Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meeting of Guangshen Railway Company Limited

(Approved by Special Resolution Adopted at the Annual General Meeting Held on June 26, 2008)

(Approved by Special Resolution Adopted at the Annual General Meeting Held on May 28, 2015)

(Amended by Special Resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting Held on December 4, 2025)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to regulate the conduct of the Company and ensure that the shareholders' meeting exercises its functions and powers in accordance with laws, the Rules is hereby formulated in accordance with the *Company Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the *Company Law*), the *Securities Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the *Securities Law*), the *Interim Measures for the Administration of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Enterprises*, the *Rules for the Shareholders' Meetings of Listed Companies*, and the *Articles of Association of Guangshen Railway Company Limited* (hereinafter referred to as the *Articles of Association*).

Article 2 The Rules shall apply to matters such as the convening, submission of proposals, notification, and holding of shareholders' meetings of the Company.

Article 3 The Company shall hold shareholders' meetings in strict accordance with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the *Articles of Association*, and the Rules, to ensure that shareholders exercise their rights in accordance with laws.

The board of directors of the Company shall effectively perform its duties and organize shareholders' meetings in a conscientious and timely manner. All directors of the Company shall diligently perform their duties to ensure the smooth holding of shareholders' meetings and the legal performance of functions and powers.

Article 4 The shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be composed of all shareholders. The shareholders' meeting is the authority of the Company. It shall exercise the following functions and powers within the scope specified by the *Company Law* and the *Articles of Association*:

(1) to elect and replace directors, and decide on matters relating to the remuneration of the relevant directors;

(2) to examine and approve reports of the board of directors;

(3) to examine and approve the Company's profit distribution plans and plans for making up losses, as well as dividend return plans for shareholders and plans for increasing its share capital with the capital reserve;

(4) to resolve on increases or reductions in the Company's registered capital;

(5) to resolve the issue of corporate bonds or other securities;

(6) to resolve on listing and delisting;

(7) to resolve on merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or change in the form of the Company;

(8) to amend the *Articles of Association* and its appendices;

(9) to resolve on the appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm undertaking the Company's regular statutory audit of financial reports;

(10) to revolve on material transactions and connected transactions proposed by the board of directors for listed companies;

(11) to deliberate and approve the issues regarding the change of purpose of raised funds;

(12) to review the equity incentive plan and employee stock ownership plan; and

(13) to review other matters subject to the decision of shareholders' meetings according to laws, administrative regulations, department rules or provisions of the *Articles of Association*.

Article 5 Shareholders' meetings shall be divided into annual shareholders' meetings and extraordinary shareholders' meetings. Annual shareholders' meetings shall be convened once every year and shall be held within six months after the end of the preceding accounting year. Extraordinary shareholders' meeting shall be held from time to time, and shall be convened within two months upon the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

(1) when the number of directors is less than three;

(2) when the unrecovered losses of the Company amount to one-third of the total paid-up share capital of the Company;

(3) when the meeting is requested by a shareholder holding alone or shareholders holding in aggregate 10% or more of the Company's shares;

(4) whenever the board of directors considers necessary;

(5) whenever the audit committee proposes to convene; and

(6) other circumstances specified in laws, administrative regulations, department rules, or the *Articles of Association*.

Where the Company fails to convene the shareholders' meeting within the aforesaid time limit, it shall report to the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)'s Shenzhen Regulatory Bureau (hereinafter referred to as the "Shenzhen Securities Regulatory Bureau"), the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, to explain the reasons and make an announcement.

Article 6 When a shareholders' meeting is held, the Company will hire a lawyer to provide legal opinions on the following issues and make an announcement:

(1) Whether the convening and holding of the meeting comply with laws, administrative regulations, the *Articles of Association*, and the Rules;

(2) Whether the qualifications of attendees and conveners are lawful and valid;

(3) Whether the voting procedures and results of the meeting are lawful and valid; and

(4) Legal opinions on other relevant issues provided as requested by the Company.

