

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI ELECTRIC GROUP CO., LTD.

*(This English-translated copy of Articles of Association (the “Articles”) is for general reference purpose.
The entire context should be read in accordance with the original Chinese script of the Articles.)*

*(A joint stock limited company registered and duly incorporated in the
People’s Republic of China with limited liability)*

(Approved on 8 August 2025)

These Articles of Association are prepared in accordance with the relevant laws and regulation including the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (the “Company Law”), the Opinions on Facilitating the Regulated Operation of Companies Listed Overseas and Deepening their Reform (the “Regulatory Opinions”), the Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies (the “Guidelines”), the Rules for the General Meeting of Listed Companies (the “Rules for the General Meeting”), and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”).

Content

CHAPTER 1:	GENERAL PROVISIONS	3
CHAPTER 2:	OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS	6
CHAPTER 3:	SHARES AND REGISTERED CAPITAL	7
CHAPTER 4:	CAPITAL REDUCTION AND SHARE REPURCHASE	14
CHAPTER 5:	SHARE CERTIFICATES AND REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS	17
CHAPTER 6:	RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS	20
CHAPTER 7:	THE GENERAL MEETING	26
CHAPTER 8:	SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR VOTING BY CLASS SHAREHOLDERS	47
CHAPTER 9:	PARTY COMMITTEE	50
CHAPTER 10:	THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	52
CHAPTER 11:	SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	70
CHAPTER 12:	GENERAL MANAGER	71
CHAPTER 13:	THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS, GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY	73
CHAPTER 14:	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS	78
CHAPTER 15:	ENGAGEMENT OF ACCOUNTING FIRMS	85
CHAPTER 16:	RULES OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	86
CHAPTER 17:	LABOR UNION	87
CHAPTER 18:	MERGER AND DIVISION OF THE COMPANY	87
CHAPTER 19:	LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY UPON DISSOLUTION	89
CHAPTER 20:	PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THESE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION	92
CHAPTER 21:	NOTICE	92
CHAPTER 22:	SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS	94

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI ELECTRIC GROUP CO., LTD.

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC GROUP CO., LTD. (the “Company”) is a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law of the People’s Republic of China (the “Securities Law”), and other relevant laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China.

According to the provisions in the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, the Company shall establish an organization of the Communist Party of China (the “Party”) and carry out the Party activities. The Company shall provide necessary conditions for the activities of the Party organization. The Party Committee shall carry out work around the production and operation of the enterprise, take the direction, manage the overall situation, ensure effective implementation, and play a leading role. The Company shall establish a working organization of the Party, provide sufficient personnel for Party affairs staff, and guarantee the working funds of the Party organization.

The Company was established by means of promotion on September 28, 2004 with the approval of the People’s Government of Shanghai Municipality, as evidenced by approval document Hu Fu Fa Gai Shen [2004] No. 008. It is registered with and has obtained a business license from Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation on September 29, 2004. The Company’s social unified credit code is 91310000759565082B.

The promoters of the Company are: Shanghai Electric (Group) Corporation, Fuxi Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd., Guangdong Zhujiang Investment Co., Ltd., SHENERGY Co., Ltd. and Shantou Mingguang Investment Co., Ltd.

Article 2

The Company’s registered name: SHANGHAI ELECTRIC GROUP CO., LTD.

Article 3

The Company’s address:	No. 16 Lane 1100, Huashan Road Shanghai
Postal code:	200052
Telephone number:	33261888

Article 4

The Company's legal representative is the Chairman of the board of directors of the Company. If a director serving as the legal representative resigns, he/she shall be deemed to have resigned as the legal representative at the same time. Upon resignation of the legal representative, the Company shall determine a new legal representative within 30 days from the date of the resignation.

The legal consequences of civil activities performed by the legal representative in the name of the Company shall be borne by the Company. The limitation on the functions and powers of the legal representative in these Articles of Association or by the general meeting shall not be asserted against a bona fide counterpart.

Where the legal representative causes damage to any other person in the performance of his/her duties, the Company shall bear civil liability for such damage. The Company may, after bearing such civil liability, seek indemnification from the legal representative at fault in accordance with laws or these Articles of Association.

Article 5

The Company is a joint stock limited company which has perpetual existence.

Article 6

After being approved by a special resolution at the Company's general meeting, these Articles of Association shall come into effect after the increase of share capital by issuing new shares in the People's Republic of China by the Company upon the approval by the competent securities regulatory authority of the State Council, superseding the original Articles of Association which was filed with the company registration authority for record.

From the effective date hereof, these Articles of Association shall be a legally binding document which regulates the organization and acts of the Company, and the rights and obligations between the Company and its shareholders and among the shareholders themselves.

