



洛陽樂川鉬業集團股份有限公司

CMOC Group Limited*

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

(SH: 603993 HK: 03993)

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(Amended by special resolution passed
on 8 December 2025 and effective on the same date)

(In case of any inconsistency with the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

* For identification purposes only

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Chapter 1 General Provisions

- Article 1 In order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the shareholders, employees and creditors of CMOC Group Limited (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) and to regulate the organization and conduct of the Company, these Articles of Association are formulated in accordance with the provisions of 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 “Guidelines on Articles of Association of Listed Companies (2025 Revision)” (hereinafter referred to as the “Guidelines on Articles of Association”), the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (hereinafter referred to as the “Hong Kong Listing Rules”) and other relevant national laws and regulations.
- Article 2 The Company is a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law and other relevant state laws and administrative regulations.
- The Company was established as a joint stock limited company by means of sponsorship on 25 August 2006, was registered at the Market Supervision and Administration Bureau of Luoyang, and obtained a company’s business license. The number of the Company’s business license is 91410000171080594J.
- The sponsors of the Company are Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd. and Cathay Fortune Corp Group Co., Ltd.
- Article 3 On 8 March 2007, upon approval by China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “CSRC”), the Company initially issued to the public 1,191,960,000 H shares (the Company’s shares listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) (including the over-allotted shares), which were listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “SEHK”) on 26 April 2007. On 13 July 2012, upon approval by the CSRC, the Company initially issued 200,000,000 RMB-denominated ordinary shares to the public, which were listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 9 October 2012.
- Article 4 The registered name of the Company : 洛陽樂川鉬業集團股份有限公司
- English name : CMOC Group Limited
- Article 5 Domicile of the Company : North of Yihe, Huamei Shan Road,
Chengdong New District,
Luanchuan County, Luoyang City,
Henan Province, the PRC
- Postal code : 471500

- Article 6 The registered capital of the Company amounts to RMB4,278,862,035.2.
- Article 7 The Company is a company limited by shares existing in perpetuity.
- Article 8 The legal representative of the Company shall be the chairman of the Board. Such chairman that resigns shall be deemed to have resigned as the legal representative at the same time. Upon resignation by such legal representative, the Company shall identify a new legal representative within 30 days from the date of the resignation of such legal representative.
- Article 9 The Company shall bear the legal consequences arising from civil acts conducted by the legal representative on behalf of the Company.
- Any restrictions on the powers of the legal representative stipulated in this Articles of Association or by the shareholders' meeting shall not be enforceable against bona fide counterparty.
- If a legal representative incurs damage on another person through the performance of his duties, the Company shall bear the civil liability. After the Company has assumed the civil liability, it may seek indemnity from the legal representative at fault in accordance with applicable laws or the provisions of this Articles of Association.
- Article 10 Each shareholder is responsible to the Company up to his subscribed shares, and the Company is responsible for its debts up to its total properties.
- Article 11 The Company has made amendments to its original articles of association (the "Original Articles of Association") and formulated these articles of association (the "Articles of Association") in accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Guidelines for the Articles of Association and other relevant PRC laws and administrative regulations.
- The Articles of Association shall take effect after being approved at the Shareholders' general meeting by way of special resolution and obtaining approval from the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council and on the date when the Company's RMB-denominated ordinary shares issued under its initial public offering are listed. The Articles of Association shall replace the Original Articles of Association in their entirety upon it becomes effective. Upon taking effect, the Articles of Association shall constitute a legally binding document regulating the Company's organization and activities, and the rights and obligations between the Company and each Shareholder and among the Shareholders.

Article 12 The Articles of Association shall be binding upon the Company and its Shareholders, Directors and senior managements; the aforementioned person(s) may assert rights in respect of the Company's affairs pursuant to the Articles of Association.

The Shareholders may institute legal proceedings against the Company pursuant to the Articles of Association, and the Company may, pursuant to the Articles of Association, institute legal proceedings against Shareholders, Directors and senior managements of the Company. Shareholders may, pursuant to the Articles of Association, institute legal proceedings against other Shareholders as well as Directors and senior managements of the Company. Senior managements of the Company referred to in the Articles of Association mean president, vice president, secretary to the Board, chief financial officer and other senior managements appointed by the Board.

The prosecution mentioned in the preceding paragraph includes the suits brought up to the courts or the arbitration applied for to arbitration institutes.

Chapter 2 Purpose and Scope of Business

Article 13 The business purpose of the Company is to implement scientific management and good service, optimize the shareholders' interests, serve the clients and contribute to the society, based on the principles of socialist marketing economy, in accordance with the guidelines of People-oriented, standardized operation, innovation and steady development.

Article 14 The scope of business of the Company shall be in accordance with the items approved by the company registry.

The scope of business of the Company includes mining, processing, smelting, and deep-processing of Molybdenum and Tungsten products; export of Molybdenum and Tungsten products and chemical products (excluding hazardous chemicals, inflammables, explosives and easily-produced drugs); import of raw and auxiliary materials, machines and equipment, instruments and apparatuses, parts and components necessary for production (the said import and export items require appropriate qualification certificates); accommodation and catering (restricted to qualified branch institutions for operation).

Chapter 3 Shares

Section 1 Issuing of Shares

- Article 15 The Company shares shall be in the form of share certificates.
- Article 16 Issuing of the Company shares shall adopt an open, fair and just principle. Shares of the same type shall have equal rights.
- During the issuance of the same type of shares in the same issuance, each share shall have the same conditions of issuance and price. Any such share subscribed by subscribers shall charge the same price.
- Article 17 All the shares issued by the Company shall have a par value which shall be RMB0.2 for each share.
- Article 18 The Company may issue shares to investors inside the People's Republic of China and to investors outside the People's Republic of China following approval from the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council.
- For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the term "investors outside the People's Republic of China" shall refer to investors from foreign countries or from Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan that subscribe for shares issued by the Company, and the term "investors from inside the People's Republic of China" shall refer to investors inside the People's Republic of China, excluding the above-mentioned regions, that subscribe for shares issued by the Company.
- Article 19 Ordinary shares issued by the Company on a domestic exchanges to investors inside the People's Republic of China and to be subscribed for in RMB shall be referred to as A shares. Shares issued by the Company on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to investors outside the People's Republic of China and to be subscribed for in Hong Kong dollars shall be referred to as H shares.

Article 20 The total amount of ordinary shares that the Company is approved to issue is 736,842,105. The number of shares issued to the sponsors at the time of establishment is 700,000,000, with the par value of each share being RMB1, of which 357,000,000 shares are subscribed by Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd. and 343,000,000 shares are subscribed by Cathay Fortune Corp Group Co., Ltd. The above shares are all ordinary shares.

Following the approval of the first interim shareholders' general meeting of the Company in 2006, the Company issued 36,842,105 shares with par value of RMB1 directly to Luoyang China Molybdenum Investment Co., Ltd. Luoyang China Molybdenum Investment Co., Ltd. subscribed for the issued shares with cash.

In September 2006, Luoyang China Molybdenum Investment Co., Ltd. transferred 26,157,895 shares of its shares of the Company to Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd. and 10,684,210 shares to Cathay Fortune Corp Group Co., Ltd.

Article 21 Names of the promoters of the Company, the number of shares subscribed, the methods of contribution and time of contribution are as follows:

No.	Promoters' name	Number of shares subscribed (shares)	Method of contribution	Time of contribution
1	Luoyang Mining Group Co., Ltd.	357,000,000	Net assets converted into shares	25 August 2006
2	Cathay Fortune Corp Group Co., Ltd.	343,000,000	Net assets converted into shares	25 August 2006

Article 22 The total shares of the Company amounted to 21,394,310,176 shares. The current structure of the Company's share capital is as follows: 21,394,310,176 issued ordinary shares of the Company, with a par value of RMB0.2 per share, of which 17,460,842,176 shares are A Shares, representing 81.61% of the total issued ordinary shares of the Company, and 3,933,468,000 shares are H shares, representing 18.39% of the total issued ordinary shares of the Company.

Holders of A shares and holders of H shares shall be deemed as shareholders of different classes. Subject to approval by the State Council or the licenses administrative authorities of State Council and in accordance with the relevant overseas regulations on dealing in securities, the Company's A shares may be converted to H shares. Any listing of or dealing in the converted shares on overseas stock exchanges is subject to the regulatory procedures, rules and ordinances of relevant overseas stock exchanges.

A Shares issued by the Company are under centralized depository at the Shanghai branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited. The Company may issue H shares in form of foreign depository receipts or other derivative means of shares in accordance with the laws and the practice of registration and depository of securities in the place of listing.

Article 23 The Company and its subsidiaries (including the Company's affiliated enterprises, i.e. enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by relevant entities, the same for the below) shall not, by means such as gift, advance, guarantee, borrowings, provide any kind of financial assistance to others to acquire shares of the Company or its parent company, except when the Company implements the employee share ownership scheme.

For the interests of the Company, by resolution of the shareholders' general meeting, or by resolution of the Board in accordance with the Articles of Association or the authorization of the general meeting, the Company may provide financial assistance for others to acquire shares of the Company or its parent company, provided that the cumulative total amount of the financial assistance shall not exceed 10% of the total issued share capital. Such resolution made by the Board shall be passed by two-thirds or more of all directors.

If the Company and its subsidiaries (including the Company's affiliated enterprises) acted in accordance with the article, they shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, and the requirements stipulated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the stock exchanges.

Section 2 Increase, Decrease and Buy-back of Shares

Article 24 The Company may, in accordance with its business and development requirements and the provisions of laws, regulations and the Articles of the Company, subject to separate resolution of the shareholders' general meeting, approve capital increases in terms of the following methods:

- (1) issuance of shares to unspecified persons;
- (2) issuance of shares to specified persons;
- (3) allotment of new shares to existing shareholders;
- (4) offer of bonus shares to existing shareholders;

- (5) capitalization of capital reserve;
- (6) issuance of convertible corporate bonds;
- (7) Employee Stock Ownership Plan made in accordance with laws, to issue shares to employees or institutions where employees own stocks;
- (8) other methods stipulated and permitted by laws and administrative regulations.

The Company shall not issue preferred shares convertible to ordinary shares.

When the Company issues convertible corporate bonds, the procedures and arrangement for the issuance and conversion of convertible corporate bonds, as well as the changes in the Company's share capital resulting therefrom, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and other documents and the provisions of the Company's prospectus for convertible corporate bonds.

Article 25

In accordance with the provisions of the state laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of the Company, the Company may buy back its own issued shares in the following circumstances:

- (1) cancellation of shares in order to reduce its capital;
- (2) merger with another company holding shares in the Company;
- (3) the shares are used for employee stock ownership plan or equity incentives;
- (4) a shareholder requests the Company to buy back his share during the shareholders' general meeting due to opposition against the Company's merger or division;
- (5) the shares are used for conversion into stocks of company-issued corporate convertible bonds;
- (6) when it is necessary for the Company to preserve its value and shareholders' rights and interests.

Except the above circumstances, the Company shall not buy or sell its own shares.

Article 26 The Company may buy back its own shares by the open and centralized trading method or other methods recognised by the laws, administrative regulations and the CSRC.

If the Company buys back its own shares in the circumstances specified in Article 25, paragraph 1, item (3), (5) or (6), the buy-back shall be done by the open and centralized trading method.

If the Company buys back its shares by reason of Article 25, paragraph 1, item (1) or (2), this shall be approved by a shareholders' general meeting.

If the Company buys back its shares in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, item (3), (5) or (6), this shall be approved by a board meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the directors, pursuant to the relevant state laws, administrative regulations, rules and provisions established by the securities regulatory authorities in the listing location.

If the Company buys back its shares in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, item (1), it shall cancel the shares within 10 days from the date of the buy-back; if it is in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, item (2) or (4), the shares shall be canceled or transferred within 6 months; if it is in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, item (3), (5) or (6), the total number of shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the Company, and the shares bought back shall be transferred or canceled within three years.

If the Company buys back its own shares, it shall fulfill the obligation of information disclosure in accordance with the Securities Law, provisions established by the securities regulatory authorities in the listing location and other relevant laws and regulations.

Section 3 Share Transfer

Article 27 Shares of the Company may be transferred in accordance with laws.

Article 28 The Company shall not accept its shares as the subject of a pledge.

Article 29 Shares of the Company issued before public offering shall not be transferred within one year of the date of the listing of the shares of the Company in the stock exchange.

The directors and senior managements of the Company shall declare to the Company the shares held thereby and any changes thereto. When they are serving at these posts, the shares as determined at their appointments transferred by any of them each year shall not exceed 25% of the total shares of the Company held by them. The shares held shall not be transferred within one year of the date of the listing of the shares of the Company in the stock exchange. After the above personnel leave their posts, they shall not transfer the shares of the Company they hold within six months.

If the directors and senior managements of the Company or any shareholders who holds more than 5% of the shares of the Company, sell his/her shares in the Company or other securities with an equity nature within six months of his/her purchase, or purchase the shares or other securities with an equity nature again within six months after the sale, the profits thus made shall accrue to the Company and the Board shall collect all such profits. However, a securities company which purchases all the unsold underwritten shares and therefore holds more than 5% of the shares and other circumstances stipulated by the CSRC shall be excluded.

The shares or other securities with an equity nature held by directors, senior managements and individual shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph include the shares or other securities with an equity nature held by their spouses, parents, and children, or others on behalf of them.

Should the Board of the Company fail to comply with the requirements set out in paragraph 3 of this article, a Shareholder shall have the right to request the Board to effect the same within thirty days. Should the Board fail to do so within the above stipulated period, a Shareholder shall, for the benefit of the Company and in his own name, have the right to institute legal proceedings directly at a people's court. Should the Board of the Company fail to comply with the provisions set out above, the responsible Director(s) shall accordingly assume joint liabilities under relevant laws.

Article 30

Fully paid-up H shares can be freely transferable as in accordance with the Articles; but unless meeting the following conditions, the Board of Directors may refuse to acknowledge any transfer documents without providing any statement of reasons:

- (1) A fee in the amount of HK\$2.50 or a higher amount as agreed by the SEHK paid to the Company for the registration of the share transfer documents and other documents associated with the share ownership or that may affect the share ownership;
- (2) Transfer documents only refer to H shares that are listed in Hong Kong;
- (3) The required stamp duty on the transfer documents has been paid;
- (4) Relevant share certificates and such other evidence proving that the transferor has the right to transfer the shares shall be provided as reasonably required by the Board of Directors;
- (5) If the transfer of shares to joint holders, the number of such joint holders shall not exceed 4;
- (6) The shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company.

Chapter 4 Shareholders and the Shareholder's General Meeting

Section 1 General Provisions for Shareholders

- Article 31 The Company shall establish a register of shareholders based on the evidence provided by share registrars, and the register of shareholders shall be full evidence of shareholding in the Company. The original register of H shareholders shall be kept in Hong Kong. Shareholders shall enjoy rights and have obligations according to the category and number of shares held by them. Holders of shares of the same category shall enjoy equal rights and have equal obligations.
- Article 32 When the Company is to convene the shareholders' general meeting, distribute dividends, be liquidated or carry out other acts requiring confirming of shareholders' identity, the board of directors or the convener of the shareholders' general meeting shall decide a date for determination of equity interests. Shareholders whose names appear on the register at the end of that day shall be entitled to relevant rights and interests.
- Article 33 Holders of shares of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:
- (1) collect dividends and other profit distributions on the basis of the number of shares held by them;
 - (2) participate or to appoint proxies to make a request to call, convene, hold or participate in the shareholders' general meetings and exercise voting rights and right to speak;
 - (3) supervise the Company's business activities, and raise suggestions and inquiries;
 - (4) transfer, grant or pledge shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of the Company;
 - (5) have access to and copy the Articles, the register of shareholders (including the register of H shareholders, provided that the Company may close the register of shareholders according to provisions equivalent to Section 632 of the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong), the minutes of shareholders' general meetings; resolutions of the board of directors' meetings, and financial and accounting reports. Shareholders who meet the prescribed conditions may have access to the Company's accounting books and accounting vouchers;
 - (6) participate in the distribution of the remaining property of the Company according to their shareholding when the Company is terminated or liquidated;
 - (7) request the Company to buy back his shares if a shareholder opposes the merger or division of the Company at the shareholders' general meeting;
 - (8) other rights conferred by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of the Company.

If a person who directly or indirectly owns the rights and interests of the shares fails to disclose his rights and interests to the Company, the Company shall not freeze or in any way damage any rights or interests attached to his shares solely because of this.

The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited shall have the right to appoint representatives or company representatives to attend the shareholders' general meetings and creditors' meetings of the issuer, and such representatives or company representatives shall be entitled with the same statutory rights as other shareholders, including the right to speak and vote.

Article 34 When a shareholder requests to inspect or copy the information under the preceding Article, he shall present the proof of the type and number of shareholding in writing. The Company shall comply with the shareholder's request after verifying the shareholder's identity.

If a shareholder who individually or collectively holds above 5% of the shares of the Company for 180 consecutive days or more requests to inspect the accounting books and vouchers of the Company, provisions of paragraph 2, 3 or 4 of Article 57 of the Company Law shall apply.

Where a shareholder requests to inspect or reproduce materials related to wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, the provision of the two preceding paragraphs shall apply. Where a shareholder of the Company inspects or reproduces relevant materials, he or she shall comply with the provisions of the Securities Law and other laws and administrative regulations.

Article 35 If a resolution of the Company's meetings of the shareholders or the board of directors contravenes the law and administrative regulations, a shareholder is entitled to request the People's Court to declare it void.

If the convening procedures or the voting methods of the Company's meetings of the shareholders or the board of directors contravenes the law, administrative regulations or the Articles, or the contents of the decision contravenes the Articles, the shareholders shall have the right to request the People's Court to revoke the decision within 60 days of the decision. However, the cases where there are only minor defects in the procedure for convening the meeting or the voting method used in the meeting, and such defects have no material impact on the resolution are excluded.

If the board of directors, shareholders, or other relevant parties dispute the validity of a resolution of the shareholders' general meeting, they shall promptly file a lawsuit with the People's Court. Before the People's Court issues a judgment or ruling revoking the resolution, the relevant parties shall implement the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting. The Company, directors, and members of the senior management shall diligently perform their duties to ensure the normal operation of the Company.

Where the People's Court makes a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the Company shall perform its information disclosure obligations according to provisions of laws, administrative regulations, CSRC and stock exchanges, fully explain its effects and actively cooperate with the execution after the judgment or ruling takes effect. Where correction of previous events is involved, the Company shall promptly deal with and performed its corresponding information disclosure obligations.

Article 36 In any of the following cases, the resolution of meetings of the shareholders or the board of directors will not be established:

- (1) the resolution was made without holding meetings of the shareholders or the board of directors;
- (2) meetings of the shareholders or the board of directors didn't vote on the matter under resolution;
- (3) the number of meeting attendees or the number of voting rights held by them failed to reach that prescribed in the Company Law or the Articles;
- (4) the number of persons consenting to the matter under resolution or the number of voting rights held by them failed to reach that prescribed in the Company Law or the Articles.

Article 37 If a director or a senior management other than members of the Audit and Risk Committee contravenes the provisions of the law, administrative regulations or the Articles when carrying out his duties in the Company and resulting losses to the Company, shareholders individually or collectively holding 1% or more of shares continuously for 180 days or more, can request the Audit and Risk Committee in writing to commence litigation at the People's Court. If a member of the Audit and Risk Committee contravenes the provisions of the law, administrative regulations and the Articles when carrying out its duties in the Company, resulting losses to the Company, shareholders can request the board of directors in writing to commence litigation at the People's Court.

The senior managements of the Company shall faithfully perform their duties and safeguard the best interests of the Company and all shareholders. If a Company's senior management fails to faithfully perform his/her duties or violates the obligation of good faith, resulting in damage to the interests of the Company and public shareholders, he/she shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

If the Audit and Risk Committee or the board of directors refuses to commence litigation after receiving the shareholders' written request or fails to commence litigation within 30 days of receiving the request, or the situation is so urgent that without commencing litigation immediately will cause irreparable losses to the Company, the shareholders under the previous paragraph may commence litigation in their own names at the People's Court for the sake of the Company's interests.

If any person contravenes the legal interests of the Company and leads to the losses of the Company, a shareholder under the first paragraph can start litigation at the People's Court in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs.

If any director, supervisor or senior management member of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company performs his/her duties in violation of the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association and hereby causes losses to the Company, or if others infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and cause losses, the shareholders who have held, individually or collectively, more than one percent of the shares of the Company for more than 180 consecutive days, may, in accordance with the provisions of the first three paragraphs of Article 189 of the Company Law, request in writing that the board of supervisors or the board of directors of the wholly-owned subsidiary bring a lawsuit to the People's Court, or in its own name to bring a lawsuit directly to the People's Court.

If a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company does not have a board of supervisors or a supervisor but does have an audit committee, it shall follow the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this Article.

Article 38 If a director or a senior management contravenes the provisions of the law, administrative regulations and the Articles, resulting in losses suffered by the shareholders, shareholders may commence litigation at the People's Court.