Chapter II Convening of the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 7 The board of directors shall convene shareholders' meetings on time within the time limit prescribed in Article 5 of the Rules.

Article 8 With the consent of more than half of all independent directors, independent directors shall have the right to propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. For such a proposal, the board of directors shall, according to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the *Articles of Association*, provide written feedback on whether to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting within ten days after receiving the proposal.

Where the board of directors agrees to hold such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice on holding such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within five days after the board makes the resolution of directors; where the board of directors disagrees, it shall explain the reason and make an announcement.

Article 9 The audit committee shall have the right to propose in writing to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. According to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the *Articles of Association*, the board of directors shall give written feedback on agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within ten days after receiving such a proposal.

Where the board of directors agrees to convene such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall send out a notice on convening such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within five days after the board makes the resolution of directors. Where the original proposal is changed in the notice, such a change shall be approved by the audit committee.

Where the board of directors disagrees to convene such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting or fails to give any written feedback within ten days after receiving the proposal, it shall be deemed that the board of directors is unable to perform or does not perform the duty of convening such extraordinary shareholders' meeting and that the audit committee may convene and preside over such a meeting on its own.

Article 10 A shareholder holding or shareholders holding in aggregate 10% or more of the shares of the Company is entitled to request the board of directors to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting in written form.

According to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the *Articles of Association*, the board of directors shall give written feedback on agreeing or

disagreeing to convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting within ten days after receiving such a request.

Where the board of directors agrees to convene such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall send out a notice on convening the shareholders' meeting within five days after the board makes the resolution of directors; where the original request is changed in the notice, such a change shall be approved by the relevant shareholders. Where the board of directors disagrees to convene such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting or fails to give any feedback within ten days after receiving the request, the shareholder holding or shareholders holding in aggregate 10% or more of the shares of the Company is entitled to request the audit committee to convene such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting in written form.

Where the audit committee agrees to convene such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall send out a notice on convening such an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within five days after receiving such a request; where the original request is changed in the notice, such a change shall be approved by the relevant shareholders.

If the audit committee does not send out the notice of shareholders' meeting within specified period, it is deemed that the audit committee will not convene and hold such a shareholders' meeting; the shareholder holding or shareholders holding in aggregate 10% or more of the shares of the Company for 90 or more consecutive days can convene and preside over such a meeting by himself/herself or themselves.

Article 11 Where the audit committee or shareholders decide to convene the shareholders' meeting on their own, they shall notify the board of directors in writing and at the same time file with the stock exchange.

The audit committee or the convening shareholder shall submit relevant supporting materials to the stock exchange at the time of issuing the notice of the shareholders' meeting and the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Before the resolution of the shareholders' meeting is announced, the shares held by the shareholders convening the meeting shall not be less than 10% of the Company's shares.

Article 12 For a shareholders' meeting convened by the audit committee or the shareholders, the board of directors and the secretary to the board of directors shall cooperate accordingly.

The board of directors shall provide the register of shareholders as of the record date. If the board of directors fails to provide the register of shareholders, the convener may apply to the securities registration and clearing authority for obtaining the register based on the relevant announcement in the notice of convening the shareholders' meeting, provided that the register of shareholders obtained by the convener may not be used for purposes other than holding the shareholders' meeting.

Article 13 The expenses of a shareholders' meeting convened by the audit committee or the shareholders shall be borne by the Company.

Chapter III Proposal and Notice of the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 14 The contents of proposals shall fall within the scope of functions and powers of the shareholders' meeting, with subjects for discussion and specific matters to decide on, and comply with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the *Articles of Association*.

Article 15 When the Company convenes the shareholders' meeting, the board of directors, audit committee, and the shareholder holding or shareholders holding in aggregate 1% or more of the shares of the Company are entitled to put forward a proposal to the Company.