Article 7

The Company's Articles of Association are binding on the Company and its shareholders, directors, general manager, deputy general managers and other senior management officers, all of whom may, according to the Company's Articles of Association, assert rights in respect of the affairs of the Company.

In accordance with these Articles of Association, shareholders may institute legal proceedings against the Company, the Company may institute legal proceedings against the shareholders, directors, general manager, deputy general managers and other senior management officers of the Company, shareholders may institute legal proceedings against other shareholders, and shareholders may institute legal proceedings against the directors, general manager, deputy general managers and other senior management officers of the Company.

Instituting legal proceedings as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall include instituting legal proceedings before a court or applying for arbitration with an arbitration commission.

Senior management officers of the Company shall include the general manager, the deputy general manager, the personnel in charge of financial affairs of the Company, the chief auditor, the chief operating officer, the secretary of the board of directors, chief officer and other senior management officers as determined by the board of directors of the Company (for the avoidance of doubt, the “senior management officers” and “secretary of the board of directors” in these Articles of Association do not comprise the company secretary appointed by the Company under the Listing Rules).

The “general manager” and “deputy general manager” in these Articles of Association correspond to the internal titles of “president” and “vice president” of the Company, respectively.

Article 8

The Company may invest in other companies; where the law stipulates that the Company shall not bear several and joint liabilities for the debts of the companies invested by the Company, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 9

The Company is an independent corporate legal person. All acts of the Company shall be in compliance with the laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China, and the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed and shall protect the lawful rights of the shareholders of the Company. The entire capital of the Company shall be divided into shares of equal par value. The shareholders shall be liable to the Company to the extent of the shares of the Company subscribed for by them, and the Company shall be liable to its debts to the extent of all of its property.

In compliance with the laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China, the Company shall have the right to finance and the right to borrow funds. The Company’s right to finance shall include (but not limited to) the right to issue company bonds, to charge or pledge the whole or part of ownership of or the right to use its assets, and other rights prescribed and permitted by laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China. However, the Company shall not harm or abrogate the rights of any class of shareholders in exercising the aforesaid rights.

CHAPTER 2: OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

Article 10

The business purposes of the Company shall be: operate the Company in good faith, to keep the Company's credibility and contribute to the society with fortune and benefit, to initiate technology innovations, to manage the Company with scientific methods and provide services and products of equipments of high-quality; to elaborately analyze and make business plan, to operate the Company with care and bring the shareholders sustainable and stable increase of investment returns.

Article 11

The scope of business of the Company shall be subject to the approval by the company registration authority.

The Company's scope of business shall include the design, manufacture and distribution of products of the equipment manufacturing industry including electric power station, transmission and distribution of electric power, integration of electric power and equipment, transportation, environment protection equipment, lithium-ion batteries and power supply system and provision of relevant post-sale services, the wholesale, import and export of goods and technology of the similar commodity of aforementioned products and to be their commission agent (auction excluded); provision of relevant supporting service, acting as the general contractor of electric power engineering projects, assembling and splitting supply of equipment, industrial design services, manufacturing of special equipment for petroleum drilling and extraction, sales of special equipment for petroleum drilling and extraction, manufacturing of special equipment for refining and chemical production, sales of special equipment for refining and chemical production, sales of Category I medical devices, production of Category I medical devices, sales of Category II medical devices, production of Category II medical devices, operation of Category III medical devices, production of Category III medical devices, leasing of medical equipment, various engineering construction activities, contracting of overseas projects, installation, repair and testing of power facilities, installation of general machinery and equipment, repair of special equipment, installation, renovation and repair of special equipment, and provision of relevant technical service.

Considering the domestic and international market trend, the domestic business needs, its self development capacity and business goals, the Company may, with the approval of the resolution of the general meeting and the relevant government authorities (if required), timely accommodate the guiding principles of investment and the scope and strategy of business.

CHAPTER 3: SHARES AND REGISTERED CAPITAL

Article 12

The Company shall have ordinary shares at all times. The Company may create other classes of shares according to its needs and upon approval by an examination and approval authority directed by the State Council. Each of the shares of the same class shall be issued under the same conditions and at the same price in each issuance, and the same price shall be paid for each of the shares subscribed for by the subscriber.

Article 13

All shares issued by the Company shall have a par value of RMB1.00 per share.

“Renminbi” as referred to in the previous paragraph shall mean the legal currency of the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”).

Article 14

Shares issued by the Company to domestic investors for subscription in Renminbi are called domestic shares. Shares issued by the Company to overseas investors for subscription in foreign currencies are called foreign shares. Foreign shares listed overseas are called overseas-listed foreign shares.

“Foreign currencies” as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall refer to the legal currencies of countries or districts outside the PRC which are recognized by the foreign exchange authority of the PRC and the currencies of which can be used to pay for the shares of the Company.