Article 39 Holders of shares of the Company shall have the following obligations:

- (1) to abide by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles;
- (2) to pay subscription fees based on the shares subscribed by them and the method of capital contribution;
- (3) not to withdrawn its share capital except as prescribed by laws or regulations;
- (4) not to abuse the shareholders' rights to damage the Company's or other shareholders' interests; not to abuse the independent legal personality of the Company and the limited liabilities of the shareholders to damage the interests of the creditors.

A shareholder, who abuses his shareholder's rights, resulting in losses suffered by the Company or other shareholders, shall compensate in accordance with the law.

Shareholders who abuse the independent legal personality of the Company and the limited liabilities of the shareholders, in order to escape from debts, thereby seriously damaging the interests of the Company's creditors, shall be jointly and severally to bear the Company's debts.

- (5) other obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of the Company.

Where a Shareholder holding 5% or more voting shares of the Company pledges any shares in his/her possession, he/she shall report the same to the Company in writing on the date when such pledge is made.

Section 2 Controlling Shareholders and Actual Controllers

Article 40 The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the Company shall exercise their rights and fulfil their obligations in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations, the securities regulatory authorities of the CSRC and the stock exchanges, so as to safeguard the interests of the Company.

Article 41 The controlling shareholders and actual controller of the Company shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Exercise shareholders' rights in accordance with the law, and do not abuse the right of control or take advantage of connected relationships to undermine the legitimate rights and interests of the Company or other shareholders;
- (2) Strictly fulfill the public statements and undertakings made and shall not change or waive them without permission;
- (3) Strictly fulfill its information disclosure obligations in accordance with the relevant regulations, proactively co-operate with the Company in the information disclosure, and to inform the Company in a timely manner of any material events that have occurred or are intended to occur;
- (4) Shall not occupy the funds of the Company in any way;
- (5) Shall not force, instruct or require the Company and relevant personnel to provide guarantees in violation of laws and regulations;
- (6) Shall not make use of the Company's undisclosed material information to gain benefits, not to disclose in any way the undisclosed material information relating to the Company, and not to engage in insider trading, short-term trading, market manipulation and other illegal and unlawful behaviours;

- (7) Shall not harm the legitimate rights and interests of the Company or other shareholders by means of unfair related-party transactions, profit distribution, asset restructuring, external investment or any other means;
- (8) Ensure the integrity of the Company's assets, the independence of its personnel, financial independence, organisational independence and business independence, and not to affect the Company's independence in any way;
- (9) Other provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, the stock exchange and the Articles of Association.

Where a controlling shareholder or an actual controller of the Company does not act as a director of the Company but actually executes the affairs of the Company, the provisions of the Articles of Association relating to the duties of loyalty and diligence of directors shall apply.

A controlling shareholder or an actual controller of the Company who instructs a director or a senior management to engage in an act that is detrimental to the interests of the Company or the shareholders shall be jointly and severally liable with such director or senior management.

Article 42 The controlling shareholders and actual controllers who pledge the shares of the Company held by them or under their effective control shall maintain the Company's control and the stability of production and operation.

The controlling shareholders and actual controllers who transfer their shares in the Company shall comply with the restrictive provisions on share transfers set out in the laws, administrative regulations, the regulations of the CSRC and the stock exchanges, as well as their undertakings in respect of restrictions on share transfers.

Section 3 General Provisions of the Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 43 The shareholders' general meeting of the Company shall comprise all shareholders. The shareholders' general meeting shall be the organ of authority of the Company and shall, in accordance with the law, exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) elect and replace directors, and decide on matters concerning the remuneration of directors;
- (2) examine and approve reports of the board of directors;
- (3) examine and approve the Company's plans for profit distribution and making up losses;
- (4) pass resolutions concerning the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital;
- (5) pass resolutions on the issuance of bonds by the Company;

- (6) pass resolutions on the merger, division, winding up, liquidation or changing of the form of the Company;
- (7) amend the Articles;
- (8) pass resolutions on the employment, dismissal or refusal of continuing employment of accounting firms engaged for the Company's audit services by the Company;
- (9) to consider and approve such outward guarantees as stipulated in Article 44;
- (10) to consider any purchase or disposal of substantial assets by the Company within one year where the amount involved exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company as well as other external investment matters subject to consideration and approval at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company pursuant to rules for external investment management and other relevant internal systems of the Company;
- (11) examine and approve changes in usage of the raised fund;
- (12) consideration of the share incentive plan and employee stock ownership plan;
- (13) examine the motions raised by the shareholders representing 1% or more of the Company's voting shares;
- (14) other matters that laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of the Company require to be resolved by the shareholders' general meeting.

The shareholders' general meeting may authorize the board of directors to make resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds.

The matters that are required to be resolved by the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, rules, relevant rules of the securities exchange(s) on which the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of the Company, must be examined and approved by the shareholders' general meeting, in order to secure the shareholders' right to decide on such matters. The shareholders' general meeting shall, under necessary, reasonable and legal circumstances, authorize the board of directors to decide on the matters that are related to the matters discussed at the shareholders' general meeting but cannot or need not to be decided immediately at the shareholders' general meeting.

The authorization to the board of directors by the shareholders' general meeting shall be approved by more than 50% of the voting rights of shareholders (including proxies) present at the shareholders' general meeting if the authorized issues are ordinary resolution issues. If the authorized issues are special resolution issues, the authorization shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights of shareholders (including proxies) present at the shareholders' general meeting. The authorization shall be concrete and clear.

Article 44

The following outward guarantees shall be submitted to Shareholders' general meetings for consideration after being considered and passed by the Board:

- (1) any provision of guarantee after the aggregate amount of outward guarantees provided by the Company and its controlled subsidiaries reaches or exceeds 50% of the latest audited net assets;
- (2) any provision of guarantee after the aggregate amount of outward guarantees provided by the Company exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets;
- (3) provision of guarantee to any party whose gearing ratio exceeds 70%;
- (4) provision of a single guarantee with an amount exceeding 10% of the latest audited net asset of the Company;
- (5) provision of guarantee when the aggregate amount of guarantees provided by the Company in 12 consecutive months exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (6) any guarantee provided to any Shareholder, the actual controller of the Company or their respective connected persons;
- (7) other guarantees required to be submitted to Shareholders' general meetings for consideration and approval as stipulated by other laws, administrative regulations, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Hong Kong Listing Rules and the Articles of Association.

A guarantee which falls within the authorities of the Board, in addition to being required to be passed by exceeding half of all Directors, requires also the approval of more than two-thirds of Directors present at the meeting. The guarantee set out in the preceding subparagraph (5) shall be subject to more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by Shareholders present at the meeting.

Article 45

"Financial assistance" mentioned in this Article shall be considered and approved by more than half of all directors and by more than two-thirds of the directors present at the board meeting, and shall be disclosed in a timely manner. The following financial assistance shall be submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for consideration upon approval by the board of directors:

- (1) amount of a single financial assistance exceeds 10% of the Company's latest audited net assets;
- (2) the asset liability ratio of the receiver of the financial assistance exceeds 70% according to its latest financial statements;
- (3) the accumulative amount of financial assistance in the last 12 months exceeds 10% of the Company's latest audited net assets;

- (4) provision of financial assistance to related invested companies of the Company;
- (5) other circumstances stipulated by the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Hong Kong Listing Rules or the Articles of Association.

If the receiver of the financial assistance is a controlled subsidiary of the Company to be consolidated into the Company's financial statements, and the other shareholders of the controlled subsidiary do not include the controlling shareholders, actual controllers of the Company and their affiliates, the above provisions shall be exempted.

Article 46 The shareholders' general meetings shall include annual shareholders' general meetings and extraordinary shareholders' general meetings. The shareholders' general meetings shall be convened by the board of directors. Annual shareholders' general meetings shall be convened once a year and shall be held within six months following the end of the preceding fiscal year.

Article 47 The Company shall convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting within two months of the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

- (1) the number of directors is less than the number required under the Company Law or less than two-thirds as prescribed in the Articles;
- (2) the losses of the Company that have not been made up reach one-third of the total share capital of the Company;
- (3) shareholders individually or collectively holding more than 10% of the Company's shares require in writing that an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting be convened;
- (4) the board of directors considers that there is a need;
- (5) the Audit and Risk Committee proposes a meeting;
- (6) other circumstances prescribed by the law, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles.

Section 4 Convening the Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 48 The venue of a Shareholders' general meeting of the Company shall be either the domicile of the Company or such other venue as specified in the notice of such general meeting.

Meeting venue shall be set for Shareholders' general meetings which shall be convened by way of on-site meetings. The Company will provide convenience for Shareholders to attend Shareholders' general meetings through various means and approaches in accordance with the specific regulations of the regulatory authorities of the listing place(s) of the Company and will provide priority to modern information technology methods such as online voting platform, in order to assure the legality and validity of the Shareholders' general meeting. Shareholders who attend a meeting by the said means are deemed to be present at such meeting. Where the Shareholders' general meeting of the Company permits Shareholders to participate via electronic communication, the detailed participation methods shall be specified in the notice of the Shareholders' general meeting. Shareholders who participate in the Shareholders' general meeting through electronic communication in accordance with the requirements of the notice shall be deemed to have attended.

Once the notice of the Shareholders' general meeting is issued, the venue of the on-site Shareholders' general meeting shall not be changed without a legitimate reason. In case of any necessary alteration, the convener shall, at least two working days prior to the date fixed for holding the on-site meeting, made an announcement and explain the reasons.

Article 49 When convening a Shareholders' general meeting, the Company shall engage lawyers to attend the meeting and advise on the following issues with announcements made thereon:

1. whether or not the convening of the meeting and its procedures are in compliance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association;
2. whether the attendees are eligible and whether the eligibility of the convener is lawful and valid;
3. whether the procedures of voting and the voting results of the meeting are lawful and valid;
4. legal opinions on other related matters as requested by the Company.

Article 50 The Board shall convene a Shareholders' general meeting in a timely manner within the prescribed period. With the consent of more than half of all independent directors, the independent shareholders are entitled to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting. The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, furnish a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' general meeting within ten (10) days after receiving such proposal from the independent directors.

In the event that the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, the notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall be issued within five (5) days after the passing of the relevant resolution of the Board. In the event that the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, reasons for such disagreement shall be given by way of announcement.

Article 51 The Audit and Risk Committee are entitled to propose to the Board in writing to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting. The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, furnish a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' general meeting within ten (10) days after receiving such proposal.

In the event that the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, the notice of shareholders' general meeting shall be issued within five days after adopting the relevant Board resolution. Any changes to the original proposal(s) made in the notice shall be subject to prior approval of the Audit and Risk Committee.

In the event that the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting or does not furnish any reply within ten days after receiving such requisition, the Board shall be deemed to be incapable of or failure in performing the duty of convening a Shareholders' general meeting, in which case the Audit and Risk Committee may convene and preside over such meeting by itself.

Article 52 Shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares shall be entitled to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting (including class meeting), provided that such request shall be made in writing. The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, furnish a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' general meeting within ten days after receiving such request.

In the event that the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, the notice of such shareholders' general meeting shall be issued within five days after adopting the relevant Board resolutions. Any changes to the original proposal(s) made in the notice shall be subject to prior approval of the Shareholders concerned.

In the event that the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting or does not furnish any reply within ten days after receiving such requisition, Shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares shall be entitled to propose to the Audit and Risk Committee to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, provided that such request shall be made in writing.

In the event that the Audit and Risk Committee agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, the notice of such shareholders' general meeting shall be issued within five days after receiving such requisition. Any changes to the original proposal(s) made in the notice shall be subject to prior approval of the Shareholders concerned.

Failure of the Audit and Risk Committee to issue the notice of general meeting within the stipulated period shall be deemed as the failure of the Audit and Risk Committee to convene and preside over a shareholders' general meeting, and Shareholders severally or jointly holding 10% or more of the Company's shares for ninety or more consecutive days shall be entitled to convene and preside over the shareholders' general meeting on an unilateral basis.

Article 53 Where the Audit and Risk Committee or Shareholders decide(s) to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting on their own, they shall notify the Board in writing and file the same with the stock exchange.

Before publicly announcing the decision of the shareholders' general meeting, the convening shareholders should not hold less than 10% of the shares.

The Audit and Risk Committee or the convening Shareholders shall submit relevant evidence to the stock exchange upon the issuance of the notice of the Shareholders' general meeting and the announcement of the resolutions of the Shareholders' general meeting.

Article 54 When a shareholders' general meeting is convened by the Audit and Risk Committee or by the shareholders, the board of directors and the secretary to the board of directors shall assist. The board of directors shall provide the register of shareholders on the date of registration of shareholding.

Article 55 Expenses arising from convening of a Shareholders' general meeting by the Audit and Risk Committee or Shareholders shall be born by the Company.

Section 5 Resolutions and Notices of Shareholders' General Meetings

Article 56 The contents of the resolutions to be raised should be within the scope of duties of the shareholders' general meetings. It should have a clear topic and actual issues to be decided, in compliance with the law, administrative regulations and the Articles.

Article 57 When the Company holds a shareholders' general meeting, the board of directors, the Audit and Risk Committee or shareholders individually or together holding more than 1% of the shares of the Company, can propose resolutions to the Company.

Shareholders, individually or together, holding more than 1% of the shares of the Company can submit temporary resolutions in writing to the convener, 10 days before the holding of the shareholders' general meeting. The convener should issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' general meeting within 2 days of receipt of the proposal and publicly announce the contents of the temporary resolutions, and submit the temporary resolutions to the shareholders' general meeting for deliberation. However, temporary resolutions that violate laws, administrative regulations, or the provisions of these Articles of Association, or that fall outside the scope of authority of the shareholders' general meeting, shall be excluded.

Except as provided in the last paragraph, after the convener publicly issues the notice of the shareholders' general meeting, he cannot change any resolution or add new resolutions in the notice of shareholders' general meetings.

If a notice of shareholders' general meeting does not specify the proposed resolutions or does not comply with Article 56, the shareholders' general meeting cannot vote and reach a decision.

Article 58 When the Company is to hold an annual shareholders' general meeting, it shall inform all shareholders by way of announcement 20 days (excluding the date of issuance of notice of the meeting and the date of convening the meeting) prior to the annual shareholders' general meeting; and it shall inform all shareholders by way of announcement 15 days (excluding the date of issuance of notice of the meeting and the date of convening the meeting, whichever is longer), prior to the extraordinary shareholders' general meeting.

Article 59 The notice of a shareholders' general meeting shall include the followings:

- (1) the place, date and time of the meeting;
- (2) the matters and proposals proposed at the meeting for consideration;
- (3) it shall contain a clear statement that all ordinary shareholders (including preference shareholders with restored voting rights), shareholders holding special voting rights shares, and other shareholders are entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting, and a shareholder may appoint a proxy in writing to attend the meeting and vote on his/her behalf and such proxy is not necessarily be a shareholder of the Company;
- (4) it shall state the time and place for the delivery of the meeting's proxy forms;
- (5) it shall state the date of registration of shareholding of the shareholders, for determining those shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting, and the interval between the date of registration of shareholding of the shareholders and the meeting shall be in compliance with the requirements of the relevant stock exchange or the regulatory authority at the location where the Company's shares are listed;
- (6) it shall state the name and telephone number of the permanent contact person concerning meeting matters;

- (7) it shall specify the voting time and procedure via network or other forms;
- (8) it shall disclose the nature and extent of conflict of interests, if any, of any director or senior management in any matter to be discussed; and provide an explanation of the difference, if any, between the way in which the matter to be discussed would affect such director or senior management in his capacity as shareholder and the way in which such matter would affect other shareholders of the same category.

The notice and supplementary notice of the meeting should fully and completely disclose the contents of the resolutions. If a discussion matter requires an opinion from independent directors, the opinion and reasons of independent directors should be disclosed in the notice or supplementary notice of shareholders' general meeting is issued.

The time to start voting via internet or by other means shall not be earlier than 3:00 p.m. of the day preceding the date of the onsite shareholders' general meeting or later than 9:30 a.m. of the date of the onsite shareholders' general meeting, and shall not conclude earlier than 3:00 p.m. of the date of the onsite shareholders' general meeting.

The interval between the share record date and the date of the meeting shall not be more than seven working days. Once the share record date is confirmed, no change may be made thereto.

Article 60

If the shareholders' general meeting intends to discuss the election of directors, the notice of the shareholders' general meeting should disclose full information of the candidates for directors. The notice should at least include the following:

- (1) Personal circumstances such as education background, work experience, other simultaneous appointments;
- (2) Whether there is associate relationship with the Company or a controlling shareholder and person with actual control of the Company;
- (3) Disclose the number of shares held in the Company;
- (4) Whether subject to punishment by China Securities Regulatory Commission and other relevant department and sanctioned by the securities exchange.

Each candidate for director should be separately proposed, except for directors elected by way of cumulative voting system.

Article 61

The notice of a shareholders' general meeting shall be delivered to the shareholders (whether or not entitled to vote thereat) in accordance with the methods prescribed in Article 186. If the notice is delivered by assigned persons or per-paid mail, it shall be delivered to the recipient's address shown in the register of shareholders.

Article 62 Where the notice of general meeting is issued by the Company as required by the relevant stock exchange or the regulatory authority at the location where the Company's shares are listed, a meeting and the resolutions adopted thereat shall not be invalidated as a result of accidental omission to give notice of the meeting to, or the failure of receiving such notice by, a person entitled to receive such notice.

Article 63 After the issuance of the notice of a shareholders' general meeting, it shall not be postponed or cancelled without proper reasons. Proposals specified in the notice of shareholders' general meeting shall not be cancelled. Once a delay or cancellation occurs, the convener should publicly announce and give reasons at least 2 business days before the originally scheduled meeting date.

Section 6 Holding of the Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 64 The Board and other convener of the Company shall take such necessary measures to ensure the normal order of the shareholders' general meeting. For any disturbance to the normal order of the meeting and acts infringing on the lawful interests of the shareholders, measures will be taken to prevent them, and the relevant authority will be reported to pursue the matter.

Article 65 All shareholders, or their proxies, appearing on the register of shareholders on the date of registration of shareholding, can attend the shareholders' general meeting. They can also exercise voting rights in accordance with the law, regulations and the Articles.

A shareholder can attend the shareholders' general meeting personally or appoint a proxy to attend or vote on his behalf.

Article 66 An individual shareholder that attends the meeting in person shall present his or her own ID card or other valid documents or proof evidencing his or her identity and his or her stock account card. If he or she appoints a proxy to attend the meeting on his or her behalf, the proxy shall present his or her own valid proof of identity and the power of attorney from the shareholder.

Shareholders that are legal persons shall be presented at a meeting by their legal representative or a proxy appointed by the legal representative. If the legal representative attends the meeting, he or she shall produce his or her own ID card and a valid proof of his or her legal representative status. If a proxy has been appointed to attends the meeting, such proxy shall present his or her own ID card and the power of attorney issued by the legal representative of the shareholder as a legal person.

- Article 67 The authorization letter a shareholder presents to authorize another person to attend the shareholders' general meeting should contain the following contents:
1. Name of the appointor, the class and number of shares of the Company held by him/her/it;
 2. Name of the proxy;
 3. The specific instructions from the shareholder, including an indication of consent, objection or abstention concerning each proposal on the shareholders' general meeting agenda;
 4. Date of signing of the authorization letter and validity period;
 5. Signature (or chop) of the entrusting party. If the entrusting party is a corporate shareholder, it should add the chop of the legal person.
- Article 68 Where the power of attorney is signed by another person authorized by the entrusting party, the power of attorney or other document authorizing the signature shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney or other authorizing document shall be placed together with the instrument appointing the voting proxy at the domicile of the Company or at such other place as specified in the notice of the meeting.
- Where the entrusting party is a corporation, its legal representative or the person authorized by resolution of its board of directors or other decision-making body shall be entitled to attend the Company's shareholders' general meetings as the representative of such legal person.
- Article 69 The instrument of appointment shall specify whether, in the absence of instructions from the shareholder, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit.
- Article 70 The meeting registration document containing the people attending the meeting should be made by the Company. The meeting registration document contains the names of persons (or names of organizations) attending the meeting, identity card numbers, the number of shares held or representing the voting rights, and names (or name of organizations) of the proxies.
- Article 71 The convener and the persons (including but not limited to lawyers, external auditors or staff members of the share registrars) retained by the Company shall jointly verify the legality of shareholders' qualifications according to the register of shareholders provided by the securities registration and settlement institution. The names of shareholders and their number of shares with voting rights shall be registered. The registration at the meeting should terminate before the presider of the meeting announces the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the shares with voting rights held thereby.
- Article 72 If a Shareholders' general meeting requires the attendance of directors or senior management, the directors or senior management shall do so and answer shareholders' inquiries.