The shareholder holding or shareholders holding in aggregate 1% or more of the shares of the Company may make provisional proposals and submit them in writing to the convener ten days before the shareholders' meeting. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting within two days after receiving the proposal to announce the content of the provisional proposal, and submit the provisional proposal to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation, except for a provisional proposal that violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or the *Articles of Association* or does not fall within the scope of functions and powers of the shareholders' meeting.

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

The shareholders' meeting shall not vote and adopt a resolution on any proposal that is not listed in the notice of the shareholders' meeting or that is inconsistent with Article 14.

Article 16 For the annual shareholders' meeting, the convener shall notify all shareholders by announcement 20 days before the meeting date; for an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall notify all shareholders by announcement 15 days before the meeting date.

Article 17 All the specific contents of all proposals shall be fully and completely disclosed in the notice and supplementary notice of holding a shareholders' meeting, as well as all materials or explanations required for shareholders to make reasonable judgments on matters to be deliberated.

Article 18 Where it is proposed to discuss the election of directors at the shareholders' meeting, the notice of the shareholders' meeting shall fully disclose the details of the candidates for directors. The following information, as a minimum, shall be included:

(1) Personal information such as educational background, work experience, and part-time job experience;

(2) Whether such candidates have an association relationship with the Company, its controlling shareholder, or its actual controller;

(3) The number of shares of the Company held by such candidates;

(4) Whether such candidates are penalized by the CSRC, other relevant departments,

and the stock exchanges.

In addition to the election of directors by cumulative voting, each director candidate shall be proposed in a single proposal.

Article 19 The time and place of the meeting and the date of record shall be specified in the notice of holding a shareholders' meeting. The interval between the date of record and the meeting date shall not be more than seven working days. Once confirmed, the date of record shall not be changed.

Article 20 After the notice of the shareholders' meeting is sent out, the shareholders' meeting shall not be delayed or canceled, and the proposals specified in the notice shall not be canceled without justified reasons. In case a delay or cancellation occurs, the convener shall make an announcement to explain the reason at least two working days before the original meeting date.

Chapter IV Convening of the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 21 The Company shall convene a shareholders' meeting at the domicile of the Company or any other place specified in the *Articles of Association*.

A venue shall be set up for the shareholders' meeting, which shall be held in the form of an on-site meeting, and the Company shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, provisions of the CSRC or the *Articles of Association*, adopt secure, economic, and convenient online or other methods to provide convenience for shareholders.

Shareholders may attend the shareholders' meeting in person and exercise their voting rights, or they may appoint others to attend and exercise their voting rights within the scope of the authorization.

Article 22 The Company shall specify the time and procedures for online or other methods of voting in the notice of holding a shareholders' meeting.

Online or other methods of voting shall start no earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day before the shareholders' meeting is held on site and no later than 9:30 a.m. on the day when the on-site meeting is held, and shall close no earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day when the on-site meeting closes.

Article 23 The board of directors and other conveners shall take necessary measures to ensure the normal order of the shareholders' meeting. They shall take actions to stop acts that interfere with the shareholders' meeting, constitute disorderly conduct, and infringe on the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders, and report to the authorities for investigation and punishment in a timely manner.

Article 24 All shareholders registered on the date of record or their proxies shall have the right to attend the shareholders' meeting, and neither the Company nor the convener shall refuse their attendance for any reason. For shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting, each share shall carry one voting right, except shareholders of a particular class of shares prescribed by Article 144 of the *Company Law*. Any share of the Company held by the Company shall not carry any voting right.

For the Company offering a particular class of shares, if there are matters prescribed in Paragraph 3 of Article 116 of the *Company Law* and stipulated by the CSRC that may affect the rights of shareholders holding particular class of shares, besides a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting, it shall also be adopted by two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the meeting of particular class of shareholders.

The resolution matters and the number of voting rights of shareholders of a particular class of shares shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of the CSRC and the *Articles of Association*.

Article 25 Shareholders shall present their identity cards, or other valid documents or certificates proving their identity to attend the meeting. The proxy shall also submit a shareholder's power of attorney and valid identification documents.