The Company’s overseas-listed foreign shares listed in Hong Kong are abbreviated as “H Shares”. H Shares are shares with par value in Renminbi, which have been admitted for listing on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Hong Kong Stock Exchange”) and issued for subscription and traded in Hong Kong Dollars. H Shares may also be listed on the stock exchanges within the territory of the United States of America by the means of American Depositary Shares.

The Company’s domestic-listed shares of the Renminbi currency are abbreviated as “A Shares”. A Shares are shares with par value in Renminbi, which have been admitted for listing by the competent securities regulatory authority of the State Council on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges, issued for subscription and traded in Renminbi.

Article 15

Upon approval by the company examination and approval authority directed by the State Council, the Company may issue a total of 9,189,000,000 ordinary shares. At the time of its establishment, the Company has issued to the promoters 9,189,000,000 ordinary shares, amounting to 100% of the total number of its authorized issuable ordinary shares.

Article 16

After its establishment, the Company has issued 2,972,912,000 overseas-listed foreign shares, of which there were 2,702,648,000 new shares and 270,264,000 were existing state-owned shares. After the aforesaid increase of share capital, the shareholding structure of the Company was as follows:

Name of shareholders	After initial capital increase and issue	
	Number of Shares held (shares)	Percentage of total share capital
Promoters:		
Shanghai Electric (Group) Corporation	6,134,387,334	51.585%
Fuxi Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.	968,768,703	8.147%
Guangdong Zhujiang Investment Co., Ltd.	917,778,942	7.718%
SHENERGY Co., Ltd.	489,892,122	4.120%
Shantou Mingguang Investment Co., Ltd.	407,908,899	3.430%
Subtotal	8,918,736,000	75%
H Shares	2,972,912,000	25%
Total	11,891,648,000	100%

Upon expiry of the one-year lock-up period of the promoters' shares, which commenced from the date of establishment of the Company, some promoters transferred some domestic shares held by them which were not publicly listed. After the aforesaid transfer, the shareholding structure of the Company was as follows:

Name of shareholders	Number of Shares held (shares)	Percentage of total share capital
Holder of A Shares:		
Shanghai Electric (Group) Corporation	7,409,088,498	62.305%
Fuxi Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.	50,987,826	0.429%
Shengzhen Fengchi Investment Co., Ltd.	917,778,942	7.718%
SHENERGY Co., Ltd.	489,892,122	4.120%
Shantou Mingguang Investment Co., Ltd.	50,988,612	0.428%
Subtotal	8,918,736,000	75%
H Shares	2,972,912,000	25%
Total	11,891,648,000	100%

In 2008, the Company was approved to make an initial additional issuance of 616,038,405 A Shares. Upon completion of the issuance of the aforementioned shares, the Company has issued 12,507,686,405 shares in total, of which, 9,534,774,405 domestic-listed shares of the Renminbi currency (A Shares) were held by domestic shareholders, amounting to 76.231% of the total issued shares of the Company, and 2,972,912,000 overseas-listed foreign shares (H Shares) were held by overseas shareholders, amounting to 23.769% of the total issued shares of the Company, and the shareholding structure of the Company was as follows:

Name of shareholders	Number of Shares held (shares)	Percentage of total share capital
A Shares subject to lock-up restrictions:		
Shanghai Electric (Group) Corporation	7,409,088,498	59.236%
Shanghai Chengtou Corporation	50,987,826	0.408%
Shengzhen Fengchi Investment Co., Ltd.	917,778,942	7.338%
SHENERGY Co., Ltd.	489,892,122	3.916%
Shantou Mingguang Investment Co., Ltd.	50,988,612	0.408%
Subtotal	8,918,736,000	71.306%
A Shares not subject to lock-up restrictions:	616,038,405	4.925%
H Shares	2,972,912,000	23.769%
Total	12,507,686,405	100%

After the expiration of the one-year lock-up period, which commenced from the date of the Company's initial capital increase and issuance of shares in 2008, the A Shares held by domestic shareholders including Shengzhen Fengchi Investment Co., Ltd., Shanghai Chengtou Corporation, SHENERGY Co., Ltd. and Shantou Mingguang Investment Co., Ltd. were listed and publicly traded on December 7, 2009. In 2010, the Company was approved to make a private placement of 315,940,255 A Shares, which were prohibited to be transferred for one year commencing from the date of listing. Upon completion of the private placement of the aforementioned shares, the Company has issued a total of 12,823,626,660 shares, of which 9,850,714,660 were domestic-listed shares of the Renminbi currency (A Shares) held by domestic shareholders, amounting to 76.82% of the total issued shares of the Company, and 2,972,912,000 were overseas-listed foreign shares (H Shares) held by overseas shareholders, amounting to 23.18% of the total issued shares of the Company. As such, the shareholding structure of the Company was then as follows:

Name of shareholders	Number of Shares held (shares)	Percentage of total share capital
A Shares subject to lock-up restrictions:	7,725,028,753	60.24%
Shanghai Electric (Group) Corporation	7,409,088,498	57.78%
Westward Origination Holdings Co., Ltd.	104,000,000	0.81%
Yunnan City Construction and Investment Co., Ltd.	56,877,667	0.44%
Hunan Salt and Light Industry (Group) Co., Ltd.	53,000,000	0.41%
Wuxi Xin Bao Lian Investment Co., Ltd.	51,209,103	0.4%
China SINOMACH Finance Co., Ltd.	50,853,485	0.4%
A Shares not subject to lock-up restrictions:	2,125,685,907	16.58%
H Shares	2,972,912,000	23.18%
Total	12,823,626,660	100%

Article 17

Upon completion of the initial capital increase and issuance of A Shares in 2008, the private placement of A Shares in 2010, the conversion of part of the convertible corporate bonds issued domestically in 2015 into shares, the issuance of shares to Shanghai Electric (Group) Corporation in 2016 for assets acquisition and the issuance of shares to Shanghai Electric (Group) Corporation for assets acquisition and raising of supporting funds in 2017, and the completion of grant of the restricted shares under the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme of the Company in 2019, the repurchase and cancellation of certain restricted A shares of the Company in 2020, the repurchase and cancellation of certain H shares of the Company in 2020, and the termination of implementation on Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme and completion of repurchase and cancellation of the restricted A shares that was granted but not yet released of the Company in 2022, the registered capital of the Company is RMB15,579,809,092 (as of 17 March 2022). The change of the registered capital of the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures prescribed by relevant laws and regulations of the PRC.

Article 18

The Company may approve capital increase based on its operational and development needs in accordance with relevant provisions of these Articles of Association.

The Company may increase its capital by the following means:

1. issuance of shares to unspecific investors;
2. issuance of shares to specific investors;
3. allotting new shares to existing shareholders as bonus;
4. capitalizing any common reserve fund; or
5. other means permitted by laws and administrative regulations or required by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “CSRC”).

The issuance of new shares for the purpose of capital increase by the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures prescribed by relevant State laws and administrative regulations, after being approved pursuant to these Articles of Association.

Article 19

Where the Company issues new shares to increase its registered capital, shareholders do not have preemptive rights, unless otherwise stipulated in these Articles of Association or by a resolution of the general meeting granting such rights.

Article 20

Shares of the Company shall be transferred in accordance with the law.

The transfer of shares of the Company shall be conducted in accordance with these Articles of Associations of the Company and other relevant rules.

Article 21

The name of transferee, on the premise of compliance with the Company's Articles of Associations and other relevant rules and regulations, shall be registered, upon the completion of share transfer, in the Company's register of shareholders as the holders of the shares transferred.

Article 22

All issuance and transfer of overseas-listed foreign shares shall be registered in the register of shareholders of overseas-listed foreign shares which, in accordance with Article 34 of these Articles of Associations, shall be kept in the domicile of the overseas stock exchange where shares of the Company are listed.

Article 23

The Company shall ensure that all share certificates of the Company's overseas-listed foreign shares bears the following declarations, and shall instruct and procure the register office to refuse to register any other person to be holders of the shares of the Company as a result of any subscription, purchase or transfer of the Company's shares unless the aforementioned person present to the office a duly signed form specifying the following declarations:

1. The purchaser of the shares of the Company has entered into agreements with the Company and each of its shareholders to comply with the Company Law, any relevant laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Associations.
2. The purchaser and each shareholder, director, general manager, deputy general manager, or other senior management officer the company agree, and that the Company, representing itself and each such director, general manager, deputy general manager, or other senior management officer agree with each shareholder, that any dispute or claim arising from the Company's Articles of Association,

concerning the Company's business or on the basis of the rights and obligations set out under the Company Law or other relevant laws and administrative regulations, shall be resolved by arbitration in accordance with these Articles of Association. The arbitration commission may conduct public hearing and announce its award. The award made by the arbitration commission shall be final and binding upon all parties.

3. All purchasers of the shares of the Company, together with the Company and each of its shareholders agree that holders of shares of the Company may freely transfer such holder's shares of the Company;
4. Each purchaser of shares of the Company appoints the Company, to enter into agreements with each director and management officer of the Company on behalf of such purchaser, under which each such director and management officer shall undertake to bear the responsibilities to shareholders of the Company as specified in these Articles of Associations.