- Article 73 A shareholders' general meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the Board; should the chairman is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, a Vice-chairman shall preside over the meeting (if there are two or more Vice-chairmen of the Company, the meeting shall be presided over by a Vice-chairman elected by more than half members of the Board); should the Vice-chairman is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, the meeting shall be presided over by a Director elected by more than half members of the Board.
- The convener of the Audit and Risk Committee shall preside over and chair any Shareholders' general meetings held by the Audit and Risk Committee on its own. In the event that the convener of the Audit and Risk Committee is unable to discharge or fails to discharge his/her duties, a member of the Audit and Risk Committee elected by half or more of the members of the Audit and Risk Committee shall preside over the meeting.
- A shareholders' general meeting convened by Shareholders on their own shall be presided over by the convener or a representative nominated by the convening Shareholders.
- When a shareholders' general meeting is held, if the presider of the meeting contravenes meeting procedures, making the meeting impossible to proceed, then if exceeding half of the shareholders with voting rights and attending the meeting agree, the shareholders' general meeting can nominate one person as the presider of the meeting to continue with the meeting.
- Article 74 The Company shall formulate the rules of procedure for the shareholders' general meeting to provide details on the convening, holding and voting procedures of the meeting, including notification, registration, consideration of proposals, voting, vote counting, the announcement of the voting results, the formulation of meeting resolutions, the minutes, and their signing and publication, as well as the principles for the authorization of the Board by the shareholders' general meeting (where the contents of authorization shall be explicit and specific). The rules of procedure for the shareholders' general meeting, as an Annex to the Articles of Association, shall be drafted by the Board and approved by the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 75 Directors and senior managements should explain with respect to questions and suggestions from shareholders at the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 76 At each annual shareholders' general meeting, the Board shall report their respective work in the preceding year to the shareholders' general meeting. Each independent Director shall also make their own work reports.
- Article 77 The presider of the meeting should, before voting, announce the number of shareholders and their proxies present in the meeting, as well as their shares held with voting rights. The number of shareholders and their proxies present in the meeting, as well as their shares held with voting rights should be in accordance with those registered at the meeting.

- Article 78 The shareholders' general meeting should have minutes prepared by the secretary to the board of directors. The minutes should contain the following contents:
- (1) meeting time, site, agenda, and the name of the convener;
 - (2) the name of the presider of the meeting and the names of the directors and senior managements attending or present at the meeting;
 - (3) the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting as well as their shares held with voting rights, and such shares as a percentage to the total share capital of the Company;
 - (4) the process of examination, main points of address and voting results of each proposal;
 - (5) shareholders' questions, opinions or suggestions and the corresponding answers or explanations thereto;
 - (6) names of lawyers, vote counters and voting supervisors;
 - (7) the number of shares carrying voting rights held by A shareholders (including proxy) and H shareholders (including proxy) present at the shareholders' general meeting and the respective proportion to the total shares of the Company;
 - (8) voting results on each resolution by A shareholders and H shareholders;
 - (9) other contents to be included in the minutes as specified by the Articles.
- Article 79 The convener shall ensure that the contents of the minutes are true, accurate and complete. Directors, secretaries to the board of directors, conveners or their representatives, and the presider of the meeting present at the meeting should sign their names on the minutes. The minutes should be kept together with the signature book of shareholders present at the meeting and authorization letters of proxies for not less than 10 years.
- Article 80 The convener should ensure that the shareholders' general meeting shall be conducted continuously until final decisions are made. If the shareholders' general meeting is suspended or a decision cannot be made by reason of force majeure or other special circumstances, the convener should adopt necessary procedures to resume the meeting or directly terminate that meeting and immediately announce to public. Meanwhile, the convener shall report to the local branch of the CSRC in the region where the Company operates and the stock exchange.

Section 7 Voting and Making Decisions at Shareholders' General Meetings

Article 81 Resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting can be ordinary resolutions or special resolutions.

Ordinary resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.

Special resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.

Article 82 The following matters shall be resolved by way of an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' general meeting:

- (1) work reports of the board of directors;
- (2) plans for the distribution of profits and making up of losses drafted by the board of directors;
- (3) appointment and removal of members of the Board, their remuneration and method of payment;
- (4) matters other than those that laws, administrative regulations or the Articles require to be passed by way of a special resolution.

Article 83 The following matters shall be passed by special resolution at the shareholders' general meeting:

- (1) increase or reduction of registered capital of the Company, or issuance of any class of shares, warrants and other similar securities;
- (2) issuance of corporate bonds;
- (3) division, spin-off, merger, dissolution and liquidation (including voluntary winding up) of the Company;
- (4) amendment of the Articles of Association;
- (5) any guarantee provided by the Company to others within one year, the amount of which exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (6) any purchase or disposal of substantial assets made by the Company within one year, the amount of which exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (7) share incentive plans;

- (8) matters as required by laws, administrative regulations or the Articles, or other matters that, as resolved by way of an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' general meeting, may have a significant impact on the Company and require adoption by way of a special resolution.

Article 84

When shareholders (including proxies) vote at the shareholders' general meeting, they shall exercise their voting rights according to the number of voting rights they represent. Each share shall carry one voting right, except for shareholders of class shares.

Where material issues affecting the interests of small and medium investors are being considered in the shareholders' general meeting, the votes by small and medium investors shall be counted separately. The separate counting results shall be publicly disclosed in a timely manner.

Shares held by the company have no voting rights. This portion of shares is not considered as part of the total number of shares with voting rights and present at the shareholders' general meetings.

Where a shareholder's purchase of voting shares of the Company violates the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law, the shares exceeding the permitted proportion shall not exercise the voting right within 36 months after the purchase, and shall not be counted in the total number of voting shares present at the shareholders' general meeting.

The board of directors of the Company, independent directors, shareholders holding more than 1% of the voting shares or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the CSRC, may publicly solicit voting rights from shareholders, provided that sufficient disclosure of information such as the specific voting preference shall be made to the shareholders from whom voting rights are being solicited. No consideration or other form of de facto consideration shall be involved in the solicitation of voting rights from shareholders. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not impose any limitation related to minimum shareholdings on the solicitation of voting rights.

Where the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange or the Hong Kong Listing Rules provide that any shareholders shall abstain from voting or can only vote for yes (or no) on certain resolution, if the said shareholders violate the relevant regulations or limitations, the votes of the said shareholders or the proxies thereof (provided that the Company is aware of this situation) shall not be counted.

The term "shareholders" referred to in the first paragraph of this article includes shareholders who have appointed proxies to attend the shareholders' general meeting.

- Article 85 When the shareholders' general meeting discusses associated transactions, the associated shareholders shall not participate in the voting. His shares held with voting rights shall not be calculated within the total number of valid votes. The public announcement of shareholders' general meeting resolutions shall fully disclose the voting decisions of the non-associated shareholders. The Company shall, in accordance with the requirements of the securities exchange(s) where the Company is listed, identify the definition and scope of associated shareholders.
- Before associated transactions are considered at the shareholders' general meeting, the Company shall determine the scope of the associated shareholders in accordance with the relevant national laws and regulations, and the securities listing rules of the stock exchange. The associated shareholders or their proxies may attend the meeting and clarify their views to the shareholders present in accordance with the meeting procedures, but shall abstain from voting.
- When the matters related to associated transactions is resolved at the shareholders' general meeting, the associated shareholders shall abstain from voting. If the associated shareholders do not abstain from voting, other shareholders attending the meeting shall have the right to request the associated shareholders to abstain from voting. After the associated shareholders abstain from voting, the other shareholders shall vote according to their voting rights and approve the corresponding resolutions in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.
- Resolutions on associated transaction matters at the shareholders' general meeting shall be valid only if they are approved by a majority of the voting rights held by non-associated shareholders present at the meeting. However, if the associated transaction matter involves items specified in these Articles of Association that require approval by a special resolution, the resolutions shall be valid only if they are approved by at least two-thirds of the voting rights held by non-associated shareholders present at the meeting.
- Article 86 The Company shall not, without the prior approval of a Shareholders' general meeting by way of special resolution, enter into any contract with any person other than a Director or senior management whereby the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company is to be handed over to such person, save for special circumstances such as the Company is in a crisis.
- Article 87 The list of candidates for director shall be proposed to the shareholders' general meeting for voting. The board of directors and shareholders representing more than 1% of the voting shares of the Company shall have the right to raise relevant resolutions.

When the board of directors raises resolution concerning the candidates for director, the written nomination shall, after consulting shareholders for suggestions by the existing board of directors, be submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for election. The board of directors shall announce the biographies and basic information of candidates for directors to shareholders. The Company shall submit relevant materials of all independent director candidates to the Shanghai Stock Exchange not later than the publication of an announcement notifying the convening of a shareholders' general meeting for electing independent directors, disclose relevant statements and undertakings, as well as the review opinions of the nomination committee or the specialized meeting of the independent directors, and make sure relevant materials submitted and content of the announcement are true, correct and complete.

Cumulative voting system should be adopted for election of directors at the shareholders' general meetings when the shareholding percentage of the controlling shareholder of the Company is over 30%. Cumulative voting system should be adopted when two or more independent directors are elected at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company. The votes by minority investors shall be counted and disclosed separately during election of independent directors.

The cumulative voting system referred to in the previous Article means that during the election of directors at the shareholders' general meeting, each share entitled to vote carries a number of voting rights equivalent to the number of directors to be elected. A shareholder may freely allocate its/his/her votes among the candidates for directors, either to allocate to a number of persons, or to vote all in favor of one person. Candidates for directors will be sorted by number of voting in their favor. Those who have more votes shall be elected according to the number of directors proposed to be elected.

In the cumulative voting system, independent directors and other members of the board of directors shall be elected separately.

Article 88 Apart from the cumulative voting system, the shareholders' general meeting will vote on all resolutions individually. If one matter has different resolutions, they will be voted in the chronological order of the proposals being proposed. The shareholders' general meeting shall not combine or divide each resolution to vote or amend resolutions in any other way. Except under special circumstances such as force majeure, leading to the suspension or inability to make resolutions to make decisions at the shareholders' general meeting, the shareholders' general meeting shall not set aside the resolutions and leave the resolutions undecided.

Article 89 When a shareholders' general meeting examines resolutions, it will not amend resolutions. If a change is made, such changes will be treated as new resolutions and cannot be voted and decided during that shareholders' general meeting.

- Article 90 Voting at general meetings shall be by way of open ballot.
- Article 91 The same voting right shall only be exercised by one of the voting means including on-site, via internet or by other means. In the event that the same voting right has been exercised twice, the result of the first voting shall prevail.
- Article 92 Before the shareholders' general meeting votes on resolutions, 2 shareholder representatives shall be nominated to count and supervise the voting, and the number of shares held by the shareholder representative serving as voting supervisor shall be declared. Any shareholder who is connected to the matter under consideration and proxies of such shareholder shall not participate in the vote counting or scrutinizing.
- Article 93 When voting on a proposal takes place at a Shareholders' general meeting, lawyers, respective representatives of Shareholders, auditors appointed by the Company or share registrar shall conduct vote counting and act as scrutineers, and announce the voting results there and then. The voting results shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- Article 94 Shareholders of the listed company or their proxies that vote via internet or by other means are entitled to check their voting results through the relevant voting system.
- Article 95 The conclusion of on-site shareholders' general meeting shall not be earlier than the shareholders' general meeting via internet or by other ways. The presider of the meeting shall announce the voting results of each proposal, and announce whether the proposal is passed or not based on the voting results.
- Prior to announcement of the voting results, companies, vote counter, scrutineer, substantial shareholder, internet service provider and other relevant parties involved in the general meeting, whether on-site, via internet or other ways, are obliged to keep confidentiality for the voting results.
- Article 96 Shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting shall submit their voting in one of the following ways: for, against or abstain. Save for the circumstance under which the securities registration and settlement institution acting as the nominal holder of shares under the Stock Connect between Mainland and Hong Kong make reporting in accordance with the instruction of the de facto holders of relevant shares.
- Ballot papers that are left in blank, unduly completed or illegible or that have not been cast, are deemed as void votes which means the voter has waived his or her rights, and the voting results corresponding to the shares in their possession shall be treated as "Abstain from voting".
- Article 97 If the presider of the meeting has any doubts about the result of a resolution put to the vote, he may count the number of votes cast. If the presider of the meeting fails to count the votes, a shareholder or proxy attending the meeting who challenges the result announced by the presider of the meeting shall have the right to request counting of votes immediately after such announcement, and the presider of the meeting shall immediately count the votes.

- Article 98 Resolutions of a shareholders' general meeting shall be announced timely, and the announcement shall contain the number of shareholders and proxies present, the total number of shares carrying voting rights and the percentage of the total voting shares of the Company, means of voting, the voting result for each motion and the details of each of the resolutions passed.
- Article 99 If a resolution is not passed, or if a resolution of this shareholders' general meeting changes the decision of a resolution of a former shareholders' general meeting, this should be specially noted in the announcement of decisions of the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 100 If a shareholders' general meeting approves resolutions to elect directors, the newly appointed directors will assume office after the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 101 If a shareholders' general meeting approves proposals concerning the distribution of dividends, bonus shares or increase of share capital by means of converting capital common reserve fund, the Company shall execute detailed plans two months after the conclusion of the shareholders' general meeting.

Chapter 5 Special Voting Procedures for Shareholders of Different Categories

- Article 102 Shareholders who hold different categories of shares shall be shareholders of different categories. Shareholders of different categories shall enjoy rights and assume obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of the Company.
- Article 103 If the Company intends to change or abrogate the rights of shareholders of different categories, it may do so only after such change or abrogation has been approved by way of a special resolution of the shareholders' general meeting and by a separate shareholders' general meeting convened by the affected shareholders of different categories in accordance with Articles 104 to 108 hereof.
- Article 104 The rights of shareholders of a certain category shall be deemed to have been changed or abrogated under the following conditions:
- (1) an increase or decrease in the number of shares of such category or an increase or decrease in the number of shares of a category having voting rights, distribution rights or other privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of such category;
 - (2) a change of all or part of the shares of such category into shares of another category, a conversion of all or part of the shares of another category into shares of such category or the grant of the right to such change;
 - (3) a removal or reduction of rights to accrued dividends or cumulative dividends attached to shares of such category;
 - (4) a reduction or removal of a dividend preference or property distribution preference during liquidation of the Company, attached to shares of such category;

- (5) an addition, removal or reduction of share conversion rights, options, voting rights, transfer rights, preemptive rights to rights issues or rights to acquire the Company bonds attached to shares of such category;
- (6) a removal or reduction of rights to receive amounts payable by the Company in a particular currency attached to shares of such category;
- (7) a creation of a new category of shares with voting rights, distribution rights or other privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of that category;
- (8) an imposition of restrictions or additional restrictions on the transfer or ownership of shares of such category;
- (9) an issuance of rights to subscribe for, or convert into, shares of such category or another category;
- (10) an increase in the rights and privileges of shares of another category;
- (11) restructuring of the Company causing shareholders of different categories to bear liability of different extents during the restructuring;
- (12) an amendment or cancellation of the articles of this Chapter.

Article 105 Shareholders of the affected category, whether or not otherwise having the right to vote at the shareholders' general meeting, shall have the right to vote at shareholders' general meetings of different categories in respect of matters referred to in subparagraphs (2) to (8) or (11) to (12) of Article 104 hereof, except that interested shareholders shall not have the right to vote at shareholders' general meetings of different categories.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the term "interested shareholders" shall have the following meanings:

- (1) if the Company has made a buy-back offer to all shareholders in the same proportion or has bought back its own shares through open transactions on a securities exchange in accordance with these Articles, the controlling shareholders as defined in these Articles shall be "interested shareholders";
- (2) if the Company has bought back its own shares by an agreement outside a securities exchange in accordance with these Articles, holders of shares in relation to such agreement shall be "interested shareholders";
- (3) under a restructuring proposal of the Company, shareholders who will bear liability in a proportion smaller than that of the liability borne by other shareholders of the same category, or shareholders who have different interests from other shareholders of the same category, shall be "interested shareholders".

Article 106 Resolutions of a shareholders' general meeting of different categories may be passed only by more than two-thirds of the voting rights of that category represented at the meeting in accordance with Article 105 hereof.

- Article 107 When the Company is to hold a shareholders class meeting, it shall issue a notice with reference to the Articles of Association in respect of the requirements of the notice period of convening a shareholders' general meeting to inform all the registered shareholders of that category of the matters to be reviewed at the meeting as well as the date and place of the meeting.
- That the quorum for a separate class meeting (other than an adjourned meeting) to consider a variation of the rights of any class of shares shall be the holders of at least one-third of the issued shares of the class.
- Article 108 The notice of a shareholders' general meeting of different categories needs to be delivered only to the shareholders entitled to vote thereat.
- The procedures according to which a shareholders' general meeting of different categories is held shall, to the extent possible, be identical to the procedures according to which a shareholders' general meeting is held. Provisions of the Articles of the Company relevant to procedures for the holding of a shareholders' general meeting shall be applicable to shareholders' general meetings of different categories.
- Article 109 Apart from other shareholders of different categories, shareholders of A shares and shareholders of H shares shall be deemed as shareholders of different categories.
- The special voting procedures for shareholders of different categories shall not apply in the following circumstances:
- (1) where, as approved or authorized by way of a special resolution of the shareholders' general meeting, the Company issues, either separately or concurrently, A shares and H shares every 12 months, and the number of A shares and H shares intended to be issued does not exceed 20% of the issued and outstanding shares of the respective categories;
 - (2) where the plan for issuance of A shares and H shares upon the establishment of the Company is completed within 15 months of being approved by the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council; or
 - (3) after being approved by the State Council authorities supervising and regulating the securities, the shareholders of A shares can transfer their shares to investors outside the People's Republic of China and such shares can be listed outside the People's Republic of China. If such shares are listed at securities exchange(s) outside the People's Republic of China, the supervising and regulating procedures, rules and requirements of the securities exchange(s) outside the People's Republic of China shall be complied with.

Chapter 6 The Directors and Board of Directors

Section 1 General Provisions for Directors

Article 110 A company director shall be a natural person, and none of the following persons may serve as a director of the Company:

- (1) persons without capacity or with limited capacity for civil acts;
- (2) persons who were sentenced for crimes for corruption, bribery, encroachment or embezzlement of property or disruption of the social or economic order, or persons who were deprived of their political rights for committing a crime, less than two years have elapsed since the date of the completion of the probation review if a suspended sentence is announced;
- (3) directors, or factory directors or managers who bear personal liability for the bankruptcy or liquidation of their companies or enterprises due to mismanagement where three years have not lapsed following the date of completion of such bankruptcy or liquidation;
- (4) the legal representatives of companies or enterprises that had their business licenses revoked or had been ordered to close for breaking the law, where such representatives bear individual liability and three years have not lapsed following the date of revocation of such business licenses and the closure ordered;
- (5) persons who are listed as defaulters by a people's court with relatively heavy individual debts that have not been settled upon maturity;
- (6) a person who has been prohibited from participating in the securities market by the CSRC, where such prohibition has not expired;
- (7) persons who are publicly determined by a stock exchange as unsuitable to serve as directors or senior management of a listed company with a period yet to be expired;
- (8) other situations as provided by the laws, administrative regulations or departmental rules.

For any election and appointment of a director in contravention of the provisions herein, such election, appointment or employment shall be void and null. Where a director falls into the circumstances set out herein during his or her term of office, the Company shall remove him or her from office and suspend him or her from performing duties.

The director shall be elected or replaced by a shareholders' general meeting and may be removed from office by the shareholders' general meeting before the expiration of their terms of office. Directors need not be the Company's shareholders. Directors include executive directors and non-executive directors, and non-executive directors include independent directors. Executive directors refer to directors who serve at other posts at the Company except as directors, and non-executive directors serve no other posts except as directors. Independent directors refer to people qualified as independent directors in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 111 Directors shall be elected and replaced by the shareholders' general meeting and serve a term of 3 years. A director may serve consecutive terms if reelected upon the expiration of his term. Before a director's period of service expires, the shareholders' general meeting cannot terminate his duties without a reason. The term of office for independent directors shall be the same as that of other directors of the listed company. Upon expiration of term of office, they shall be eligible for reelection provided that they shall not hold that office for more than six consecutive years.

Written notice concerning the attempt to nominate candidates for directors and the candidates' willingness of accepting the nomination shall be delivered to the Company 7 days prior to the shareholders' general meeting.

The shareholders' general meeting can, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, terminate the duties of any director within his period of service by way of ordinary resolutions.

A director's period of service commences from the date he takes up the appointment, until the current term of service of board of directors completes. If a directors' period of service expires but new directors are not yet appointed, before the newly elected director takes up appointment, the original director(s) shall still carry out directors' duties according to the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and these Articles.

A Director may concurrently hold the position of senior management, provided that the total number of Directors holding such positions and Directors from staff representatives does not exceed one half of all Directors of the Company.

The Company shall have one staff representative. Such representative shall be elected by the Company's employees through staff representatives meetings, employee meetings or through other forms of democratic election, and their appointment shall not be subject to approval by the shareholders' general meeting.

The procedure for the selection and appointment of Directors shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

- (1) Director candidates may be nominated by the board of directors or by shareholder(s) holding individually or collectively 1% or more of the Company's shares, with all nominations to be submitted in writing;
- (2) The Company shall disclose detailed information regarding Director candidates by way of notice prior to the shareholders' general meeting to ensure shareholders are sufficiently informed when casting their votes;
- (3) Prior to the shareholders' general meeting, each Director candidate shall provide a written undertaking confirming their acceptance of the nomination, the accuracy and completeness of the information provided, and their commitment to duly perform the duties of a Director if elected;
- (4) The list of Director candidates shall be submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for approval in the form of a proposal;
- (5) When considering proposals for the election of Directors, the shareholders' general meeting shall vote on each candidate individually;
- (6) Where a proposal for the election of Directors is approved, the newly elected Directors shall assume office immediately upon the conclusion of the meeting.