Article 26 The convener and the lawyer shall jointly verify the legal eligibility of shareholders based on the register of shareholders provided by the securities registration and clearing authority and register the names or titles of shareholders and the numbers of voting shares held by them. The meeting registration shall be terminated before the presider of the meeting declares the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of voting shares held by them.

Article 27 Where the shareholders' meeting requires a director or senior manager to observe a meeting, the director or senior manager shall attend the meeting as a non-voting attendee and answer questions from shareholders.

Article 28 The shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the Chairman. If the Chairman is unable to or does not perform his or her duties, then a director, as recommended by more than half of the members, shall convene the meeting.

The shareholders' meeting convened by the audit committee shall be presided over by the convener of the audit committee. If the convener of the audit committee is unable to perform his or her duty or does not perform his or her duty, a member of the audit committee elected by more than half of the members of the audit committee shall preside over the meeting.

The shareholders' meeting convened by shareholders shall be presided over by the convener or the representative elected by the convener.

Where the presider of the shareholders' meeting violates the rules of procedure, making it impossible to proceed with the shareholders' meeting, with the consent of more than half of the shareholders with voting rights attending the shareholders' meeting, the shareholders' meeting may elect a person to act as the presider of the meeting to continue the meeting.

Article 29 The board of directors shall make a report on all the work of the last year at the annual shareholders' meeting. Each independent director shall also make a debriefing report.

Article 30 Directors and senior managers shall provide interpretation and explanation on the shareholders' inquiries at the shareholders' meeting.

Article 31 Before the voting, the presider of the meeting shall declare the number of

shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of voting shares held by them, which shall be subject to the data registered in the attendance register.

Article 32 Shareholders who have an association relationship with the matters to be deliberated at a shareholders' meeting shall withdraw from voting, and the number of voting shares held by them shall not be counted in the total number of voting shares held by shareholders present at the meeting.

When substantial matters that affect small and medium investors' interests are reviewed in the shareholders' meeting, the votes of small and medium investors shall be counted separately. Results from the separate counting shall be disclosed to the public in due course.

Any share held by the Company shall not carry any voting right, and such shares are not included in the total number of shares with voting rights present at the shareholders' meeting.

Where a shareholder buys the voting shares in violation of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the *Securities Law*, the voting rights of the shares exceeding the specified proportion shall not be exercised within 36 months after such shares are bought. Such shares shall not be included in the total number of the voting shares held by the shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting.

The board of directors, independent directors, shareholders holding 1% or more of the voting shares of the Company, or investor protection agencies established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the CSRC may publicly solicit the voting rights of shareholders. The specific voting intention and other related information shall be disclosed to the shareholders whose voting rights are solicited. It is forbidden to solicit the voting rights of shareholders by providing compensation or compensation in a disguised form. Except for the statutory conditions, the Company shall not set the minimum shareholding proportion limit for the solicitation of voting rights.

Article 33 When voting on the election of directors at the shareholders' meeting, the cumulative voting method shall be implemented where more than one director is to be elected.

The cumulative voting method referred to in the preceding paragraph shall mean that: when voting to elect directors at the shareholders' meeting, each share has the same number of voting rights equal to the number of directors to be elected. The shareholders' voting rights may be used cumulatively. The board of directors shall announce to the shareholders the resumes and basic information of the candidate directors.

For details of the rules for implementing the cumulative voting method in the shareholders' meeting, please refer to the *Rules for the Implementation of Cumulative Voting of Guangshen Railway Company Limited*.

Article 34 Except for the cumulative voting method, all proposals proposed at the shareholders' meeting shall be voted on one by one; for different proposals on the same matter, voting shall be conducted according to the time sequence in which these proposals are put forward. Unless the shareholders' meeting is suspended or unable to

resolve due to force majeure or other special reasons, the shareholders' meeting shall not put the proposal on hold or refuse to vote.