CHAPTER 4: CAPITAL REDUCTION AND SHARE REPURCHASE

Article 24

The Company may reduce its registered capital in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association. The Company shall reduce its registered capital pursuant to the Company Law and other relevant provisions, and procedures specified in these Articles of Association.

Article 25

When reducing its registered capital, the Company shall prepare a balance sheet and a property inventory list.

The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days from the date of the general meeting adopts the resolution to reduce its registered capital, and announce the decision in newspapers that satisfy the relevant requirements or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty (30) days thereof. The creditors, within thirty (30) days upon receipt of the notice, or within forty-five (45) days from the date of the announcement if no notice is received, shall be entitled to request the Company to repay the debts or to provide corresponding security for such debts.

When the Company reduces its registered capital, it shall reduce the amount of capital contributions or shares in proportion to the shareholders' shareholdings, unless otherwise stipulated in the laws or these Articles of Association.

Article 26

If the Company still has losses after making up for them in accordance with the provisions of Item 2 of Article 181 of these Articles of Association, it may reduce its registered capital to make up for the losses. Where the registered capital is reduced to make up for losses, the Company shall not make distributions to shareholders, nor shall it exempt shareholders from their obligations to make capital contributions or pay shares subscriptions.

Where the registered capital is reduced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Item 2 of Article 25 shall not apply. However, the Company shall announce the decision in newspapers that satisfy the relevant requirements or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty (30) days from the date of the general meeting adopts the resolution to reduce its registered capital.

After the Company reduces its registered capital in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, it shall not distribute profits until the aggregate balance of the statutory common reserve fund and the optional common reserve fund reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital.

Article 27

Where registered capital is reduced in violation of the Company Law or other relevant provisions, shareholders shall return the funds received, and any reduction or exemption of shareholders' capital contributions shall be restored to its original state; in case of losses caused to the Company, shareholders, and responsible directors and senior management officers shall be liable for compensation.

Article 28

The Company shall not acquire its own shares other than under any of the following circumstances:

1. reducing the registered capital of the Company;
2. merging with any other companies which is/are also a shareholder/shareholders of the Company;
3. applying the shares for employee share ownership plans or employee share incentives;
4. acquiring shares of shareholders who raise objections to resolutions by the general meeting on the merger or division of the Company, and request the Company to acquire their shares;

5. applying the shares for conversion into corporate bonds to be issued by the Company which are convertible into shares;
6. protecting corporate value and the rights and interests of shareholders of the Company where necessary.

Article 29

The Company may acquire its own shares through public and centralized trading or other means approved by laws, administrative regulations, and the CSRC.

If the Company intends to acquire its own shares due to circumstances specified in Items 3, 5 and 6 of Article 28 of these Articles of Association, the transaction shall be conducted through centralized trading in an open way.

Article 30

If the Company intends to acquire its own shares due to circumstances specified in Items 1 and 2 of Article 28 of these Articles of Association, a resolution shall be adopted in a general meeting for such purchase; if the Company intends to acquire its own shares due to circumstances specified in Items 3, 5 and 6 of Article 28 of these Articles of Association, a resolution shall be adopted in a board meeting with more than two thirds of the directors attending in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association or the authorization of the general meeting. Where the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, provisions of these Articles of Association and securities regulatory authorities of the listing places of the Company provide otherwise in terms of the matters involved in share repurchase, such relevant provisions thereof shall prevail.

Article 31

In the event that the circumstances described under Item 1 of Article 28 of these Articles of Association above occur after the Company has acquired its own A Shares corresponding to Article 28 of these Articles of Association, the acquired shares shall be canceled within ten (10) days of such acquisition. If the circumstances described under Items 2 and 4 of Article 28 of these Articles of Association above occur after the Company has acquired its own shares as per Article 28 of these Articles of Association, the acquired shares shall be transferred or canceled within six (6) months from the said acquisition; under the circumstances described in Items 3, 5 and 6 of Article 28 of these Articles of Association above, the total number of shares of the Company held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued A Shares of the Company and such shares shall be transferred or canceled within three (3) years.

The Company shall not accept its own shares as the collateral of any pledge or charge.

Article 32

The Company or its subsidiaries (including the Company's affiliates of enterprises) shall not, in the form of grants, advances, guarantees, loans, or otherwise, provide financial assistance to others who acquire the shares of the Company or its parent company, except for the implementation of the Company's employee share ownership plans.

For the benefit of the Company, upon a resolution of the general meeting, or a resolution of the board of directors in accordance with these Articles of Association or the authorization of the general meeting, the Company may provide financial assistance to other persons for the acquisition of shares in 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. The resolution made by the board of directors shall be approved by more than two-thirds of all directors.

If the Company or its subsidiaries (including the Company's affiliates of enterprises) engage in the behavior set out in this article, they shall comply with laws, administrative regulations, the provisions of the CSRC and the stock exchange.