Article 112 Directors shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, and assume the obligations of loyalty to the Company, shall take measures to avoid conflicts between their own interests and the Company's interests, and shall not use their powers to seek improper benefits.

Directors shall assume the following obligations of loyalty to the Company:

- (1) not to embezzle the Company's funds;
- (2) not to deposit the Company's funds in accounts under their own names or in the names of others;
- (3) not to use their authority of office to accept bribes or other illegal income;
- (4) not to directly or indirectly enter into any contract or perform any transaction with the Company without reporting to the Board or the general meeting and obtaining approval through a resolution of the Board or the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association;
- (5) not to exploit his position to seek for himself or others any business opportunities that would otherwise belong to the Company, except when reported to the Board or the shareholders' general meeting and approved by a resolution of the shareholders' general meeting, or when the Company is unable to utilize such business opportunities according to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association;

- (6) not to operate on his own or for others any business that is of the same kind as the Company's business without reporting to the Board or the shareholders' general meeting and obtaining approval through a resolution of the shareholders' general meeting;
- (7) not to take as their own any commission for any transaction between others and the Company;
- (8) not to disclose any secret of the Company;
- (9) not to use their connected relations to damage the interests of the Company; and
- (10) to fulfill other obligations of loyalty stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association.

Earnings obtained by a director in violation of the provisions herein shall belong to the Company, and shall be liable for compensation for any loss incurred to the Company.

The provisions of the item (4) of the second paragraph of this Article shall apply to the entering into of contracts or engagement in transactions with the Company by close relatives of the directors and senior management or enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by the directors and senior management or their close relatives, as well as persons who are otherwise related to the directors and senior management.

Article 113

The director shall comply with the law, administrative regulations and the Articles, fulfill the duties of due diligence with reasonable care that managers should ordinarily exercise in the best interests of the Company.

The director has the following duties of due diligence towards the Company:

1. He should be careful, serious and diligent in exercising his authorities conferred by the Company, in order to ensure that the business activities of the Company comply with the state law, administrative regulations and various economic policy requirements of the state, and the business activities cannot exceed the scope of activities specified by the business license;
2. He shall treat all shareholders fairly;
3. He shall understand the business operation and management circumstances of the Company in a timely manner;
4. He shall sign as confirmation on the periodic reports of the Company. He shall ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate, and complete;
5. He shall truthfully supply relevant circumstances and information to the Audit and Risk Committee, and shall not interfere with the exercising of duties by the Audit and Risk Committee;
6. Other due diligence duties specified by the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and the Articles.

Article 114 If a director cannot personally attend two consecutive meetings, and does not appoint other directors to attend board of directors' meeting, he is treated as not being able to carry out his duties. The board of directors should recommend to replace him at the shareholders' general meeting.

Where an independent director fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the Board in person and fails to entrust another independent director to attend the meeting on his or her behalf, the Board shall, within 30 days from the date of occurrence of such a fact, propose the convening of a general meeting to remove such independent director from office.

An independent director who fails to comply with the conditions of office or the independence requirements shall immediately cease the performance of his or her duties and resign. If an independent director fails to submit a resignation within the prescribed time, the Board shall immediately remove him or her from office in accordance with the relevant provisions as soon as it knows or should have known the fact.

Where a director who should have ceased to perform his or her duties but has not yet ceased to do so or who should have been removed his or her duties but has not yet been removed such duties participates in and votes at meetings of the Board and its Special Committee, and at meetings consisting solely of independent directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors"), his or her vote shall be invalid and shall not be counted into the number of persons attending the meetings.

In respect of nominating candidates for directors and the candidates' willingness of accepting the nomination, the term of the written notice to the Company shall be not less than 7 days. The commencing date of the said term shall not be earlier than the first day after the issuance of the notice of the shareholders' general meeting and the expiry date thereof shall be no later than 7 days prior to the holding of the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 115 The director can resign before the expiry of his term of service. When a director resigns, he should submit a written resignation report to the board of directors, and the resignation shall take effect on the date the Company receives the resignation notice. The Company should disclose the relevant circumstances within 2 trading days.

If the members of the board of directors fall below the minimum legal requirement due to a director's resignation, before a newly elected director commences appointment, the original director(s) should still carry out the director's duties according to the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and the Articles.

If the resignation of an independent director will result in the failure of the ratio of independent directors in the Board of the Company or its Special Committee to comply with the provisions of the laws or the Articles of Association, or in a

lack of accounting professionals among the independent directors, the independent director who plans to resign shall continue to perform his or her duties until the date when a new independent director is elected.

Except for the abovementioned circumstance, the director's resignation takes effect on the date the Company receives the notice.

In case of resignation of a Director, the Company shall complete by election within 60 days thereafter.

- Article 116 The Company has established a resignation management system for director, clearly specifying the accountability and compensation measures for unfulfilled public commitments and other outstanding matters. When a director's resignation takes effect or his or her term of service expires, the director shall complete all transfer procedures with the Board. His or her obligations of loyalty towards the Company and the shareholders do not necessarily cease after the termination of his or her term of service and shall still be in effect within a reasonable period as prescribed by the Articles of Association. Any person who is appointed as a director by the board of directors to fill the temporary vacancy of the board of directors or the added position at the board of directors, shall serve the office until the next annual shareholders' general meeting and will have the qualification to continue his service by way of re-election.
- Article 117 When a director causes losses suffered by the Company due to his unauthorized absence, he shall bear liabilities to compensate. The liability that a director should bear for actions taken while performing duties during his term of office shall not be exempted or terminated due to his resignation. If a director cannot resign due to his unfinished duties to the Company or the unfinished audit, he shall bear liabilities to compensate for the losses caused by his unauthorized absence to the Company.
- Article 118 The shareholders' general meeting may make a resolution to remove a director, and the removal shall become effective on the date the resolution is adopted.
- If a director is removed without good cause before the end of their term, the director may claim compensation from the Company.
- Article 119 In the absence of a legal authorization by the Articles or by the board of directors, no director can use his personal capacity to represent the Company or the board of directors. When a director makes use of his personal capacity, but would allow a third party to reasonably think that the director is representing the Company or the board of directors, that director should declare his position and capacity in advance.
- Article 120 The Company will be held responsible for any damages caused to others by a director in the performance of his duties for the Company; the director shall also be held responsible for damages if he is willful or grossly negligent. When a director contravenes the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations or the Articles when carrying out his duties, causing losses to the Company, he shall bear liabilities to compensate.

Article 121 In principle, an independent director may serve as an independent director for at most three domestically listed companies, and should ensure that he/she has sufficient time and energy to effectively perform his/her duties as an independent director. The requirements on the qualification, nomination, election, resignation, responsibilities and performance guarantee of an independent director shall be carried out in accordance with the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and the Articles.

Section 2 Board of Directors

Article 122 The Company shall establish a board of directors. The board of directors shall be accountable to the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 123 The board of directors shall be composed of 9 directors, which shall include one chairman of the board and one or two vice chairmen (as required) of the board. The chairman of the board and the vice chairman of the board shall be elected by more than half of all the directors.

Article 124 The board of directors shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) to be responsible for convening the shareholders' general meeting and to report on its work thereto;
- (2) to implement the resolutions of shareholders' general meeting;
- (3) to decide on the business plans and investment plans of the Company;
- (4) to formulate the plans for profit distribution and making up losses of the Company;
- (5) to formulate plans for the increase or reduction in the registered capital of the Company, the issue of the Company bonds and other securities, and the listing of the Company;
- (6) to draft plans for the Company with respect to significant takeovers, mergers, divisions, winding up or changing the structure of the Company;
- (7) to draft the plan for the purchase of shares of the Company that shall be approved by a shareholders' general meeting;
- (8) to make resolution on the plan for the purchase of shares of the Company in the circumstances specified in Article 25, paragraph 1, item (3), (5) or (6), pursuant to the relevant state laws, administrative regulations, rules and provisions established by the securities regulatory authorities in the listing location;
- (9) within the scope authorized by the shareholders' general meeting, to decide the Company's external investment, purchase and sale of assets, offering assets as securities, external guarantees, appointment to manage finance, to manage associated transactions, or to manage external donation;

- (10) to decide on the establishment of the Company's internal management organization;
- (11) to hire or fire the Company's presidents, secretaries to the board of directors and other senior managements of the Company in accordance with nominations by the nomination and governance committee of the board of directors or the chairman, and to determine matters regarding their remuneration, reward and punishment; to hire or fire senior managements including vice president, chief financial officer in accordance with nominations by the nomination and governance committee of the board of directors or the president, and to determine matters regarding their remuneration, reward and punishment.
- (12) to nominate candidates for directors to the shareholders' general meeting;
- (13) to formulate the basic management system of the Company;
- (14) to formulate proposals for amendment of the Articles of the Company;
- (15) to manage the disclosure of information by the Company;
- (16) to suggest to the board of directors on the hiring or replacement of the auditors performing audit for the Company;
- (17) to receive the working reports of the president and examine his work;
- (18) other duties authorized by the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations or the Articles.

Matters beyond the scope of authorization of the shareholders' general meeting should be submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for discussion.

In respect of the Board resolutions relating to matters specified in preceding paragraph, except for those in subparagraphs (5), (6), (7), (12) and (14) which shall be passed by more than two-thirds of all Directors, the remaining resolutions may be passed by over half of all Directors unless otherwise required by the laws, administrative regulations, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Hong Kong Listing Rules and the Articles of the Company.

Article 125 The board of directors of the Company should explain the financial report of the Company to the shareholders' general meeting whenever a registered accountant presents an opinion other than a standard audit opinion.

Article 126 The Board shall formulate the rules of procedure for Board meetings to ensure the execution of resolutions of Shareholders' general meetings by the Board and enhance the work efficiency and scientific decision making of the Board. The rules of procedure for Board meetings provides for the convening and voting procedures of Board meetings and shall be attached as an appendix to the Articles of Association, which shall be prepared by the Board and shall be subject to approval of a Shareholders' general meeting.

- Article 127 The Board shall determine the authority of external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, assets mortgage, external guarantees, appointment to manage finance, to manage connected transactions, or to manage external donation, etc., and establish strict examination and decision-making procedures; major investment projects shall be assessed by relevant experts and professionals engaged for this purpose and proposed to the general meeting for approval.
- Article 128 The chairman of the board shall exercise the following functions and powers:
- (1) to preside over shareholders' general meeting and to convene and preside over meetings of the board of directors;
 - (2) to oversee and examine the implementation of resolutions of the board of directors;
 - (3) other functions and powers granted by the board of directors.
- Article 129 The vice chairman assists the chairman of the board of directors. When the chairman cannot or does not carry out his duties, they will be carried out by the vice chairman. If the vice chairman cannot or does not carry out his duties, more than half of the directors will nominate a director to carry out the duties.
- Article 130 Meetings of the board of directors shall be held at least four times a year, about once each quarter. Meetings of the board of directors shall be convened by the chairman of the board by giving a notice to all directors 14 days before the meetings are held.
- Article 131 Shareholders holding more than 1/10 voting rights, more than 1/3 of the directors or the Audit and Risk Committee, president, chairman of the board of directors, more than half of the independent directors can suggest the holding of an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors. The chairman of the board of directors shall, within 10 days of receipt of the suggestion, convene and hold the board of directors' meeting.
- Article 132 The notice of extraordinary meetings of the board of directors shall be delivered by hand delivery, mail (including e-mail) or telephone. The time limit of such notice is: 5 days before the meetings are held.
- If an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors is required to be held as soon as possible under emergencies, a meeting notice may be issued within reasonable period by telephone or other oral means (but not subject to the time restriction of 5 days prior notice mentioned above), however, the convener shall make explanations at the meeting.
- Article 133 A notice of a board of directors' meeting includes the following contents:
- (1) Date and place of meeting;
 - (2) Period of the meeting;

- (3) Reasons and discussion items;
- (4) Form of the meeting;
- (5) Date of issuance of notice.

Article 134 Meetings of the board of directors may be held only if more than half of the directors attend.

Resolutions of the board of directors must be adopted by the affirmative vote of more than half of all the directors. Voting on the resolutions of the board of directors shall be executed on the basis of one vote per person. When the number of votes for and against a resolution is equal, the chairman of the board shall be entitled to one additional vote.

Article 135 When a director has a significant interest in any contract or arrangement or other suggestions through himself or other associated people, he cannot vote or exercise voting rights on behalf of other directors on the resolution of the board of directors that are concerning with such matters, and he shall not be counted to calculate the legal number of directors present at the meeting. That director's meeting can be held if exceeding half of the unassociated directors attends. Resolutions made by the board of directors' meeting should be passed by exceeding half of the unassociated directors. If less than three unassociated directors are attending the board meeting, the matter should be submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for discussion. The definition and scope of associated directors shall be in accordance with the requirements of the securities exchange where the Company is listed.

Article 136 The method of voting at the board of directors' meeting is voting by raising hands or by registered ballot.

In order to ensure that directors can fully express their opinions during extraordinary board of directors' meetings, the methods of faxing, passing around for perusal or teleconference can be used and voting is carried out, followed by signatures from directors attending the meeting.

Article 137 Meetings of the board of directors shall be attended by the directors in person. If a director cannot attend a meeting for any reason, he may entrust in writing another director to attend the meeting on his behalf. The instrument of entrustment shall specify the name of the entrusted person, the appointed issues, the scope of authority and the valid period, and shall be signed or sealed by the entrusting director. A director who attends a meeting on behalf of another director shall exercise the rights of a director within the scope of authority granted. If a director fails to attend a meeting of the board of directors and has not appointed a representative to attend on his behalf, he shall be deemed to have waived his voting rights in respect of that meeting.

Article 138 The board of directors shall keep minutes of its decisions on the matters examined at the meetings. The directors attending a meeting and the person taking minutes shall sign the minutes of that meeting. The directors shall bear liability for the decisions of the board of directors. Where a resolution of the board of directors is in violation of the law, administrative regulations or the Articles of the Company, thereby causing serious losses to the Company, the directors who took part in the resolution shall be liable to the Company for damages. However, where a director can prove that he expressed his opposition to such resolution when it was put to the vote, and that such opposition was recorded in minutes of the meeting, the director may be relieved from such liability.

Minutes of board of directors' meeting shall be kept as a company file for not less than 10 years.

Article 139 Minutes of a board of directors' meeting includes the following contents:

- (1) Date and place of the meeting as well as the name of the convener;
- (2) Names of directors attending the meeting and names of directors (representatives) appointed by other directors to attend;
- (3) Agenda of the meeting;
- (4) Main points of directors' speeches;
- (5) Methods and results of voting on each resolution (the voting results should clearly contain the number of votes consenting, objecting and abstaining).

Section 3 Independent Directors

Article 140 Independent directors shall perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the stock exchange, and the Articles of Association, play a role in participating in decision-making, supervision and checks and balances, professional consultation in the board of directors, safeguard the overall interests of the Company, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders.

Article 141 Independent directors must maintain their independence. The following persons shall not serve as independent directors:

- (1) Personnel employed by the Company or its affiliated enterprises, as well as their spouses, parents, children and other major social relations;
- (2) Natural person shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than one percent of the issued shares of the Company or are among the top ten shareholders of the Company and their spouses, parents or children;
- (3) Shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than 5 percent of the issued shares of the Company or persons who are among the top five shareholders of the Company and their spouses, parents and children;

- (4) Persons employed in the affiliated enterprises of the controlling shareholders or actual controllers of the Company and their spouses, parents and children;
- (5) Persons who have significant business dealings with the Company and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers or their respective affiliated enterprises, or persons who are employed in entities with significant business dealings and their controlling shareholders and actual controllers;
- (6) Persons who provide financial, legal, consulting, sponsorship and other services to the Company and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers or their respective affiliated enterprises, including but not limited to all project team members of the intermediary agency providing the services, review personnel at all levels, persons signing reports, partners, directors, senior management personnel and principal persons in charge;
- (7) Persons who have had any of the circumstances listed in items (1) to (6) within the last twelve months;
- (8) Other persons who are not independent as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, the stock exchange and the Articles of Association.

Independent directors shall conduct an annual self-examination of their independence and submit the self-examination results to the board of directors. The board of directors shall assess the independence of the independent directors in office each year and issue a special opinion, which shall be disclosed in conjunction with the annual report.

Article 142 To serve as an independent director of the Company, the following conditions must be met:

- (1) Be qualified to serve as a director of a listed company in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and other relevant provisions;
- (2) Meet the independence requirements stipulated in the Articles of Association;
- (3) Possess basic knowledge of the operation of a listed company and be familiar with relevant laws, regulations and rules;
- (4) Have more than five years of experience in law, accounting or economics necessary to perform the duties of an independent director;
- (5) Have good personal character and no record of major bad faith or other bad records;
- (6) Other conditions as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the provisions of the CSRC, the stock exchange, and the Articles of Association.

Article 143 As members of the board of directors, independent directors owe fiduciary duties and duties of diligence to the Company and all shareholders, and shall prudently perform the following responsibilities:

- (1) Participating in the decision-making of the board of directors and expressing explicit opinions on the matters considered;
- (2) Supervising potential material conflicts of interests between the Company and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers, directors and senior officers, and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders;
- (3) Providing professional and objective advice on the operation and development of the Company and promoting the improvement of decision-making of the board of directors;
- (4) Other duties prescribed by the laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC and the Articles of Association.

Article 144 Independent directors shall exercise the following special duties and powers:

- (1) Independently engaging intermediaries to audit, consult, or inspect specific matters of the Company;
- (2) Proposing the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting to the board of directors;
- (3) Proposing the convening of a general meeting of the board of directors;
- (4) Publicly soliciting shareholders' rights from shareholders in accordance with laws;
- (5) Expressing independent opinions on matters that may jeopardize the rights and interests of the Company or minority shareholders;
- (6) Other duties and powers prescribed by the laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC and the Articles of Association.

Independent director(s) shall obtain the consent of the majority of all independent directors before exercising the duties and powers listed in items (1) to (3) of the preceding paragraph.

If any independent director exercises the duties and powers listed in item (1), the Company will disclose such information in a timely manner. If the above duties and powers cannot be exercised normally, the Company will disclose the specific circumstances and reasons thereof.

- Article 145 The following matters shall be submitted to the board of directors for consideration with the consent of the majority of all independent directors of the Company:
- (1) Affiliated transactions that shall be disclosed;
 - (2) The plans of the Company and the relevant parties for the modification or waiver of their undertakings;
 - (3) The decisions made and measures taken by the board of directors regarding the listed company being acquired;
 - (4) Other matters prescribed by the laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC and the Articles of Association.

Article 146 The Company shall establish a special meeting mechanism consisting entirely of independent directors. Prior approval by the special meeting of independent directors is required for the consideration of related party transactions and other matters by the board of directors.

The Company shall, on a periodical or unscheduled basis, convene Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors. Matters listed in items (1) to (3) of the first paragraph of Article 144 and Article 145 of the Articles of Association shall be considered at a Specialized Meeting of Independent Directors.

The Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors may study and discuss other matters of the Company as needed.

The Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors shall be convened and presided over by one director elected by half or more of the independent directors; where the convener fails or is unable to perform his or her duties, two or more independent directors shall be able to convene on their own and elect one representative to preside over the meeting.

Minutes shall be prepared for the Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors as required. The opinions of independent directors shall be stated in the minutes. Independent directors shall sign the minutes for confirmation.

The Company shall provide convenience and support for the convening of the Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors.

Section 4 Special Committees of the Board of Directors

Article 147 The board of directors of the Company shall have an audit and risk committee to exercise the duties and powers of the board of supervisors as stipulated in the Company Law.

Article 148

The Audit and Risk Committee shall consist of at least three non-executive directors of the Company, the majority of whom shall be independent non-executive directors. The members of the Audit and Risk Committee shall be appointed by the board of directors. The Audit and Risk Committee shall have a Chairman who shall be appointed by the board of directors amongst the committee members and shall be an accounting professional among the independent directors. The members of the Audit and Risk Committee shall be directors who do not serve as senior management of the Company.

The Audit and Risk Committee shall be responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosure, supervising and evaluating the internal and external audits and internal control. The following matters shall be approved by more than half of all members of the Audit and Risk Committee before submission to the board of directors for deliberation:

- (1) disclosure of financial information in financial accounting reports and regular reports, and appraisal reports on internal control;
- (2) appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm which handles the accounting affairs for the Company;
- (3) appointment or dismissal of the chief financial officer of the Company;
- (4) changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates or correction of significant accounting errors resulting from reasons other than changes in accounting standards;
- (5) other matters specified by laws and regulations, relevant rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Articles and relevant systems of the Company.

The Audit and Risk Committee shall hold at least one meeting quarterly. An extraordinary meeting may be convened when proposed by two and more of its members or it is deemed as necessary by the convener. Meetings of the Audit and Risk Committee shall be convened only with the presence of more than two thirds of the members.