When the offering of preferred shares is deliberated at a shareholders' meeting, the following matters shall be voted on one by one:

(1) The type and quantity of preferred shares to be offered;

(2) The offering method, the investors to which the preferred shares are offered, and the arrangements on placement to existing shareholders;

(3) The par value and the issue price or price range, and the principles for the determination thereof;

(4) The methods by which preferred shareholders participate in profit distribution, including the dividend yield and the principles for the determination thereof, the conditions for the distribution of dividends, the mode of payment of dividends, whether dividends are cumulative, and whether preferred shareholders may participate in the distribution of residual profits, among others;

(5) Repurchase clauses, including repurchase conditions, period, and price, and the principles for the determination thereof, and the entity exercising the repurchase option (if any), among others;

(6) The uses of raised funds;

(7) The conditional share subscription contract signed by the Company with the corresponding investors;

(8) The validity period of the resolution;

(9) The plan of the *Articles of Association* for revising the relevant clauses of profit distribution policies;

(10) The authorization to the board of directors to handle specific matters relating to this offering; and

(11) Other matters.

Article 35 When being deliberated at the meeting, the proposals shall not be modified; otherwise, relevant changes shall be regarded as a new proposal which shall not be voted on at this shareholders' meeting.

Article 36 Only one of the voting methods, namely voting on-site, voting online or other voting methods, can be selected for the same voting right. The result of the first voting shall prevail if the same voting right is repeatedly exercised.

Article 37 Shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting shall express one of the following opinions on the proposal submitted for voting: consent, objection, or abstention. Except for the securities registration and settlement authority, as nominal holders of stocks traded through the interconnection mechanism between the mainland and Hong Kong stock markets, shall make a declaration according to the intentions of actual holders.

Any vote that is not completed, erroneously completed, illegible or uncast shall be counted as an abstention of voting rights by the voters, and the voting results of the

number of shares they hold shall be counted as "abstain".

Article 38 Before a resolution is put to a vote at a shareholders' meeting, two representatives of the shareholders shall be elected to participate in counting the votes as well as to act as scrutineers. If a shareholder has a relationship in the matter to be considered, such shareholder and its proxy shall not participate in the counting of the votes nor act as scrutineer.

When proposals are being voted on at a shareholders' meeting, lawyers and representatives of the shareholders shall be jointly responsible for the counting of votes and the scrutiny of the votes. The results of the voting shall be announced at the meeting.

Shareholders or their proxies who vote via the Internet or in other methods are entitled to check their voting results through the relevant voting system.

Article 39 The conclusion of the on-site meeting shall not be earlier than the closing time of online voting or other methods. The presider shall announce the voting conditions and results for each proposal on the meeting site and, according to the voting results, announce whether the proposal is approved.

Before the formal announcement of the voting result, the related parties, including companies, vote counters, scrutineers, major shareholders, and network service providers at the shareholders' meeting or participating in online voting or other methods of voting, shall bear the duty of confidentiality of the voting.

Article 40 The announcement of the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be timely announced. The announcement shall list the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of voting shares held, and the proportion in the total number of voting shares of the Company, the voting method, voting results for each proposal, and the detailed content of each approved resolution.

The Company, which offers domestic listed foreign-invested shares and shares of particular classes, shall separately conduct statistics and announce the attendance and voting situations of shareholders of domestic-invested shares and foreign-invested shares, ordinary shareholders, and shareholders of particular classes of shares.

Article 41 Where any proposal is not adopted, or the resolution of the last shareholders' meeting is changed at the current shareholders' meeting, special indication thereof shall be given in the announcement of the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

Article 42 The minutes of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded by the secretary to the board of directors, and the minutes shall record the following matters:

(1) the date, venue, agenda of the meeting, and convener name or title;

(2) names of the presider, as well as directors and senior managers attending the meeting as non-voting attendees;

(3) the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, and the number of shares carrying the right to vote attending and its ratio to the total number of shares of the Company;

(4) deliberation process, key points of speech, and voting results for each proposal;

(5) the inquiry opinions and suggestions of shareholders and corresponding replies or explanations;

(6) names of lawyers, counters, and scrutineers; and

(7) other content that shall be recorded in the minutes as specified in the *Articles of Association*.