CHAPTER 5: SHARE CERTIFICATES AND REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 33

Share certificates of the Company shall be in registered form.

The share certificate of the Company shall contain following main particulars:

1. the name of the Company;
2. the incorporation date of the Company;
3. the class of shares, par value and number of shares it represents;
4. the share certificate number; and
5. other matters required to be stated therein by the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's shares are listed.

Article 34

The Company shall establish a register of shareholders in accordance with the evidence from the securities registration and clearing organization; the register of shareholders shall be sufficient evidence to verify that a shareholder holds shares of the Company. The Company shall keep a complete register of shareholders.

The register of shareholders shall include the following parts:

1. registers of shareholders kept at the domicile of the Company other than those specified in Item 2 and Item 3 of this Article;
2. registers of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares kept in the domicile of the overseas stock exchange on which shares of the Company are listed; and among the registers of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares, the original register in respect of those holders of shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange shall be kept in Hong Kong;
3. registers of shareholders kept in other places as deemed necessary for listing of the shares of the Company by the board of directors.

The Hong Kong branch register of shareholders must be available for inspection by shareholders, provided that the Company may be permitted to suspend the register of shareholders on terms equivalent to section 632 of the Companies Ordinance.

Article 35

If the Company refuses to register the transfer of shares, the Company shall provide to transferor and transferee a notice of such refusal within two (2) months of the date of the official submission of such application.

Shares of the Company held by the promoters shall not be transferred within the first year of the Company's establishment. The shares which have already been issued prior to the Company's public offering shall not be transferred within the first year after the Company's shares are listed at the Stock Exchange.

The directors and senior management officers of the Company shall report to the Company their shares of the Company and any alterations to the shares so held, and the shares transferred annually by them during their terms of office determined at the time of his/her assumption of office shall not exceed 25% of their total shares of the same class in the Company, except for changes in shares caused by judicial enforcement, inheritance, bequest, lawful division of property, etc. Shares of the Company held by the aforesaid persons shall not be transferred within the first year after the listing of Company's shares. The aforesaid persons shall not transfer their shares of the Company in a period of six (6) months after they leave the Company.

If laws, administrative regulations, or the CSRC have other provisions regarding the transfer of shares held by shareholders in the Company, such provisions shall apply.

If any of the Company's directors, senior management officers and shareholders who hold more than 5% of the total shares of the Company sell such person's shares of the Company or other securities with an equity nature within six (6) months after having bought such shares or securities, or buy such shares or securities within six (6) months after having sold them, all earnings thus obtained shall belong to the Company and be revoked by the board of directors of the Company. However, a securities company which holds more than 5% of the Company's shares due to its undertaking of shares remaining after sales upon underwriting and other circumstances stipulated by the CSRC are excluded.

Shares or other securities with an equity nature held by directors, senior management officers and natural person shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph include shares or other securities with an equity nature held by their spouses, parents and children and held under others' accounts.

In the event that the board of directors refuses to comply with the aforesaid provisions, the shareholders shall have the right to require the board of directors to implement such provisions within thirty (30) days. If the board of directors fails to observe the provisions of the preceding paragraph within the aforesaid time limit, the shareholders shall be entitled to, in their own names, directly commence an action with the People's Court for the benefit of the Company. If the board of directors refuses to comply with the above paragraph of this Article, the responsible directors shall bear joint and several liabilities according to laws and regulations.

Article 36

The transfer of H Shares shall be carried out in writing, through transfer instrument in common or ordinary form or in the form acceptable to the board of directors, and such transfer instrument may be signed only by hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a securities clearing institution or its attorney, signed by hand or signed in machine-printed form. All transfer instruments shall be kept at the legal address of the Company or such other place the board of directors may designate from time to time.

Article 37

Closure of registers of members prior to a general meeting or prior to the record date for dividend distribution set by the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the laws, regulations and the relevant requirements of the securities regulatory authorities at the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Article 38

When the Company convenes a general meeting, distributes dividends, enters into liquidation or carries out other activities for which confirmation of share ownership is required, the board of directors or the convener of the general meeting shall set a date for confirmation (registration) of share ownership, and shareholders who remain on the register at the end of that date shall be shareholders with related interests.

Article 39

Applications for the issuance of replacement share certificates submitted by holders of domestic shares who have lost their share certificates shall be handled in accordance with the Company Law, other relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules made by securities registration and settlement agency and the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed.

Applications for the issuance of replacement share certificates submitted by holders of overseas-listed foreign shares who have lost their share certificates may be handled in accordance with the local laws, rules of stock exchanges and other relevant provisions of where the original of the register of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares is kept.