Article 149

The board of directors of the Company shall have other special committees such as a strategic and sustainability committee, a nomination and governance committee, a remuneration committee. These committees shall be authorized by the Articles of Association and the board of directors to perform their duties, and the resolutions proposed by these special committees shall be submitted to the board of directors for consideration and approval. The board of directors shall be responsible for formulation of the working rules of each special committee.

Article 150 The Strategic and Sustainability Committee shall consist of at least three members. All the members shall be Directors, and at least one of them shall be an independent non-executive Director of the Company. The members of the Strategic and Sustainability Committee shall be appointed by the board of directors. The Chairman of the board of directors shall be an inherent member of the Strategic and Sustainability Committee. The Strategic and Sustainability Committee shall have a Chairman who shall be appointed by the board of directors.

The Strategic and Sustainability Committee shall be responsible for formulating or regularly reviewing the development strategies, development plans and business goals of the Company, examining and regularly inspecting the Company's sustainable development plans based on the internal and external actual conditions of the Company and putting forward opinions or suggestions regarding improvement of such plans, and assisting the board of directors in fulfilling its management responsibilities related to the strategic and sustainable development.

Article 151 The Nomination and Governance Committee shall consist of more than three members. All the members shall be Directors, and the majority of the members shall be independent non-executive Directors. The members of the Nomination and Governance Committee shall be appointed by the board of directors. The Nomination and Governance Committee shall have a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, who shall be appointed by the board of directors. The Chairman of the Nomination and Governance Committee shall be the Chairman of the board of directors or an independent non-executive Director.

The Nomination and Governance Committee is responsible for developing selection criteria and procedures of directors and senior management, selecting and reviewing the candidates for directors and senior management and their qualifications, and making recommendations to the board of directors on the followings:

- (1) nomination or appointment and removal of directors;
- (2) engagement or dismissal of senior management;
- (3) other matters specified by laws and regulations, relevant rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Articles and relevant systems of the Company.

The Nomination and Governance Committee shall review the qualifications of the nominees and form pronounced review opinions. If the board of directors has not adopted or fully adopted the recommendations of the Nomination and Governance Committee, the board of directors shall record in its resolution the opinions of the Nomination and Governance Committee and the specific reasons for not adopting, and disclose them.

Article 152 The Remuneration Committee shall consist of at least 3 Directors, more than half of whom shall be independent non-executive Directors. The Committee shall have one chairman. The chairman shall be appointed by the Board from amongst the Committee members and shall be an independent non-executive Director.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for developing appraisal criteria for the performance of Directors and senior management and carrying out such appraisal, formulating and reviewing the policy and plan for remunerations of Directors and senior management, and making recommendations to the board of directors on the followings:

- (1) remunerations of Directors and senior management;
- (2) establishment or alteration of equity incentive plans and employee share ownership plans, the equity granted to incentive participants and the satisfaction of conditions for exercising the equity;
- (3) arrangement of share ownership plans by the Directors and senior management for subsidiaries to be subdivided;
- (4) other matters specified by laws, administrative regulations, relevant rules of the CSRC and the Articles and relevant systems of the Company.

If recommendations from the Remuneration Committee are not adopted or not adopted in their entirety by the Board, the opinions of the Remuneration Committee and the detailed reasons for failure in adoption shall be recorded in the resolutions of the Board meeting and shall be disclosed.

Article 153 Each special committee is responsible to the board of directors. Each special committee may engage an intermediary agency to provide professional advices at the expense of the Company.

If a meeting is to be convened by a special committee under the board of directors, the Company shall in principle provide relevant data and information no later than three days before the convening of the special committee meeting. The data of special committees under the board of directors shall be maintained as company files for at least ten years.

Chapter 7 Senior Managements

- Article 154 The Company shall have one president who shall be appointed or dismissed by decision of the board of directors.
- The Company shall have several vice president who shall be appointed or dismissed by decision of the board of directors.
- The Company shall have a secretary to the board of directors and a chief financial officer who shall be appointed or dismissed by decision of the board of directors.
- President, vice president, chief financial officer and secretary to the board of directors belong to senior management staff of the Company. The board of directors may appoint other personnel besides the aforementioned personnel as senior management staff as required.
- Article 155 The Articles of Association concerning the circumstances under which a person may not serve as a director and the management system for resignations shall be applicable to the senior managements.
- The provisions under the Articles of Association in relation to the duty of loyalty of directors and the duty of diligence shall be applicable to the senior managements.
- Article 156 A person holding a post, other than a director, in the organization of the controlling shareholder of the Company, cannot become senior managements of the Company.
- The remuneration of the Company's senior managements shall be paid by the Company rather than controlling shareholders.
- Article 157 The president's term of appointment is 3 years. The president can be reappointed upon the expiration of his term.
- Article 158 The president shall be accountable to the board of directors and shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) to be in charge of the production, operation and management of the Company, to organize the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors and report his work to the board of directors;
- (2) to organize the implementation of the Company's annual business plans and investment plans;
- (3) to draft the plan for establishment of the Company's internal management organization;
- (4) to draft the Company's basic management system;
- (5) to formulate the basic rules and regulations of the Company;
- (6) to propose to the board of directors the employment and dismissal of the vice president, chief financial officer and other senior management staff of the Company;
- (7) to hire or dismiss management personnel other than those to be hired or dismissed by the board of directors;
- (8) other functions and powers granted by the Articles of Association and the board of directors.

Article 159 The Company shall formulate the president working regulations, subject to the consideration and approval by the board of directors. The detailed working regulations of the president include the following:

- (1) Conditions, procedures and the number of participants for holding president's meetings;
- (2) Respective duties and division of work of president, other senior management officers and other responsible managers;
- (3) Limits of authority in using company funds and assets as well the signing of significant contracts, together with the reporting system to the board of directors;
- (4) Other matters considered necessary by the board of directors.

Article 160 The president can submit his resignation before the expiry of his term of service. The actual procedure and method concerning president's resignation shall be regulated by the employment contract between the president and the Company.

Article 161 Vice president and other senior management staff shall be nominated by the president, or the nomination and governance committee of the board of directors and decided by the board of directors. The vice president, chief financial officer and other senior management staff assist the president with the work of the Company, led by and responsible to the president.

Article 162 The Company shall have a secretary to the board of directors. The secretary to the board of directors is responsible for the preparation and document custody of the shareholders' general meetings and board meetings of the Company, as well as information management of shareholders of the Company, information disclosure matters and other matters.

The secretary to the board of the directors shall abide by the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and this Articles of Association.

As the senior management staff of the Company, the secretary to the board of the directors has the right to participate in meetings held for senior management personnel including the president's operation meeting of the Company, check relevant documents, and comprehend the Company's financial and operating conditions in order to perform duties. The board of directors and other senior management staff shall support the work of the secretary to the board of directors. No organization or individual may interfere with the normal performance of the secretary.

Article 163 The secretary to the board of directors shall be a natural person with the necessary professional knowledge and experience. He shall be engaged by the board of directors. His main duties shall be as set forth below:

- (1) to guarantee that the Company has complete organizational documents and records;
- (2) to ensure that the Company prepares and submits according to law the documents and reports required by relevant authorities;
- (3) to guarantee that the Company's register of shareholders is properly established and that persons entitled to relevant records and documents of the Company obtain such records and documents in a timely manner;
- (4) to prepare the board meetings and shareholders' general meetings, take meeting minutes and keep custody of the relevant documents and minutes;
- (5) to be responsible for the information disclosure of the Company and ensure the disclosure of the information of the Company timely, accurate, legitimate, true and complete;
- (6) other related duties of the secretary stipulated by laws, regulations, and provisions of the regulatory authorities.

Article 164 The Company shall be liable for any damages caused to others by the senior management in the performance of his or her duties for the Company; the senior management of the Company who acts intentionally or with gross negligence, he or she shall also bear liability for such damages. If the senior management breach the laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations or this Articles of Association when carrying out his or her duties for the Company and causes loss to the Company, he or she shall be liable for compensation.

Article 165 The senior management of the Company shall faithfully perform their duties and safeguard the best interests of the Company and all shareholders. If a Company's senior management fails to faithfully perform his/her duties or violates the obligation of good faith, resulting in damage to the interests of the Company and public shareholders, he/she shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

Chapter 8 Financial and Accounting Systems, Distribution of Profits and Audit

Section 1 Financial and Accounting Systems and Distribution of Profits

Article 166 The Company shall formulate its own financial and accounting systems in accordance with the law, administrative regulations and China's accounting standards formulated by the State Council's department in charge of finance.

Article 167 The Company shall submit and disclose the annual report to the authorities of the CSRC and the stock exchanges within four months after the end of each fiscal year, and submit and disclose the interim report to the dispatched office of CSRC and the stock exchanges within two months after the end of the first half of each fiscal year. The above annual reports and interim reports shall be prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of CSRC and the stock exchange.

Article 168 The Company may not establish any account books other than statutory account books. The funds of the Company shall not be deposited into any accounts opened in any individual's name.

Article 169 When the Company is distributing after-tax profits of a particular year, it should allocate 10% of the profits into the legal reserve fund of the Company. If the cumulated legal reserve fund of the Company reaches more than 50% of the registered capital of the Company, no further allocation is necessary.

If the legal reserve fund of the Company cannot make up for the losses in the previous year, then before making the allocation mentioned in the preceding paragraph, profits of that year should first be used to make up for the losses.

After the Company takes out the legal reserve fund from the after-tax profits, if resolved by the shareholders' general meeting, it can also take out an arbitrary reserve from the after-tax profits.

After the Company makes up for losses and allocates reserves, the balance of the after-tax profits should be distributed according to the proportion of shares held by shareholders, except for the distribution that shall not be based on the shareholding percentage as prescribed in the Articles of Association.

If the Company Law is violated at the shareholders' general meeting where the Company distributes profits to shareholders, the shareholders shall return to the Company the profits distributed as a result of violation of the regulations; where any loss is caused to the Company, the shareholders and the responsible directors and senior management shall be liable for compensation.

Shares of the Company held by the Company shall not participate in the distribution of profits.

Article 170 The reserve fund of the Company is used to make up for the Company's losses, increase the production operation of the Company or increase the Company's capital.

To make up for the losses of the Company, the reserve funds of the Company and the legal reserve funds shall be used first; if still insufficient, the capital reserve funds may be used in accordance with regulations.

When legal reserve funds are converted into the increase of registered capital, the remaining balance of that reserve fund cannot be less than 25% of the registered capital of the Company before the conversion.

Article 171 The objective of the Company's cash dividend policy is aimed to achieve sustained and stable cash distributions in accordance with the cash dividend conditions and requirements stipulated in the Articles of Association, based on the Company's profitability and in consideration of its operational and long-term development needs. The opinions of independent directors and public investors should be fully considered in the decision-making and justification process regarding the profit distribution policy. In the event that the Company's audit report for the most recent year contains a qualified opinion or an unqualified opinion with paragraph(s) related to material uncertainty regarding going concern; the gearing ratio of the Company for the most recent year exceeds 70%; the Company records negative net operating cash flow, or there are other circumstances occur that the Company deems inappropriate for profit distribution, profit distribution may not be implemented.

Article 172 After the shareholders' general meeting has resolved on the plan to allocate profits or the board of directors of the Company has established specific plan pursuant to the conditions and cap of interim dividends for the next year as considered and approved at the annual general meeting, the board of directors should complete the distribution of dividends (or bonus shares) within 2 months of the meeting.

Any payment for shares that have been paid before the call can be entitled to the distribution of profits, but no shareholders shall have the right to participate in the profits subsequently announced in respect of the prepayment for shares.

The Company's profits distribution is aimed at rewarding its investors with a reasonable investment return while taking into account the sustainable growth of the Company. The Company's profits distribution policy shall remain consistent and stable.

(I) Details of the profits distribution policy

Forms of profits distribution: the Company adopts a proactive dividend distribution policy in the form of cash or shares, and implements such policy in accordance with the laws, regulations and other regulatory requirements. Priority in profits distribution should be in cash rather than in shares. The Company shall distribute profits in the form of cash should such conditions are met. The Company may distribute interim dividend in cash if conditions permit.

Specific conditions for dividend distribution in the form of cash: in accordance with the laws, regulations and other regulatory requirements, the Company distributes dividend in cash if it records positive distributable profits and the cash flow of the Company can accommodate the needs of both its daily operation and sustainable development.

If the Company distributes cash dividends, the percentage of cash dividends shall comply with the following requirements simultaneously:

the profits distributed by the Company in the form of cash each year shall not be less than 30 % of distributable profits recorded in the year, in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and regulatory requirements;

Where the Company is in a developed stage with no substantial capital expenditure arrangement, the dividend distributed in the form of cash shall not be less than 80% of the total profit distribution when distributing its profits; Where the Company is in a developed stage with substantial capital expenditure arrangement, the dividend distributed in the form of cash shall not be less than 40% of the total profit distribution when distributing its profits; Where the Company is in a developing stage with substantial capital expenditure arrangement, the dividend distributed in the form of cash shall not be less than 20% of the total profit distribution when distributing its profits.

The "substantial capital expenditure arrangement" mentioned herein refers to matters that the total assets of transactions, including asset acquisitions and external investments, entered into by the Company within a year account for more than 30% (inclusive) of the latest audited total assets of the Company.

The board of directors of the Company shall propose a specific cash distribution plan by differentiating the aforesaid circumstances after taking various factors into consideration, including its industry features, development stages, business model and profitability as well as whether it has any substantial capital expenditure arrangement.

Specific conditions for dividend distribution in the form of shares: where the Company records earnings and positive distributable profits for the year and the valuation on the shares of the Company is in a reasonable range, the Company may distribute dividend in the form of shares without prejudice to the scale of the share capital and the reasonable structure of shareholdings of the Company, while taking into consideration rewarding and sharing corporate value with investors.

(II) Review procedures for profits distribution

The board of directors will determine profits distribution plan of the Company on the basis of the Company's solvency, business development and operating results, as well as the percentage of cash dividend over the distributable profits for the relevant year and whether the Company should distribute dividend in the form of shares. Such distribution plan shall be submitted by the Board after consulting with the Audit and Risk Committee of the Company to the shareholders' general meeting for approval while the independent directors shall provide explicit opinions upon the same.

Independent directors may collect advice from minority shareholders and prepare a distribution proposal which shall be directly proposed to the board of directors for its consideration.

When considering a specific proposal for cash dividend at shareholders' general meeting, a variety of channels shall be adopted to actively communicate with shareholders, particularly the minority shareholders, including but not limited to online voting and inviting minority shareholders to attend meetings, to fully attend to the views and requests of the minority shareholders and answer the questions they concern about in a timely manner.

(III) Amendments to the profits distribution policy on the basis of the Company's production and operation conditions, investment strategies or long-term development needs shall not contravene any laws, regulations or other regulatory requirements. The board of directors shall prepare a proposal for the amendments to the Company's profits distribution policy and submit the same to shareholders' general meeting for approval after seeking advice from the Audit and Risk Committee. The independent directors shall give an independent opinion on such proposal. Among which, a proposal regarding amendments to the cash dividend policy shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting, and the amendments to the cash dividend policy shall not contravene the relevant requirements of China Securities Regulatory Commission and securities supervision and management authorities of the place(s) where shares of the Company are listed.

The Company shall disclose the formulation and implementation of cash dividend policy in detail in its annual report. The board of directors of the Company shall disclose the profits distribution plan and the arrangements or principles of the usage of retained undistributed profits in the annual report. The retained undistributed profits of the Company after the completion of the profits distribution for the then year shall be used to develop the operating business of the Company. If the Company generated profits in the then year while the board of directors did not make any cash dividend proposal, the reasons thereof and the application of funds retained by the Company not available for distribution, as well as the independent opinions from the independent directors, shall be explained in detail in the annual report.

Article 174 The Company shall appoint recipient agents for holders of H shares to collect on behalf of the relevant shareholders the dividends distributed and other funds payable in respect of H shares.

The recipient agents appointed by the Company shall meet the requirements of the laws of the place(s), or the relevant regulations of the securities exchange(s) where the shares are listed.

The recipient agents appointed by the Company for holders of H shares listed at the SEHK shall be trust companies registered in accordance with the Hong Kong Trustee Ordinance.

If the Company is authorized the forfeiture right of unclaimed distribution of profits, such right shall not be implemented until the expiry of the relevant applicable limitation period.

Section 2 Internal Audit

Article 175 The Company shall implement an internal auditing system specifying the leadership system, responsibilities and authorities, staffing, funding security, use of audit results, and accountability in relation to internal audit work.

The Company's internal audit system is implemented after approval by the Board of Directors and is disclosed to the public.

Article 176 The internal audit institution of the Company supervises and inspects the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control, financial information and other matters.

The internal audit institution shall maintain its independence, be staffed with professional auditors, and shall not be placed under the leadership of the finance department or co-located with the finance department.

- Article 177 The internal audit institution is accountable to the board of directors.
- The internal audit institution shall be subject to the supervision and guidance of the Audit and Risk Committee in the course of its supervision and inspection over the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control and financial information. The internal audit institution shall immediately report directly to the Audit and Risk Committee when relevant major issues or clues are found.
- Article 178 The internal audit institution is responsible for the specific organization and implementation of the Company's internal control evaluation. Based on the evaluation report issued by the internal audit institution and reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee, as well as relevant materials, the Company shall issue its annual internal control evaluation report.
- Article 179 When the Audit and Risk Committee communicates with external audit units such as accounting firms and national audit institution, the internal audit institution shall actively cooperate and provide necessary support and collaboration.
- Article 180 The Audit and Risk Committee may participate in the appraisal of the head of internal audit.

Chapter 9 Employment of an Accounting Firm

- Article 181 The Company shall engage an independent accounting firm that complies with the provisions of the Securities Law to audit the financial statements of the Company, verify the Company's net assets and offer other relevant consulting services. The term of service shall be one year, which is renewable upon expiry of the term.
- Article 182 The appointment and dismissal of accounting firm by the Company shall be decided by the shareholders' general meeting, and the board of directors shall not appoint accounting firm before the decision of the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 183 The audit fee of accounting firm shall be decided by the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 184 The company guarantees to the accounting firm appointed, to supply true and complete accounting proof, accounting books, financial accounting report and other accounting information. It cannot refuse to provide or hide information, or provide false information.
- Article 185 When the Company terminates or decides not to continue to appoint an accounting firm, it shall notify the accounting firm 10 days in advance. When the shareholders' general meeting votes on terminating the appointment of an accounting firm, the accounting firm is entitled to present its views.
- When an accounting firm resigns, it should explain to the shareholders' general meeting whether there are improper circumstances.

Chapter 10 Notice and Public Announcement

Section 1 Notice

- Article 186 Notices of the Company are issued in the following methods:
- (1) By personal delivery;
 - (2) By mail;
 - (3) By fax or email;
 - (4) By media that meet the specified conditions under the premise of complying with laws, administrative regulations, the relevant provisions of CSRC and the securities regulatory authority in the place where the Company's shares are listed;
 - (5) By public announcement in designated media;
 - (6) Other methods pre-agreed by the Company or the notified person or recognized by the notified person after receiving the notice; or
 - (7) Other methods approved by CSRC and relevant regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are listed or specified by the Articles of Association.
- Article 187 For the purpose of the Articles, unless otherwise provided, the term "public announcement" means public announcements on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and media that meets the conditions prescribed by the CSRC in respect of the public announcements that are made to the shareholders of A Shares or that need to be made in China in accordance with the provisions of relevant regulations or the Articles. In respect of the public announcements that are made to shareholders of H shares listed outside the People's Republic of China or that need to be made in Hong Kong in accordance with relevant regulations or the Articles, the public announcements shall be made in designated newspapers in Hong Kong in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules.
- Article 188 The public announcements, information or written statements issued by the Company to shareholders of H shares, can be send by way of the methods specified in Article 186.
- Article 189 The notice for convening a shareholders' general meeting shall be delivered to the shareholders of H shares by way of the methods specified in Article 186 and be made to the shareholders of A Shares by way of public announcement.
- Article 190 The notice to convene a board of directors' meeting of the Company will use the methods of personal delivery, telephone, fax, telegram, letter and so on.

- Article 191 If the notice is sent by hand, the recipient shall sign (or chop) on the receipt of delivery. The date of delivery is the date of acknowledgement of receipt by the recipient. If the notice is sent by mail, the date of delivery is 48 hours from the date of delivery to the post office. If the notice is made by public announcement, the date of delivery is the date of the first public announcement. If the notice is given by telephone, fax, email or websites, the date of delivery is the same day when the receipt answers the phone or the date of effectively issuing the written letters.
- Article 192 Where the Company is required to send, mail, deliver by person, issue, announce or provide in other ways relevant files thereof in both Chinese and English versions in accordance with the listing rules of the place(s) where the shares of the Company are listed, if the Company has made suitable arrangement to identify whether shareholders thereof only want to receive Chinese version or English version, the Company can, within the scope permitted by laws and regulations and in accordance with applying laws and regulations, (based on the intention of the shareholders) send to the shareholders only the Chinese version or only the English version.
- Article 193 If the Company is authorized to terminate sending dividend warrants by mail, such right shall not be implemented unless such dividend warrants have not be cashed two times in a row. However, the Company may also exercise such right if these dividend warrants have not been received by the recipient for the first time and have been returned.
- Article 194 If the Company is authorized to sell the shares of shareholders who cannot be contacted, such right cannot be exercised except in accordance with the following provisions:
- (1) at least three times of profit distribution have been made in respect of relevant shares within 12 years and no one claims such profits distributed within that period; and
 - (2) the Company puts an advertisement in the newspaper after the expiry of 12 years, stating its intention to sell the shares and inform the SEHK of the relevant intention.
- Article 195 A meeting and the resolutions adopted thereat shall not be invalidated as a result of accidental omission to give notice of the meeting to, or the failure of receiving such notice by, a person entitled to receive such notice.