The directors, the secretary to the board of directors, the convener or its representative, and the presider attending the meeting as a non-voting attendee shall sign the minutes of the meeting and ensure the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of the minutes. The minutes of the meeting shall be kept together with the attendance records of the attending shareholders, the letters of proxy for agents attending the meeting, and the valid information for voting via the Internet and by other methods for no less than ten years.

Article 43 The convener shall guarantee that the shareholders' meeting continuously proceeds until a final resolution is achieved. Where the shareholders' meeting is suspended, or a resolution cannot be made due to special reasons such as force majeure, necessary measures shall be taken to resume the shareholders' meeting as soon as possible or directly terminate the shareholders' meeting and make an announcement in a timely manner. Meanwhile, the convener shall report such an event to the local office of CSRC and the stock exchanges at the place where the Company is located.

Article 44 Where a proposal on the election of directors is passed at the shareholders' meeting, the new directors shall take office from the date when the resolution is adopted.

Article 45 Where the proposals on cash dividend, stock dividend or transfer from capital reserve to share capital are passed at the shareholders' meeting, the Company shall implement the specific plans within two months after the meeting.

Article 46 Where the Company repurchases ordinary shares by offering preferred shares to unspecific subjects for the purpose of reducing its registered capital or uses preferred shares offered to specific subjects as consideration for the repurchase of ordinary shares from specified shareholders of it, the resolution of a shareholders' meeting to repurchase ordinary shares shall be adopted with two thirds or more of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the meeting.

The Company shall announce the resolution on the repurchase of ordinary shares on the next day after it is adopted at the shareholders' meeting.

Article 47 The contents of a resolution of a shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be void if they violate any law or administrative regulation.

The controlling shareholder or actual controller of the Company may not restrict or impede small and medium investors from exercising their voting rights in accordance with laws, or damage the legitimate rights and interests of the Company or small and medium investors.

If the procedures for convening, or the method of voting at the shareholders' meeting violate the laws, administrative regulations or the *Articles of Association*, or the contents of a resolution violate the *Articles of Association*, shareholders shall be

entitled to initiate proceeding to the people's court to rescind such resolutions within 60 days from the date on which such resolution is adopted, except under the circumstances that the procedures for convening or the method of voting at the shareholders' meeting only have minor flaws, without causing a substantive impact on the resolution.

Where the board of directors, shareholders, and other relevant parties have disputes over the qualification of the convener, the convening procedure, the legality of the content of the proposal, or the validity of the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, they shall initiate legal proceedings at the people's court in a timely manner. Before the people's court renders a judgment or ruling, such as a cancellation resolution, the relevant parties shall implement the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. The Company, its directors, and senior managers shall diligently perform their duties to ensure the normal operation of the Company.

Where the people's court renders a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the Company shall fulfill the obligation of information disclosure in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, and the rules of the CSRC and the stock exchange, fully explain the impact, and actively cooperate with the execution after the judgment or ruling takes effect. Where the correction of previous matters is involved, the corresponding information disclosure obligations shall be handled and fulfilled in a timely manner.

Chapter V Supplementary

Article 48 Where the matters on the shareholders' meetings of companies offering Foreign-Invested Shares are otherwise provided for in any relevant law, administrative regulation, or document, such provisions shall apply.

Article 49 Announcements, notices, or supplementary notices of the shareholders' meeting referred to in the Rules shall mean the disclosure of relevant information in media satisfying the requirements of the CSRC and the website of the stock exchange.

Article 50 For terms referred to in the Rules, "or more" and "within" shall include the figure itself, and "exceed," "less than" and "more than" shall not include the figure itself.

Article 51 The Rules shall become effective after being amended by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders' meeting.