CHAPTER 6: RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 40

Shareholders of the Company are persons who lawfully hold shares of the Company and whose names are entered in the register of shareholders.

Shareholders shall enjoy rights and undertake obligations in accordance with the class and the number of shares held thereby. Holders of the same class of shares shall enjoy the same rights and undertake the same obligations.

In the case of joint shareholders, if one of the joint shareholders is deceased, only the other existing shareholders of the joint shareholders shall be deemed as the persons who have the ownership of the relevant shares. The board of directors, however, may require the other existing shareholders to provide a certificate of death of the deceased shareholder as necessary for the purpose of modifying the register of shareholders. Regarding any joint shareholders of the shares, only the joint shareholders ranked first in the register of shareholders have the right to accept certificates of the relevant shares, receive notices of the Company, attend and vote at general meetings of the Company. Any notice which is delivered to such above shareholder shall be deemed to be delivered to all the joint shareholders of the relevant shares.

Article 41

Holders of ordinary shares of the Company shall be entitled to the following rights:

1. obtaining dividends and other forms of profit distribution in accordance with the number of shares held;
2. petitioning for holding, convening, presiding over, attending general meeting and exercising the corresponding voting rights personally or by proxy pursuant to the law;

3. conducting supervision over the operation of the Company, and making suggestions or inquiries;
4. the right to transfer, give as a gift or pledge shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of these Articles of Association;
5. inspecting and duplicating these Articles of Association, register of shareholders, minutes of the general meetings, resolutions of meetings of the board of directors, and financial and accounting reports, and shareholders who meet the requirements may inspect the Company's accounting books and certificates;
6. participating in the distribution of the remaining property of the Company proportionate to their shareholdings when the Company is terminated or liquidated;
7. demanding that the Company acquire the shares of the shareholders who raise objections to the merger/consolidation and division resolutions adopted by the general meeting;
8. other rights stipulated by relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or these Articles of Association.

When the Company convenes a general meeting, distributes dividends, commences liquidation or participates in other activities requiring the identification of shareholders, the board of directors or conveners of the general meeting shall decide the record date. The shareholders whose names appear on the register at the close of trading on the record date shall enjoy the relevant rights.

Article 42

When requesting to inspect or duplicate the information mentioned in the preceding Article, or asking for the relevant documents, the shareholders shall comply with the provisions of the Company Law, the Securities Law and other laws and administrative regulations, and shall provide the Company with written documents evidencing the class and number of the Company's shares that they hold. The Company, after having identified the shareholders, may provide them with the said information and relevant documents according to the requirements of such shareholders.

Article 43

In the event that any resolution of the general meeting or the board of directors violates laws or administrative regulations, shareholders shall be entitled to request the People's Court to invalidate the said resolution.

If the procedures for convening, or the methods of voting at, a general meeting or meeting of the board of directors violate the laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association, or the contents of a resolution violate these Articles of Association, shareholders shall be entitled to submit a petition to the People's Court to rescind such resolution within sixty (60) days from the date on which such resolution is passed, except for the circumstances where the convening procedures and voting methods have only minor flaws and there's no substantial impact on resolutions.

Where there is a dispute among the board of directors, shareholders and other relevant parties as to the validity of a resolution of the general meeting, they should promptly institute legal proceedings with the People's Court. Before the People's Court makes a judgment or ruling to revoke the resolution, etc., the relevant parties shall implement the resolution of the general meeting. The Company, directors and senior management officers shall effectively perform their duties to ensure the normal operation of the Company.

Upon the People's Court rendering a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the Company shall fulfil its information disclosure obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the rules of the CSRC, and the stock exchanges, fully explain the impact, and actively cooperate with the enforcement after the judgment or ruling takes effect. Where it involves correcting prior matters, the Company shall promptly process and fulfil the corresponding information disclosure obligations.

Article 44

Resolutions of the general meeting or the meeting of the board of directors of the Company shall be invalid under any of the following circumstances:

1. the resolution is not made by a general meeting or the board of directors;
2. the resolution is not voted on at a general meeting or a meeting of the board of directors;
3. the number of attendees of the meeting or their voting rights doesn't meet the quorum or the number of voting rights as required by the Company Law and these Articles of Association;
4. the number of attendees voting in favor of the resolution or their voting rights doesn't meet the quorum or the number of voting rights as required by the Company Law and these Articles of Association.

Article 45

In the event of any loss caused to the Company as a result of violation of any laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association by the directors who are not a member of the audit committee or senior management officers when performing their duties in the Company, shareholders holding 1% or more shares of the Company separately or jointly for over one hundred and eighty (180) consecutive days may submit a written request to the audit committee to institute legal proceedings with the People's Court; where a member of the audit committee violates laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association in his/her duty performance and causes losses to the Company, the aforementioned shareholders may submit a written request to the board of directors to institute legal proceedings with the People's Court.