Section 2 Public Announcement

- Article 196 The Company designates the media that meets the conditions prescribed by the CSRC and the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the publication of the Company's public announcements and other information required to be disclosed.

Chapter 11 Merger, Division, Increase and Decrease of Capital, Dissolution and Liquidation

Section 1 Merger, Division, Increase and Decrease of Capital

- Article 197 Merger of the Company may take the form of merger by absorption and merger by new establishment.
- A company absorbing another company is called amalgamation. The absorbed company will be wound up. When 2 or more companies merge and establish a new company, this is called a newly established merger. The merged companies will be wound up respectively.
- Article 198 In the event of a merger, the parties to the merger shall execute a merger agreement and prepare balance sheets and inventories of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten days and publish an announcement on the media designated for information disclosure in the Articles of Association or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty days of the date of the Company's merger resolution. A creditor may, within thirty days of receiving the notice from the Company or, in the case of a creditor who does not receive the notice, within forty-five days of the date of the announcement, demand that the Company repay its debts or provide a corresponding guarantee for such debt.
- Article 199 Upon completion of the merger, the company that exists or the newly established company shall succeed to the claims and debts of the parties to the merger.
- Article 200 If the Company is to be divided, its property shall be divided accordingly.
- In the event of division of the Company, the parties to such division shall execute a division agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten days and publish an announcement on the media designated for information disclosure in the Articles of Association or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty days of the date of the Company's division resolution.
- Article 201 The debts of the company before the division will be jointly and severally liable by the companies formed after the division. However, if before the division the company and its creditors have entered into a written contract concerning the repayment of debts, then the former provision does not apply.
- Article 202 The merger or division of the Company shall require the preparation of a proposal by the board of directors. After such proposal has been adopted in accordance with the procedures specified in the Articles of the Company, relevant examination and approval procedures shall be carried out according to the law. Shareholders who oppose such proposal on the merger or division of the Company shall have the right to require the Company or shareholders who are in favor of such proposal to purchase their shares at a fair price. The contents of resolutions approving the merger or division of the Company shall be compiled in a special document for inspection by shareholders.

Shareholders of H shares can make written statements to request the Company to provide notices, information or written statements in printed form or by email. If the shareholders of H shares request to receive the printed form of such notices, information or written statements of the Company, they shall also specify whether the Chinese printed version, the English printed version or both versions shall be provided by the Company. The Company shall, in accordance with the requirements of such written statements, send the corresponding version to its registered domicile by person or by prepaid mail. Shareholders of H shares may also, within a reasonable time in advance, send the Company a written notice and in accordance with proper procedures, change the way of receiving the aforementioned information and its language version.

Meanwhile, the Company can also send a written notice to request the shareholders of H shares to specify whether the notices, information or written statements of the Company shall be delivered in printed version or by email. If the Company does not receive the above written confirmation from the shareholders of H shares within the period designated by relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules of the securities supervision and management authorities of the place(s) where the shares of the Company are listed, the shareholders are deemed to agree that the Company can send or provide notices, information or written statements thereof in the ways (including but not limited to publishing on the Company's website by electronic means) designated in advance by the Company in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules of the securities supervision and management authorities of the place(s) where the shares of the Company are listed.

Article 203 When a company decreases its registered capital, it shall prepare a balance sheet and a list of assets.

The Company shall notify the creditors within ten days of the date of the relevant resolution for the reduction of its share capital made by the shareholders' general meeting and shall publish an announcement on the media designated for information disclosure in the Articles of Association or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty days of the date of such resolution. A creditor has the right within thirty days of receiving the notice from the Company or, in the case of a creditor who does not receive the notice, within forty-five days of the date of the announcement, to demand that the Company repay its debts or provide a corresponding guarantee for such debt.

After the company decreases its registered capital, its registered capital should not be lower than the legally prescribed minimum.

Where the Company decreases its registered capital, it shall reduce the capital contribution or shares in proportion to the respective shareholdings of shareholders, unless otherwise provided by the law or the Articles of Association.

Article 204 If the Company still has a loss after making up for it in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 170 of the Articles of Association, it may reduce its registered capital to make up for the loss. If the registered capital is reduced to make up for the loss, the Company shall not make any distribution to the shareholders, nor shall the shareholders be exempted from the obligation to pay the capital contribution or the share payment.

If the registered capital is reduced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 203 of the Articles of Association shall not apply, but an announcement shall be made on the media designated for information disclosure in the Articles of Association or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty days from the date of the resolution on the reduction of the registered capital made by the shareholders' general meeting.

After the Company reduces its registered capital in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, it may not distribute profits until the accumulated amount of the statutory reserve fund and discretionary reserve fund reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital.

Article 205 If registered capital is reduced in violation of the Company Law and other relevant regulations, shareholders shall return the funds they received, and any reduction in shareholder capital contribution shall be restored to its original state; if losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders and the responsible directors and members of the senior management shall bear liability for compensation.

Article 206 When the Company issues new shares for the purpose of increasing its registered capital, the shareholders shall not be entitled to pre-emptive rights, unless otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association or determined by a resolution of the shareholders' general meeting that the shareholders shall be entitled to pre-emptive rights.

Article 207 Where the merger or division of the Company involves a change in registered particulars, such change shall be registered with the company registry according to the law. Where the Company is dissolved, it shall cancel its registration according to the law. Where a new company is established, its establishment shall be registered according to the law.

When a company increases or decreases its registered capital, it should vary its registration at the company registration organization according to the law.

Section 2 Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 208 The Company shall be dissolved and liquidated according to the law due to the following reasons:

- (1) Expiry of the operation period as specified by these Articles or the occurrence of other matters leading to winding up as specified by these Articles;
- (2) The shareholders' general meeting resolves to wind up;
- (3) The Company is wound up because of merger or division;
- (4) Revocation of business license, being ordered to close down, or being dissolved in accordance with the laws;
- (5) If the Company gets into serious trouble in operations and management and its continuation may incur material losses to the interests of the Shareholders, and no solution can be found through any other channel, the Shareholders representing 10% or more of the voting rights of the Company may request the people's court to dissolve the Company.

The Company shall, within ten days of the occurrence of the reason(s) for dissolution stipulated in the preceding paragraph, publicize the reason(s) for dissolution through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System.

In the event that the Company is dissolved to the provisions under subparagraphs (1), (2), (4) and (5) of Article 208 of the Articles of Association, it shall be liquidated. The Directors shall be the obligors of liquidation of the Company and shall form a liquidation committee to carry out liquidation within 15 days from the date on which the cause of dissolution arises.

The liquidation committee shall consist of the Directors, unless it is otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association or otherwise elected by the shareholders' general meeting.

The liquidation obligors shall be liable for compensation if they fail to fulfill their obligations of liquidation in a timely manner, and thus any loss is caused to the Company or the creditors.

Article 209 If the situation under subparagraph (1) or (2) of Article 208 occurs and it has not distributed the assets to its shareholders, the Company can continue to operate after the Articles have been amended.

When the Articles have been amended or resolution of the shareholders' general meeting has been made according to the previous paragraph, it must be passed by shareholders with more than two-thirds of the voting rights attending the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 210 The liquidation committee shall notify creditors within ten days from the date of its establishment and publish an announcement on the media designated for information disclosure in the Articles of Association or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within sixty days from the date of its establishment. The creditors shall, within thirty days of receiving the notice from the Company, or, in the case of a creditor who does not receive the notice, within forty-five days of the announcement, declare their claims to the liquidation committee. Creditors, when filing their claims, should illustrate those claim-related issues and provide supporting documents. The liquidation committee shall carry out registration of creditors' claims.

During the period of declaration of claim, the liquidation committee shall not repay the debts to creditors.

Article 211 The liquidation committee shall exercise the following functions and powers during liquidation:

- (1) thoroughly examine the property of the Company and prepare a balance sheet and a list of properties respectively;
- (2) notify creditors by a notice or public announcement;
- (3) dispose of and liquidate relevant unfinished business of the Company;
- (4) pay up all outstanding tax and pay up tax generated during the liquidation process;
- (5) clear up claims and debts;
- (6) dispose of the property left after full payment of the Company's debts;
- (7) participate in civil litigation on behalf of the Company.

Article 212 After the liquidation committee has thoroughly examined the Company's property and prepared a balance sheet and a list of properties, it shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit such plan to the shareholders' general meeting or the people's court for confirmation.

The Company should allocate the remaining assets of the Company, after paying the liquidation charges, staff salary, social insurance, legally prescribed compensation, outstanding tax and company debts, in proportion to the shares held by shareholders.

During the liquidation period, the Company continues to exist, but it cannot commence operational activities not related to the liquidation. Before the Company assets have been used to pay off that as required in the preceding paragraph, it will not be distributed to shareholders.

Article 213 If the Company is liquidated due to dissolution and the liquidation committee, having thoroughly examined the Company's property and prepared a balance sheet and a list of properties, discovers that the Company's property is insufficient to pay its debts in full, it shall file a bankruptcy liquidation with the People's Court in accordance with law.

After the People's Court accepts the application for bankruptcy, the liquidation committee shall turn over matters regarding the liquidation to the bankruptcy administrator designated by the People's Court.

Article 214 Following the completion of liquidation, the liquidation committee shall formulate a liquidation report, submit the same to the shareholders' general meeting or the people's court for confirmation and to the company registry, apply for cancellation of the Company's registration.

Within 30 days from the date of confirmation of the above-mentioned documents by the shareholders' general meeting or the relevant authorities in charge, the liquidation committee shall deliver the same to the company registry, apply for cancellation of the Company's registration and publicly announce the Company's termination.

Article 215 Members of the liquidation group performing their duties of liquidation are obliged to loyalty and diligence.

Any member of the liquidation group who neglects to fulfill his/her liquidation duties, thus causing any loss to the Company shall be liable for compensation, and any member of the liquidation group who cause any loss to any creditor due to his/her intentional or gross negligence shall be liable for compensation.

Article 216 When the Company is declared bankrupt according to the law, the bankruptcy liquidation will be handled according to the relevant law on enterprise bankruptcy.

Chapter 12 Amendment of the Articles of Association

Article 217 In any one of the following circumstances, the Company should amend its Articles:

- (1) After amendment of the Company Law or relevant laws or administrative regulations, the contents of the Articles conflict with the law or administrative regulations after the amendment;
- (2) The circumstances of the Company have changed so that they are different from the contents of the Articles;
- (3) The shareholders' general meeting decides to amend the Articles.

- Article 218 The amendment to the Articles of Association as resolved by the shareholders' general meeting shall be submitted to the authorities in charge for approval if the same shall be reviewed and approved by the authorities in charge. Where it involves matters of company registration, the registration shall be amended according to the law.
- Article 219 The board of directors will amend these Articles according to the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting to amend the Articles, and the opinion provided after examination by the authorities in charge.
- Article 220 Amendment to the Articles which involves information to be disclosed, required by laws or regulations, should be publicly announced according to the requirements.

Chapter 13 Supplementary Provisions

- Article 221 The board of directors can lay down by-laws of the Articles according to the requirements of the Articles. The by-laws cannot conflict with the Articles.
- Article 222 The term "accounting firm" as used in the Articles of Association shall have the same meaning as "auditor".
- Article 223 The terms of "connected transaction(s)", "connected person(s)" and "connected relationship(s)" as used in the Articles of Association shall have the same meanings as "connected transaction(s)", "connected person(s)" and "connected relationship(s)" under the context of the Hong Kong Listing Rules.
- Article 224 The Articles of Association is written in Chinese, and the Chinese version shall prevail whenever there are any discrepancies between the Chinese version and the version in any other language.
- Article 225 In these Articles, 'more than', 'including', 'less than' all include the proceeding number. 'Over', 'not exceeding', 'excluding', 'below', 'above' do not include the preceding number.
- Article 226 Appendixes to the Articles of Association include Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' General Meetings and Rules of Procedure for Board Meetings.

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for explaining these Articles.



洛陽樂川鉬業集團股份有限公司
CMOC Group Limited*

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)
(SH: 603993 HK: 03993)

RULES FOR SHAREHOLDERS' GENERAL MEETINGS

(In case of any inconsistency with the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

* For identification purposes only

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Chapter 1 General Provisions

- Article 1 In order to protect the lawful interests of CMOC Group Limited (“Company”) and its shareholders, clearly define the responsibilities and authorities of shareholders’ general meeting, enhance the efficiency of the procedures of the shareholders’ general meetings and ensure that the general meetings exercise the functions and powers thereof according to laws, the Rules are formulated in accordance with the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (“Company Law”), the Rules for Shareholders’ General Meetings of Listed Companies, the Guide to Articles of Association of Listed Companies (2025 revised), the Articles of Association of CMOC Group Limited (“Articles of Association”), Listing Rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange and other applicable laws and regulations.
- Article 2 The Board shall earnestly perform its duties and organise the general meeting in a careful and timely manner. All the directors of the listed company shall perform their due diligence obligations to ensure that the shareholders’ general meeting can be held in due manner and its powers can be exercised in accordance with the laws.

Chapter 2 Nature and Functions and Powers of the Shareholders’ General Meeting

- Article 3 The nature of the shareholders’ general meeting: shareholders’ general meeting is the highest authority of the Company.
- Article 4 The shareholders’ general meeting shall exercise its powers within the scope of the Company Law and the Articles of Association.
- Article 5 The shareholders’ general meetings are divided into annual shareholders’ general meeting and extraordinary shareholders’ general meeting. The annual shareholders’ general meetings shall be convened once a year and shall be held within six months after the close of the preceding accounting year.
- Article 6 The Company shall convene an extraordinary shareholders’ general meeting within two months upon the occurrence of following circumstances:
- (1) the number of directors is below the quorum as required by the Company Law, or is less than two-thirds of the number provided in the Articles of Association;
 - (2) the outstanding losses of the Company reach one-third of the total amount of its paid-up share capital;
 - (3) upon request by shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company’s shares;
 - (4) deemed as necessary by the Board;
 - (5) the Audit and Risk Committee so requests;

- (6) other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, Listing Place Regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article 7 The Board shall convene the shareholders' general meeting within the time frame as required by Articles 5 and 6 above on a timely basis.

Chapter 3 Convening of Shareholders' General Meetings

Article 8 Upon approval by more than a half of all independent directors, independent directors are entitled to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting. The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, furnish a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of the extraordinary general meeting within ten (10) days after receiving such proposal from the independent directors.

In the event that the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, the notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall be issued within five (5) days after the passing of the relevant resolution of the Board. In the event that the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, reasons for such disagreement shall be given by way of announcement.

Article 9 The Audit and Risk Committee is entitled to, by signing one or more copies of requisition(s) in the same form and content stating the topics to be discussed at the meeting, propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting. The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and Articles of Association, furnish a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting within ten days after receiving aforesaid written requisition(s).

In the event that the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, the notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall be issued within five (5) days after the passing of the relevant resolution of the Board. Any change to the original proposal made in the notice requires prior approval of the Audit and Risk Committee.

In the event that the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting or does not furnish any reply within ten days after receiving such requisition(s), the Board shall be deemed as incapable of performing or failing to perform the duty of convening a shareholders' general meeting, in which case the Audit and Risk Committee may convene and preside over such meeting by itself.

Article 10 Shareholders either individually or collectively holding more than 10 percents of the shares of the Company may, through signing one or more copies of requisition(s) in the same form and content stating the topics to be discussed at the meeting, require the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting (including class meeting). The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and Articles of Association, furnish a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting within ten days after receiving aforesaid written requisition(s).

In the event that the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, the notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall be issued within five days after the passing of the relevant resolution of the Board. Any change to the original proposal made in the notice requires prior approval of the shareholders concerned.

In the event that the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting or does not furnish any reply within 10 days after receiving such requisition(s), shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares shall be entitled to propose to the Audit and Risk Committee to convene the extraordinary shareholders' general meeting, provided that such proposal shall be made in writing.

In the event that the Audit and Risk Committee agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the notice of the general meeting shall be issued within five days after receiving such proposal. Any changes to the original proposal made in the notice shall require prior approval of the shareholders concerned.

Failure of the Audit and Risk Committee to issue the notice of the general meeting within required time frame shall be deemed as failure of the Audit and Risk Committee to convene and preside over a shareholders' general meeting, in which case, shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares for 90 consecutive days or more may convene and preside over the meeting on his/her/their own.

Article 11 Where the Audit and Risk Committee or shareholders decide(s) to convene the shareholders' general meeting by itself/themselves, it/they shall send out a written notice to the Board, and shall file with the stock exchange. The shareholding of the convening common shareholders shall not be lower than 10% prior to the announcement of the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting. The Audit and Risk Committee or the convening shareholder shall submit relevant evidence to the stock exchange upon the issuance of the notice of general meeting and the announcement of the resolutions of the general meeting.

Article 12 The Board and the secretary to the Board shall provide cooperation with respect to matters relating to a shareholders' general meeting convened by the Audit and Risk Committee or shareholders on its/their own. The Board shall provide the register of shareholders as of the date of record date. If the Board of Directors does not provide the register of shareholders, the convener may apply to the securities registrar and settlement institution to obtain the register with the relevant announcement of the notice of convening the shareholders' general meeting. The register of shareholders obtained by the convener shall not be used for purposes other than the convening of the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 13 Expenses arising from convening of a shareholders' general meeting by the Audit and Risk Committee or shareholders shall be born by the Company.

Chapter 4 Proposal and Notice of the Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 14 Content of proposals at the shareholders' general meeting shall be matters falling within the functions and powers of shareholders' general meeting. It shall have definite topics to discuss and specific matters to resolve and comply with the laws, administrative regulations and the requirements in the Articles of Association.

Article 15 When the Company convenes a shareholders' general meeting, the Board, the Audit and Risk Committee and the shareholders either individually or collectively holding 1% or more of the Company's shares may put forward proposals to the Company.

Shareholders either individually or collectively holding 1% or more of the Company's shares may submit their provisional motions to the convener 10 days before the date fixed for convening of the meeting. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' general meeting 2 days after the motions have been received and announce the name of the shareholder submitting the provisional motions, shareholding percentage and the contents of the motions, and submit the motions to the shareholders' general meeting for deliberation. However, motions that violate laws, administrative regulations, or the provisions of these Articles of Association, or that fall outside the scope of authority of the shareholders' general meeting, shall be excluded.

Other than the circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph, after the convener has issued the notice on the shareholders' general meeting, no changes shall be made to the motions listed in the notice of the meeting nor new motions shall be added.

The shareholders' general meeting shall not vote on or resolve motions not listed in the notice of the shareholders' general meeting or motions which do not meet the requirements in Article 14 of the Rules.

Article 16 When the Company is to hold a shareholders' general meeting, it shall inform all shareholders by way of announcement 20 days (excluding the date of issuance of notice of the meeting and the date of convening the meeting) prior to the annual shareholders' general meeting; and it shall inform all shareholders by way of announcement 15 days (excluding the date of issuance of notice of the meeting and the date of convening the meeting), whichever is longer, prior to the extraordinary shareholders' general meeting.

Article 17 The notice of a shareholders' general meeting shall include the followings:

- (1) the place, date and time of the meeting;
- (2) the matters and proposals proposed at the meeting for consideration;
- (3) it shall contain a clear statement that all ordinary shareholders (including preference shareholders with restored voting rights) and shareholders holding shares with special voting rights are entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting, and a shareholder may appoint a proxy in writing to attend the meeting and vote on his/her behalf and such proxy is not necessarily be a shareholder of the Company;

- (4) it shall state the date of registration of shareholding of the shareholders, for determining those shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting, and the interval between the date of registration of shareholding of the shareholders and the meeting shall be in compliance with the requirements of the relevant stock exchange or the regulatory authority at the location where the Company's shares are listed;
- (5) it shall state the time and place for the delivery of the meeting's proxy forms;
- (6) it shall state the name and telephone number of the permanent contact person concerning meeting matters;
- (7) it shall specify the voting time and procedure via network or other forms;
- (8) contain a disclosure of the nature and extent, if any, of the material interests of any director or senior management members in the proposed transaction and the effect of the proposed transaction on them in their capacity as shareholders in so far as it is different from the effect on the interests of other shareholders of the same class.

Article 18 The notice of the shareholders' general meeting and the supplementary notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall fully and completely disclose the specific content of the proposal and all the information and explanations necessary for the shareholders to make reasonable judgment on the matters to be discussed. In the event that the matters to be discussed need an advice from independent shareholders, their advices and reasons shall be disclosed when the notice of the shareholders' general meetings or supplementary notice are dispatched.

