall not be less than twenty-five percent of the Company's registered capital prior to the conversion.