Article 19 Where the election of directors is proposed to be discussed at the shareholders' general meeting, the notice of the meeting shall fully disclose the detailed information of the candidates for directors, which should at least include the following:

- (1) educational background, working experience, and any part-time job;
- (2) whether there is any connected relationship between them and the Company or its controlling shareholder(s) or actual controller(s);
- (3) disclosure of their shareholdings in the Company;
- (4) whether or not they have been subject to any punishment by the CSRC or other related authorities or stock exchanges.

In addition to the adoption of the accumulative voting system to elect directors, each of the candidates for directors shall be proposed in a separate motion.

Article 20 After despatching the notice of shareholders' general meeting, the shareholders' general meeting shall not be postponed or cancelled without proper reasons. The motions stated in the notice of shareholders' general meeting shall not be cancelled. In the event that the shareholders' general meeting was postponed or cancelled, the convener shall make announcement at least 2 business days prior to the date on which the meeting is originally scheduled and expatiate on the reasons. In the case of adjournment, the date for the postponed meeting shall be stated in the notice.

Chapter 5 Registration for the Meeting

Article 21 All shareholders or their proxies whose names appeared in the Register of the Company at the record date are entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting, and exercise their voting rights in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and Articles of Association of the Company. Shareholders may attend the shareholders' general meeting in person or appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf.

Article 22 An individual shareholder that attends the meeting in person shall present his or her own ID card or other valid documents or proof evidencing his or her identity and his or her stock account card. If he or she appoints a proxy to attend the meeting on his or her behalf, the proxy shall present his or her own valid proof of identity and the power of attorney from the shareholder.

Shareholders that are legal persons shall be presented at a meeting by their legal representative or a proxy appointed by the legal representative. If the legal representative attends the meeting, he or she shall produce his or her own ID card and a valid proof of his or her legal representative status. If a proxy has been appointed to attend the meeting, such proxy shall present his or her own ID card and the power of attorney issued by the legal representative of the shareholder as a legal person. Such shareholder as a legal person who has appointed a representative to attend any meeting shall be deemed as attending in person.

Article 23 The power of attorney appointing a proxy to attend the shareholders' general meeting on his/her behalf as produced by the shareholder shall state the following:

- (1) name of the principal, class and number of shareholding of the Company;
- (2) name of the proxy;
- (3) specific instructions of the shareholders to vote in favour of, against or abstain from, as the case may be, each proposal set out in the agenda of the shareholders' general meeting;
- (4) the date of issuance of the power of attorney and the valid period;
- (5) signature (or seal) of the principal. In the case that the principal is a legal person shareholder, the power of attorney shall bear the official seal of that legal person.

- Article 24 The meeting attendance register shall be prepared by the Company. The register of attendance shall include names of individuals or entities present at the meeting, identification card numbers, number of shares held or represented with voting rights, the principals' (individuals or entities) names, etc.
- Article 25 The convener and the persons (including but not limited to lawyers, external auditors or staff members of the share registrars) retained by the Company shall verify the legal eligibility of the shareholders based on the register of shareholders provided by the securities registration and clearing authority and shall register the name of the shareholders and the numbers of shares with voting rights in their possession. Registration for the meeting shall be ended before the chairman of the meeting declares the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting as well as the total number of shares with voting rights in their possession.
- Article 26 The board, independent directors, shareholders holding more than 1% of the voting shares or investor protection agencies established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the CSRC are entitled to publicly solicit the voting rights of shareholders. When shareholders' voting rights are solicited, specific voting intentions and other information shall be fully disclosed to the solicited person. It is prohibited to solicit shareholders' voting rights in exchange for compensation or compensation in disguised form. Except for statutory requirements, the Company shall not set minimum shareholding ratio limit for solicitation of voting rights.

Chapter 6 Holding of Shareholders' General Meetings

- Article 27 The Board shall organise the shareholders' general meeting in a careful and timely manner in strict accordance with the Company Law and other laws and regulations.
- All the directors of the Company bear the fiduciary obligations for the normal convening of the shareholders' general meeting, and shall not counteract the lawful function and power performed by the Shareholders' general meetings.
- Article 28 The Board shall appoint a lawyer to attend a shareholders' general meeting and give legal opinions on the following matters which shall be published thereafter:
- (1) whether the procedures for convening and holding the general meeting comply with the relevant laws and regulations, the Rules for the Shareholders' General Meetings of Listed Companies as well as the Articles of Association;
 - (2) whether the eligibility of attendees and the convenor is lawful and valid;
 - (3) whether or not the voting procedure and the voting results of the shareholders' general meeting is lawful and valid;
 - (4) legal opinions on other matters on the request of the Company.
- Article 29 The company shall hold the shareholders' general meeting at its address or the place as required by the Articles of Association.

Shareholders' general meetings will set meeting venue and be convened by ways of onsite meetings. The company may provide convenience for shareholders by ways of internet or other ways which are safe, economical and convenient. Shareholders who attend the meeting in the aforesaid manners shall be deemed as present.

Article 30 In the event that the shareholders' general meeting of the Company adopts online transmission or other ways, the time and procedures for voting via internet or by other ways will be specifically stated in the notice of the shareholders' general meeting.

The beginning time for voting via internet or other ways for the shareholders' general meeting shall not be earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day prior to date when the on-site general meeting is convened, and shall not be later than 9:30 a.m. on the date when the on-site shareholders' general meeting is convened. Its closing time shall not be earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the date when the onsite shareholders' general meeting is concluded.

The interval between the share record date and the date of the meeting shall not be more than seven working days. Once the share record date is confirmed, no change may be made thereto.

Article 31 The Board and other convener of the meeting shall take such necessary measures to ensure the normal order of the shareholders' general meeting. For any disturbance to the normal order of the meeting and acts infringing on the lawful interests of the shareholders, measures will be taken to prevent them, and the relevant authority will be reported to pursue the matter.

Article 32 If the shareholders' general meeting requires directors and senior managements to attend, the directors and senior managements shall attend and answer questions from the shareholders.

Article 33 The shareholders' general meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the Board as the presider of the meeting; Should the chairman is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, a Vice-chairman shall preside over the meeting (if there are two or more Vice-chairmen of the Company, the meeting shall be presided over by a Vice-chairman elected by more than half members of the Board); should the Vice-chairman is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, the meeting shall be presided over by a Director elected by more than half members of the Board.

The chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee shall preside over and act as the chairman of the meeting of any general meetings convened by the Audit and Risk Committee on its own. In event that the chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee fails to or is unable to perform his/her duty, a member of the Audit and Risk Committee elected by more than half of the members of the Audit and Risk Committee shall preside over the meeting.

For shareholders' general meetings convened by Shareholders by themselves, the convener or a representative nominated by the convener shall preside over the meeting and act as the presider of the meeting. If no presider of the meeting has been so designated, shareholders present shall choose one person to be the presider of the meeting. If for any reason, the shareholders are unable to elect a presider, then the shareholder (or its proxy) present and holding the largest number of shares carrying the right to vote thereat shall be the presider of the meeting.

When the shareholders' general meeting is held and the presider of the meeting violates these Rules which makes it difficult for the shareholders' general meeting to continue, a person may be elected at the shareholders' general meeting to act as the presider of the meeting, subject to the approval of more than half of the shareholders having the voting rights who are present at the meeting.

Article 34 The presider of meeting shall announce the beginning of the meeting as scheduled. Issues and proposals set out in the agenda shall be resolved item-by-item. Reasonable time shall be given for the discussion of each issue and proposal at the general meeting.

Article 35 Presider of the meeting should announce the number of shareholders and proxies present at the venue of the meeting and the total shares held by them with voting rights, and the number of shareholders and proxies present at the venue of meeting and the shares held by them with voting rights shall be the number as shown on the registration of the meeting.

Article 36 At the annual shareholders' general meeting, the Board shall report to the shareholders' general meeting on their work over the previous year, and each of the independent directors shall also submit his/her work report.

Article 37 Except information involving commercial secrets of the Company, Directors and senior management shall respond to and explain the enquiries raised by shareholders at the shareholders' general meeting. They may refuse to answer the inquiries in connection with the following circumstances but specify the reason:

1. inquiries not relating to issues;
2. inquiries subject to further investigation;
3. information involving commercial secrets of the Company that can not be disclosed at the shareholders' general meeting;
4. response to inquiries which shall damage the overall interests of shareholders.

Article 38 Shareholders who request to address the general meeting shall complete the enrollment at the secretariat of the meeting. Shareholders' speeches shall be arranged in an order in direct proportion to number of their shareholding based on the enrolment. Shareholders shall make a speech at a designated seat after approval of the presider of the meeting, which shall focus on the major topics of the meeting.

Article 39 The presider of the meeting shall specify the speaking duration and times for each speaker based on the circumstances. Speech of shareholders shall not be interrupted within the time limit, unless in special circumstances such as when it relates to information involving commercial secrets. Nor shall the shareholders interrupt the report of the Board by requiring for a speech.

The presider of the meeting may refuse or stop such shareholders who breach aforesaid provisions.

Article 40 The presider of the meeting has the right to announce the adjournment of meeting in accordance with the progress and the time arrangement of the meeting. The presider of the meeting also has the right to announce the adjournment of the meeting as and when he/she thinks necessary.

Article 41 Shareholders holding different classes of shares are referred to as class shareholders.

A class of shareholders shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the articles of association, enjoy rights and assume obligations.

Article 42 Rights conferred on any class of shareholders in the capacity of shareholders (“Class Rights”) may not be varied or abrogated unless approved by a special resolution of shareholders in shareholders’ general meeting and by holders of shares of that class at a separate meeting conducted in accordance with Articles 43 to 48.

Article 43 The following circumstances shall be deemed to be a variation or abrogation of the rights of holders of certain class shares:

- (1) the increase or decrease of the number of shares of such class, or the increase or decrease of the number of shares of a class having voting or equity rights, distribution rights, or privileges equal or superior to the shares of such class;
- (2) to convert all or part of a class of shares into another class, or to convert all or part of another class of shares into that class of shares, or to grant such conversion right;
- (3) the removal or reduction of rights to accrued dividends or cumulative dividends attached to shares of such class;
- (4) the reduction or removal of a dividend preference or a liquidation preference attached to shares of such class;
- (5) the increase, removal or reduction of conversion privileges, options, voting rights, transfer or pre-emptive rights or rights to acquire securities of the Company attached to shares of such class;
- (6) the removal or reduction of rights to receive amounts payable by the Company in particular currencies attached to shares of such class;
- (7) the creation of a new class of shares having voting or equity rights, distribution rights or other privileges equal or superior to the shares of such class;

- (8) the imposition of restrictions or additional restrictions on the transfer of ownership of the shares of such class;
- (9) the issue of rights to subscribe for, or convert into, shares of such class or another class;
- (10) the increase in rights or privileges of shares of another class;
- (11) the restructuring of the Company which will result in shareholders of different classes bearing a disproportionate burden of such proposed restructuring;
- (12) the variation or abrogation of the provisions of this chapter.

Article 44 shareholders of the affected class, whether or not otherwise entitled to vote at shareholders' general meetings, shall nevertheless be entitled to vote at class meetings in respect of matters concerning sub paragraphs (2) to (8), (11) to (12) of Article 43, but interested shareholder(s) shall not be entitled to vote at class meetings.

The meaning of "interested shareholder(s)" as mentioned in the preceding paragraph is:

- (1) in the case of a repurchase of shares by pro rata offers to all shareholders or public dealing on a stock exchange under the Articles of Association, a controlling shareholder within the meaning in the Articles of Association;
- (2) in the case of a repurchase of share by an off-market agreement under the Articles of Association, a shareholder to whom the proposed agreement relates;
- (3) in the case of a restructuring of the Company, a shareholder within a class who bears less than a proportionate burden imposed on that class under the proposed restructuring or who has an interest in the proposed restructuring different from the interest of shareholders of that class.

Article 45 Resolutions of a class meeting shall be passed by votes representing two-thirds or more of the voting rights of shareholders of that class attending the class meeting who have the right to vote at the meeting according to Article 44.

Article 46 When the Company is to hold a shareholders' class meeting, it shall issue a notice with reference to the Rules for Shareholders' General Meetings in respect of the requirements of the notice period of convening a shareholders' general meeting to inform all the registered shareholders of that category of the matters to be reviewed at the meeting as well as the date and place of the meeting.

That the quorum for a separate class meeting (other than an adjourned meeting) to consider a variation of the rights of any class of shares shall be the holders of at least one-third of the issued shares of the class.

Article 47 A notice of a class meeting shall be served exclusively on shareholders entitled to vote at such meeting.

Any class meeting shall be conducted as nearly as possible as any shareholders' general meeting. Provisions in the Articles of Association which relate to any shareholders' general meeting shall apply to any class meeting.

Article 48 Apart from holders of other classes of shares, holders of A shares and H shares shall be regarded as holders of different classes of shares.

The special procedures for voting by a class of shareholders shall not apply to the following circumstances:

- (1) any proposed issuance of A shares and H shares by the Company in every 12 months, whether separately or together, if such proposed issuance of A shares and H shares are approved or authorized by the shareholders in a general meeting by way of special resolution, and the A shares and H shares proposed to be issued by the Company of not exceeding 20% of the shares in issue of such class;
- (2) where the Company's plan to issue A shares and H shares at the time of its establishment is carried out within fifteen (15) months from the date of approval of the securities authority under the State Council; or
- (3) Shares held by holders of A shares are transferred to overseas investors under the approval by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council, and are dealt with on overseas stock exchanges. Any listing or trading of the transferred shares on an overseas stock exchange shall also comply with the regulatory procedures, rules and requirements of such overseas stock exchange.

Chapter 7 Voting and Resolution of Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 49 For connected transactions to be considered at a shareholders' general meeting, connected shareholders shall abstain from voting on such connected transactions, and the number of shares they represent carrying voting rights shall not be counted into the total number of shares with valid voting rights; the public announcements on resolutions passed at the shareholders' general meeting shall fully disclose the voting of non-connected shareholders on the transactions.

If connected shareholders who are required to abstain from voting fail to do so, non-connected shareholders may request the connected shareholders to abstain from voting.

Shareholders (including proxies) shall exercise their voting rights based on the number of shares carrying voting rights represented by them, and each share has one vote. Voting on resolution at a shareholders' general meeting may be conducted by registered poll.

The shares held by the Company itself carry no voting rights, and shall not be counted as the total number of shares with voting rights held by shareholders attending the meeting.

When a shareholders' general meeting deliberates on significant matters which have an impact on the interests of small and medium investors, the votes of small and medium investors shall be computed separately. The results of the separate vote count shall be publicly disclosed in a timely manner. The controlling shareholders or actual controller(s) of a company shall not restrict or obstruct small and medium investors from exercising their voting rights lawfully, and shall not harm the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and its small and medium investors.

Where a shareholder's purchase of voting shares of the Company violates the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law, the shares exceeding the permitted proportion shall not exercise the voting right within 36 months after the purchase, and shall not be counted in the total number of voting shares present at the shareholders' general meeting.

- Article 50 Apart from the accumulative voting mechanism, all the proposals shall be voted at the shareholders' general meeting item by item. In case of different proposals for the same matter, the proposals shall be voted chronologically with resolutions adopted accordingly. The shareholders' general meeting shall not vote on a proposal derived from combination of proposals or separation of a proposal or amend them in other ways. Unless a general meeting is suspended or no resolution can be reached due to force majeure or other special reasons, no proposal shall be set aside or receive no voting at the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 51 When considering a proposal at the shareholders' general meeting, no change shall be made thereto. If a change is made, the relevant change shall be treated as a new proposal which shall not be voted at the said shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 52 The same voting right can only be exercised by only one of the following means: on-site, via internet and other ways. In the event that the same voting right has been exercised twice, the result of the first voting shall prevail.

- Article 53 Shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting shall submit their voting in one of the following ways: "for", "against" or "abstain". Ballot papers that are left in blank, unduly completed or illegible or that have not been cast, are deemed as void votes which means the voter has waived his rights, and the voting results corresponding to the shares in their possession shall be treated as "Abstain from voting".
- Article 54 Before a resolution is voted on at a shareholders' general meeting, two representatives of the shareholders shall be appointed to act as vote counters and scrutineers. Any shareholder who is related to the matter under consideration and proxies of such shareholder shall not participate in the vote counting or scrutinizing.
- For resolutions voted on at the shareholders' general meeting, lawyers, shareholder representatives, the audit bodies appointed by the Company or share registrar shall count and scrutinize the votes jointly, and the voting results shall be announced forthwith. Voting results of the meeting shall be recorded in the minutes of meeting.
- Shareholders or their proxies that vote on line or in other ways shall have the right to check and inspect their voting results through the relevant voting system.
- Article 55 The conclusion of on-site shareholders' general meeting shall not be earlier than the shareholders' general meeting via internet or by other ways. The presider of the meeting shall announce the voting results of each proposal, and announce whether the proposal is passed or not based on the voting results. Prior to announcement of the voting results, companies, vote counter, scrutineer, substantial shareholder, internet service provider and other relevant parties involved in the general meeting, whether on-site, via internet or other ways, are obliged to keep confidentiality for the voting results.
- Article 56 Shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting shall submit their voting in one of the following ways: for, against or abstain, save for the circumstance under which the securities registration and settlement institution acting as the nominal holder of shares under the Stock Connect between Mainland and Hong Kong makes reporting in accordance with the instruction of the de facto holders of relevant shares.
- Ballot papers that are left in blank, unduly completed or illegible or that have not been cast, are deemed as void votes which means the voter has waived his or her rights, and the voting results corresponding to the shares in their possession shall be treated as "Abstain from voting".
- Article 57 Resolutions of shareholders' general meetings shall be divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.
- An ordinary resolution shall be passed by not less than half of the voting rights held or represented by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.
- A special resolution shall be passed by votes representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights held or represented by the shareholders (including their proxies) present at the meeting.

- Article 58 The following matters shall be resolved by way of ordinary resolutions at a general meeting:
- (1) work reports of the Board;
 - (2) profit distribution plan and loss offset plan formulated by the Board;
 - (3) appointment and dismissal of members of the Board, their remuneration and method of payment;
 - (4) matters other than those required by the laws and administrative regulations or Articles of Association to be adopted by special resolution.
- Article 59 The following matters shall be resolved by way of special resolutions at a shareholders' general meeting:
- (1) increase or reduction of the registered share capital and issue of shares of any class, stock warrants or other similar securities of the Company;
 - (2) issuance of corporate bonds;
 - (3) demerger, division, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
 - (4) amendments to the Articles of Association of the Company;
 - (5) any guarantee provided by the Company within one year, the amount of which exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets as presented of the Company;
 - (6) any purchase or disposal of substantial assets made by the Company within one year, the amount of which exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
 - (7) share incentive scheme;

- (8) any other matters as required by the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association of the Company and matters which, if resolved by way of an ordinary resolution at shareholders' general meeting, will have a material impact on the Company and need be adopted by way of special resolutions.

- Article 60 Without a prior approval by way of special resolution is obtained in a shareholders' general meeting, the Company shall not enter into any contract with any person other than the directors and senior management members whereby the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company is to be handed over to such person, save for special circumstances such as the Company is in a crisis.
- Article 61 Resolutions of a shareholders' general meeting shall be announced timely, and the announcement shall contain the number of shareholders and proxies present, the total number of shares carrying voting rights and the percentage of the total voting shares of the Company, means of voting, the voting result for each motion and the details of each of the resolutions passed.
- Article 62 If a motion is not passed, or if a resolution of the previous shareholders' general meeting is changed at the said shareholders' general meeting, special notes in connection therewith should be made in the announcement of the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 63 The convener should ensure that the meeting proceeds without interruption until resolutions have been reached. Where the meeting is interrupted or terminated due to special reasons such as force majeure, necessary measures should be taken to resume the meeting as soon as practicable, or to end the meeting directly with a timely announcement. The convener should also report this situation to the local branch of the CSRC in the region where the Company operates and the stock exchange(s).
- Article 64 The Board is responsible for the execution of the resolutions passed at the shareholders' general meeting and asking for the chairman of the Board to arrange relevant staff to implement the resolutions based on the contents of resolutions; For resolutions to be implemented by the Audit and Risk Committee, they shall be organized and implemented by the Audit and Risk Committee directly.
- Article 65 Where a motion in relation to election of directors is passed at a general meeting, the term of office for the newly elected directors shall come into effect after resolutions have been passed at the general meeting.
- Article 66 Where a general meeting approves proposals regarding cash distribution, bonus issue or transfer of surplus reserve into share capital, the specific proposals shall be implemented within 2 months after the close of the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 67 The chairman of the Board shall report the implementation status of the resolutions passed at the shareholders' general meeting to the Board, and the Board shall report it to the next shareholders' general meeting.

Article 68

The resolutions passed at the shareholders' general meeting are invalid should they are in violation of any laws, or administrative regulations. Should the procedures for convening a shareholders' general meeting, or the way of voting, be in violation of any laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association of the Company, or a resolution be in violation of the Articles of Association of the Company, the shareholders may, within 60 days from the date when the resolution is made, request the People's Court to revoke it.

However, the cases where there are only minor defects in the procedure for convening the meeting or the voting method used in the meeting, and such defects have no material impact on the resolution are excluded.

If the board of directors, shareholders, or other relevant parties dispute the validity of a resolution of the shareholders' general meeting, they shall promptly file a lawsuit with the People's Court. Before the People's Court issues a judgment or ruling revoking the resolution, the relevant parties shall implement the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting. The Company, directors, and members of the senior management shall diligently perform their duties to ensure the normal operation of the Company.

Where the People's Court makes a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the Company shall perform its information disclosure obligations according to provisions of laws, administrative regulations, CSRC and stock exchanges, fully explain the effects and actively cooperate with the execution after the judgment or ruling takes effect. Where correction of previous events is involved, the Company shall promptly deal with and performed its corresponding information disclosure obligations.

Chapter 8 Minutes of the Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 69

Minutes of a shareholders' general meeting shall be recorded by the secretary to the Board and include the followings:

- (1) time, place, agenda of meeting and name of the convener of the meeting;
- (2) names of the presider of the meeting, Directors and senior management present at the meeting;
- (3) number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting, total number of the shares carrying voting rights held or represented by them, and the percentage of shares carrying voting rights held or represented by them to the total number of shares of the Company;
- (4) process of consideration for each motion, the gist of speaking and voting results;
- (5) shareholders' questions or recommendations and reply or explanation thereto;
- (6) names of the lawyer, the vote counter and the scrutineer;
- (7) the number of shares carrying voting rights held by A shareholders (including proxies) and H shareholders (including proxies) present at the shareholders' general meeting and the respective proportion to the total shares of the Company;

- (8) voting results on each resolution by A shareholders and H shareholders;
- (9) other matters which shall be recorded in the meeting minutes pursuant to the Articles of Association.

Article 70 The convener should ensure the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the minutes of the meeting.

Directors, the secretary to the Board, the convener or his representative and the presider of the meeting shall sign on the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting should be maintained together with the register for attendance of shareholders present in person, the proxy forms of their proxies and valid information on voting via internet and by other means for a period of not less than 10 years.

Chapter 9 Miscellaneous

Article 71 The Rules, as an annex to the Articles of Association, shall take effect and be implemented from the date of completion of the A Share Issue and listing of A Shares of the Company, after being considered and approved at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company.

Article 72 The Rules shall be drafted by the Board and subject to approval of the general meeting. Matters not covered by the Rules shall be executed in accordance with the relevant laws, regulation, regulatory documents, regulatory rules and listing rules at the place of listing of the Shares of the Company including the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and Listing Rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange ("Listing Place Regulations") and Articles of Association of the Company.. In case of any conflict between the Rules and the relevant laws, regulation, regulatory documents, Listing Place Regulations and Articles of Association of the Company, the latter shall prevail.

Article 73 In the Rules, references to "more than", "within", "below" "exceed" are all inclusive, while references to "exceed", "not exceed", "less than", "beyond", "lower than", "higher than" are all exclusive.

Article 74 The Rules shall be interpreted by the Board.



洛陽樂川鉬業集團股份有限公司

CMOC Group Limited*

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

(SH: 603993 HK: 03993)

RULES FOR BOARD MEETINGS

(In case of any inconsistency with the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

* For identification purposes only

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Article 1 PURPOSE

In order to further regulate meeting and decision-making procedures of the Board of Directors of CMOC Group Limited (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”), procure the Directors and the Board to effectively perform their duties and enhance the Board in terms of standardized operations and efficiency in decision-making, the Company has formulated the Rules in accordance with the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Securities Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Guidelines for the Governance of Listed Companies, the Self-regulatory Guidelines for the Companies Listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange No. 1 – Standardised Operation and the Articles of Association of CMOC Group Limited (the “Articles of Association”).

Article 2 OFFICE OF THE BOARD

The Office of the Board is established by the Board which is responsible for dealing with daily affairs of the Board.

The Secretary to the Board or Securities Representative concurrently acts as the head of Office of the Board to maintain the seals of the Board and the Office of the Board under authorization of the Board.

The Secretary to the Board shall ensure that procedures and all general rules of the Board are complied with.

Article 3 REGULAR MEETINGS

The meetings of the Board shall be in the form of either regular meetings or extraordinary meetings.

At least four regular meetings of the Board shall be held in each year, which means an approximately quarterly frequency.

Article 4 PROPOSALS FOR REGULAR MEETINGS

Before giving the notice on holding the regular board meetings, the Office of the Board shall thoroughly seek all Directors’ opinions to preliminarily reaches the meeting proposals which will be handed to the Chairman for determination.

The Chairman shall, If necessary, seek opinions from the senior management before determining the proposals.

Article 5 EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS

The Board shall convene an extraordinary meeting in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) when proposed by the shareholders representing more than one tenth of voting rights;
- (2) when proposed jointly by more than one third of the Directors;
- (3) when proposed by the Audit and Risk Committee;
- (4) when proposed by the President;
- (5) when proposed by the Chairman;
- (6) when proposed by more than half of the Independent Directors;
- (7) when required by Listing Place Regulations of the company or the securities regulatory authority;
- (8) other circumstances provided by the Articles of Association.

Article 6 PROPOSING PROCEDURES FOR EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS

Where an extraordinary meeting of the Board is proposed in accordance with the provisions set out in the preceding paragraph, a written proposal signed under the hand (or seal) of the proponent shall be submitted through the Office of the Board or directly to the Chairman of the Board. The following shall be indicated in the written proposal:

- (1) the name of the proponent;
- (2) the reasons for the proposal or objective facts/causes on which the proposal is based;
- (3) the time or timeframe, venue and form of the proposed meeting;
- (4) the proposals in clear and specific terms;
- (5) the contact information of the proponent and the date of proposal, etc.

The proposals shall be concerning matters that fall within the scope of the authorities of the Board as prescribed in the Articles of Association, and be submitted together with the relevant materials.

After receiving the aforesaid written proposals and the relevant materials, the Office of the Board shall forward such to the Chairman on the same day. If the Chairman considers the contents of the proposals not clear and not specific, or consider the relevant materials insufficient, they may request the proponent to revise or supplement the relevant contents.

The meeting of the Board shall be convened and presided over by the Chairman within 10 days upon receipt of the proposals or the request of the securities regulatory authority.

Article 7 THE CONVENING AND CHAIRING OF THE MEETING

The meeting of the Board shall be convened and presided over by the Chairman of the Board. Where the Chairman of the Board is unable to or fails to perform his/her duties and responsibilities, the Vice Chairman shall convene and preside over the meeting. When the Vice Chairman is unable to or fails to perform his/her duties and responsibilities, one of the Directors shall be elected by more than half of the Directors to convene and preside over the meeting.

Article 8 NOTICES ON THE MEETING

To hold regular meetings and extraordinary meetings of the Board, the Office of the Board shall deliver written notice of the meeting bearing its seal to all the Directors, the President and the Secretary to the Board by hand, fax, email or other means within fourteen days and five days in advance respectively. If not delivered by person, the delivery shall be confirmed by calls and relevant records shall be made.

Where the circumstance is urgent and requires an extraordinary meeting of the Board to be held as soon as practical, appropriate notice on the meeting may be circulated at any time by phone or other verbal means, but the convener shall make explanations at the meeting. With the written consent of all directors of the Company, the time limit for notice of extraordinary meetings as stipulated in the preceding clause may be waived.

Article 9 CONTENTS OF THE NOTICE ON THE MEETING

A written notice on the meeting shall at least include:

- (1) the time and venue of the meeting;
- (2) the form in which the meeting is convened;
- (2) the form in which the meeting is convened;
- (3) the matters (proposals) to be reviewed;
- (4) the convener and the presider of the meeting, the proponent of the extraordinary meeting as well as its written proposals;
- (5) meeting materials necessary for the Directors' voting;
- (6) the requirement on that a Director shall attend the meeting in person or shall appoint other Directors to attend the meeting on his/her behalf;
- (7) the contact person and contact method.

A verbal notice on meeting shall at least include the contents set out in paragraphs (1) and (2) above, as well as explanations for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Board under urgent circumstances.

Article 10 ALTERATION OF THE NOTICE ON THE MEETING

After a written notice on the regular meeting of the Board is circulated, if the time or venue or such other details of the meeting needs to be changed or the proposals for the meeting need to be supplemented, revised or cancelled, a written notice on changes specifying the circumstances, the relevant details of the new proposals, and other relevant materials shall be distributed three days before the original date of the meeting. If the meeting is less than three days away, the meeting shall be correspondingly postponed or held as originally scheduled with the unanimous approval of all Directors attending the meeting.

After a notice on an extraordinary meeting of the Board is issued, if the time or venue or such other details of the meeting needs to be changed or the proposals for the meeting need to be added, changed or cancelled, prior approval of all the attending Directors shall be obtained and corresponding records shall be made.

Article 11 HOLDING OF THE MEETINGS

The meeting of the Board shall be held only when over half of the Directors attend the meeting. If the quorum of the meeting cannot be met as a result of Directors' refusal to attend or absence without reasons, the Chairman of the Board and the Secretary of the Board shall timely report such circumstances to the regulatory authority.

The President, or the Secretary of the Board who is not a Director shall attend the meeting as non-voting delegates. If considered necessary, the presider of the meeting may notify other relevant persons to attend the meeting as non-voting delegates.

Article 12 PERSONAL ATTENDANCE AND ATTENDANCE BY PROXY AT THE MEETING

In principle, Directors shall attend the meeting of the Board in person. If they are not able to attend the meeting due to certain reasons, they shall read the meeting materials in advance, form clear opinions and appoint other Directors in written to attend the meeting on their behalf.

A letter of authorization shall indicate:

- (1) the names of the appointing party and his/her proxy;
- (2) Brief opinions on every proposal made by the appointing party;
- (3) the scope of authorization of the appointing party and his/her instructions on voting intention in respect of the proposals;
- (4) reasons of the appointing party failing to attend meeting;
- (5) the signature of the appointing party and his/her proxy and the date, etc.

In case a Director authorizes any other Director to sign a written confirmation for a regular report, he shall make a special authorization in the letter of authorization.

The Director so appointed shall submit a letter of authorization to the presider of the meeting, stating the details of such appointment on the shareholders' attendance list of the meeting.

Article 13 RESTRICTIONS ON ATTENDANCE BY PROXY

The following principles shall be observed by Directors appointing proxies to attend the meeting of the Board and the proxies so appointed:

- (1) when a connected transaction is being reviewed, a Director who is not a related party shall not appoint a Director who is a related party to attend the meeting, and a Director who is a related party shall not accept the appointment of any Director who is not a related party;
- (2) an independent Director shall not appoint any non-independent Director to attend and vote at the meeting, and a non-independent Director shall not accept the appointment of any independent Director;
- (3) a Director shall not appoint any other Director to attend the meeting to act on his/her behalf with full discretion without having explained his/her opinions and voting intentions on the proposals, and the relevant Directors shall not accept any appointment with full discretion or with unclear scope of authorization;
- (4) a Director shall not accept the appointment from more than two Directors, nor shall a Director appoint any Director that has accepted the appointment from other two Directors to attend the meeting on his/her behalf.

Article 14 FORM IN WHICH A MEETING IS HELD

In principle, the meeting of the Board shall be held on-site. When necessary, the meeting may also be held as voting via video, telephone, fax, or e-mail, etc. upon consent of the convener (presider) and the proponents so long as the Directors are able to fully express their opinions. The meeting of the Board can also be held on-site in combination with other means.

In the case of meetings other than meetings held on-site, the number of attending Directors shall be calculated by including the Directors who are on the spot as showed by video, the Directors who have expressed opinions in the telephone conference, valid votes actually received within the prescribed deadline via faxes, e-mails, or the written confirmation letters submitted by the Directors proving that they have attended the meeting.

Article 15 CONSIDERATION PROCEDURES OF THE MEETINGS

The presider shall request all the Directors attending the meeting of the Board to express clear opinions in respect of each proposal.

With respect to the proposals that shall be considered and passed at by the Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors according to relevant provisions, the relevant proposal shall first be considered and passed at the Specialized Meetings of Independent Directors.

The presider shall restrain in a timely manner any Director who obstructs the normal conduct of the meeting or interrupts the speech of other Directors.

Unless it is unanimously agreed by all attending Directors, the meeting of the Board shall not vote on any proposal not included in the notice on the meeting. Where a Director accepts the appointment of any other Director to attend the meeting of the Board on his/her behalf, he shall not vote on the proposal not included in the notice on the meeting on behalf of any other Director.

Article 16 EXPRESSING OPINIONS

The Directors shall carefully read relevant meeting materials, and independently and prudently express their opinions in a fully informed manner.

A Director may inquire, prior to the meeting, the Office of the Board, the convener, the president and other senior officers, the Special Committee of the Board, the accountant firm, the legal firm and other relevant persons and institutions to obtain necessary information for decision-making, and may also propose to the presider during the course of the meeting to request the aforesaid persons or representatives of the institutions to attend the meeting to give relevant explanations.

Article 17 VOTING AT THE MEETING

After each proposal has been fully discussed on, the presider shall at an appropriate timing require the attending Directors to vote on it.

Voting for the meeting shall be executed by way of show of hands, written vote or open ballot on the basis of one vote per person.

Resolutions of the Board meeting may be made by means of fax signed by Directors present at the meeting on the basis that each Director is ensured to fully express his/her opinions.

The voting intention of the Directors shall be divided into the following categories: affirmative, negative or abstaining from voting. The attending Directors shall choose any one of the aforesaid voting intentions. If any Director does not choose any intentions or simultaneously chooses two or more intentions, the presider shall require such Director to make a new choice. If such Director refuses to do so, he/she shall be deemed as abstaining from voting. If any Director leaves the meeting venue halfway without returning and thus does not make a choice, he/she shall be deemed as abstaining from voting.

Article 18 CALCULATION OF VOTING RESULTS

After the voting of the Directors present at the meeting, the Securities Representative and relevant personnel of the Office of the Board shall timely collect the Directors' votes, and pass them to the Secretary to the Board for calculation under the supervision of one member of the Audit and Risk Committee or Independent Director.

If the meeting is convened on site, the presider of the meeting shall announce the voting results forthwith. In other cases, the presider of the meeting shall require the Secretary to the Board to notify the Directors of the voting results before the next business day after the close of the specified voting time.

If the Directors vote after announcement of the voting results by the presider of the meeting or after close of the specified voting time, their votes shall be disregarded.

Article 19 FORMATION OF RESOLUTIONS

Except for matters provided in Article 20 herein, a resolution on a proposal considered and passed at the Board meeting shall be voted for by more than half of all the Directors. Where any provision in any laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association prescribes a higher proportion of affirmative votes cast by Directors for the adoption of resolutions by the Board, such provision shall prevail.

Where the Board makes a resolution for guarantee matters within the scope of its powers, there shall be more than two thirds of the directors present at the Board Meeting who cast affirmative votes, in addition to the consent of more than half of all directors of the Company.

In case there is any conflict between different resolutions in terms of contents or meaning, the resolution formed at a later time shall prevail.

Article 20 ABSTAINING FROM VOTING

A Director shall abstain from the voting on the relevant proposals in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) where such abstaining is prescribed in the regulatory requirements in the Company's listing place;
- (2) where the Director is of the view that he/she should abstain;
- (3) any other circumstances under which the Director shall abstain as a result of his/her being related to the enterprise involved in the proposal as prescribed in the Articles of Association;
- (4) any resolution in which the Director or his/her connected person is materially interested.

If a director is related to the enterprise or individual relating to the resolution of the Board Meeting, he/she shall not exercise the right to vote on such resolution, nor shall he/she exercise voting rights on behalf of another director. Under the circumstances where any Director abstains from voting, relevant Director shall not be counted in the quorum of the meeting. Relevant meeting of the Board can be held if more than half of the non-related Directors attend the meeting, and the resolution thus formed shall be passed by more than half of the non-related Directors. Where there are less than three non-related attending Directors, the relevant matters shall instead be submitted to the Shareholders' General Meeting for consideration.

Article 21 NON-EXCEEDING THE SCOPE OF AUTHORITY

The Board shall transact business in strict compliance with its scope of authority as mandated by the shareholders' general meeting and laid down in the Articles of Association, and shall not adopt any resolution beyond its authority.

Article 22 SPECIAL PROVISIONS ON DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Where the meeting of the Board needs to make a resolution regarding the distribution of profits, it may first notify the certified public accountant of the preliminary distribution plan to be submitted to the Board for review, and require the certified public accountant to issue a draft of audit report based thereon (all financial data other than those relating to the distribution of profits shall have been ascertained). After making a resolution on the distribution of profits, the Company shall require the certified public accountant to issue a formal audit report, on the basis of which the Board shall make resolutions on other relevant matters of the regular report.

In the event that the relevant laws, regulation, regulatory documents or regulatory rules and listing rules at the place of listing of the Shares of the Company do not require the Company to obtain a formal audit report from a certified public accountant, the Board is not required to follow the preceding paragraph when deciding on the distribution of profits.

Article 23 ABORTED PROPOSALS

Where a proposal fails to be passed at a meeting of the Board, any proposal with the same contents shall not be considered again before the period of one month has lapsed in the absence of any significant changes in the relevant conditions and factors.

Article 24 SUSPENSION OF VOTING

The presider of the meeting shall require the subject matter to be postponed for voting at the meeting if more than half of the Directors present at the meeting or more than two Directors consider the proposal to be indefinite and unspecific, or where an informed judgement cannot be made due to other reasons including inadequate meeting materials.

The Directors who suggest suspending the voting shall put forward specific requirements necessary for the resubmission of a proposal.

Article 25 AUDIO RECORDS OF MEETING

Audio records may be made where necessary for the whole process of a meeting of the Board held on-site, via video or telephone and by other means.

Article 26 MINUTES OF MEETING

The Secretary of the Board shall arrange the staff members of the Office of the Board to prepare the minutes of meeting for the meeting of the Board as early as possible. The minutes of meeting shall include:

- (1) the number of session, time, venue of the meeting and the form in which it is convened;
- (2) the delivery of the notice on the meeting;
- (3) the convener and the presider of the meeting;
- (4) whether the Directors attended the meeting in person or by proxy;

- (5) proposals considered at the meeting, the gist of every Director's speaking and main opinions in respect of relevant matters and voting intents for the proposals;
- (6) the voting method and results of each proposal (the number of affirmative, negative and abstaining votes shall be specifically indicated);
- (7) such other matters which the attending Directors consider necessary to record.

Where a reasonable notice is given by any Director, the Board shall provide relevant meeting minutes for his/her inspection at reasonable time.

Article 27 MEETING SUMMARY AND RESOLUTION RECORDS

In addition to the minutes of meeting, the Secretary of the Board may also arrange the staff members of the Office of the Board to make summarized record of the meeting when necessary, and to make separate records of the resolutions formed at the meeting based on the voting results.

Article 28 SIGNATURE OF DIRECTORS

The attending Directors shall sign their names on the minutes of meeting and record of resolution for confirmation on behalf of themselves or the Directors who appoint them to attend the meeting. If any Director holds dissenting opinions to the minutes of meeting or record of resolution, he/she may make a written note when signing his/her name. Where necessary, the Director may report the same to the regulatory authority or make a public declaration.

If any Director refuses to give confirmation by signature in accordance with the preceding paragraph, nor does he/she express dissenting opinions with written explanation, report his/her dissenting opinions to the regulatory authority or deliver a public declaration, such Director shall be deemed to be in total agreement with the contents of the minutes of meeting and records of resolutions.

Article 29 ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESOLUTIONS

The announcement of the resolutions adopted by the Board shall be made by the Secretary of the Board according to Listing Place Regulations. Before the disclosure of an announcement of resolutions, the attending Directors, the persons attending the meeting as non-voting delegates, the personnel for recording and other services, etc. shall be obliged to keep the resolutions confidential.

Article 30 IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

The Chairman of the Board shall procure the relevant persons to implement the resolutions formed by the Board, check the implementation of resolutions, and report at future meetings of the Board the implementation of resolutions adopted.

Article 31 MAINTENANCE OF MEETING ARCHIVES

The Board meeting archives including meeting notices, meeting materials, attendance lists of the meeting, letter of authorization for appointment of Director's proxy, audio record of the meeting, votes, meeting minutes signed by the Directors for confirmation, meeting summary, announcement of resolutions, shall be kept by the Secretary to the Board.

The meeting archives of the meeting of the Board shall be kept for 10 years or more.

Article 32 SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

In the Rules, reference to “over” or “more than” shall be inclusive.

Matters not covered by the Rules shall be executed in accordance with the relevant laws, regulation, regulatory documents, regulatory rules and listing rules at the place of listing of the Shares of the Company including the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and Listing Rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange (“Listing Place Regulations”) and Articles of Association of the Company. In case of any conflict between the Rules and the relevant laws, regulation, regulatory documents, Listing Place Regulations and Articles of Association of the Company, the latter shall prevail.

The Rules, as an annex to the Articles of Association, shall take effect and be implemented from the date of completion of the A Share Issue and listing of A Shares of the Company, after being considered and approved at the shareholders’ general meeting of the Company.

The Rules shall be subject to the interpretation by the Board.