Upon receipt of the written request made by the shareholders as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, in case the audit committee and the board of directors refuses to file a lawsuit or fails to file a lawsuit within thirty (30) days from receipt of such request, or under urgent circumstances that failure in filing a lawsuit immediately will cause irreparable damage to the interests of the Company, the shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to file a lawsuit to the People's Court directly in their own names for protection of the Company's interests.

In the event that any person infringes the legal interests of the Company and causes losses thereto, the shareholders specified in the first paragraph of this Article may file a lawsuit to the People's Court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Where a director or senior management officer of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company violates laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association in the course of performing his/her duties and causes losses to the Company, or where others infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and cause losses, shareholders individually or collectively holding more than 1% of the Company's shares for more than one hundred and eighty (180) consecutive days may, in accordance with the first three paragraphs of Article 189 of the Company Law, request the board of directors of the wholly-owned subsidiary in writing to initiate legal proceedings in the People's Court, or directly initiate legal proceedings in the People's Court in their own name.

If a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company has an audit committee, it shall follow the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this Article.

Article 46

In the event that a director or senior management officer violates laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association, thereby damaging the interests of the shareholder(s), the shareholder(s) may file an action with the People's Court.

Article 47

Holders of ordinary shares of the Company shall undertake the following obligations:

1. complying with laws, administrative regulations, and these Articles of Association;
2. paying for the shares in accordance with the shares subscribed for and the manners in which they became shareholders;
3. not withdrawing its share capital unless required by the laws and regulations;
4. refraining from abusing shareholder's rights to harm the interests of the Company or other shareholders; refraining from abusing the independent legal person status of the Company and the limited liabilities of shareholders to harm the interests of the creditors of the Company; and
5. other obligations prescribed by laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.

Shareholders who abuse their rights and have caused losses to the Company or other shareholders shall be legally responsible for liabilities. Shareholders who abuse and take advantage of the Company's independent legal person status and the shareholders' limited liabilities for evasion of their debts, which caused damages to the benefits of the creditors, shall bear several and joint liabilities for the debts of the Company.

Shareholders shall not be liable for any further contribution to the share capital other than on the conditions agreed to by the subscribers at the time of subscription.

Article 48

The controlling shareholders of the Company shall exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, provisions of the CSRC, and the stock exchanges to safeguard the interests of the Company.

Article 49

The controlling shareholders of the Company shall comply with the following provisions:

1. to exercise their rights as shareholders in accordance with the law and not abuse their control or use their affiliation to prejudice the legitimate interests of the Company or other shareholders;
2. to strictly fulfil the public statements and undertakings made, without unilateral alteration or waiver;

3. to fulfil information disclosure obligations in strict accordance with the relevant regulations, to proactively cooperate with the Company in information disclosure and to inform the Company in a timely manner of material events that have occurred or are proposed to occur;
4. not to appropriate the Company's funds in any way;
5. not to order, instruct or request the Company and relevant personnel to provide guarantees in violation of laws and regulations;
6. not to make use of the Company's undisclosed material information for personal gain, not to disclose in any way undisclosed material information relating to the Company, and not to engage in insider trading, short-swing trading, market manipulation and other illegal and unlawful acts;
7. not to prejudice the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and other shareholders through unfair related party transactions, profit distribution, asset restructuring, foreign investment or any other means;
8. to ensure the integrity of the Company's assets, and the independence of personnel, finance, organization and business, and not to affect the independence of the Company in any way;
9. other provisions of laws, administrative regulations, provisions of the CSRC, business rules of stock exchanges, and these Articles of Association.

Where a controlling shareholder of the Company does not act as a director of the Company but actually carries out the affairs of the Company, the provisions of these Articles of Association relating to the duties of loyalty and diligence of directors shall apply.

Where a controlling shareholder of the Company instructs a director or senior management officer to engage in an act that is detrimental to the interests of the Company or the shareholders, he/she shall be jointly and severally liable with such director or senior management officer.

Article 50

If a controlling shareholder pledges the Company's shares held by him/her or under his/her effective control, he/she shall maintain the Company's control right and production and operation stability.

Article 51

If a controlling shareholder transfers the Company's shares held by him/her, he/she shall comply with the restrictive provisions on share transfer in laws, administrative regulations, and the regulations of the CSRC and the stock exchanges, and the commitments made on restricting share transfer.

Article 52

Other than obligations prescribed by relevant laws and administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed, the controlling shareholders may not, in exercising their shareholder powers, exercise their voting rights to make decisions prejudicial to the interests of all or some of the shareholders in respect of the following:

1. relieving directors of the responsibility to act in good faith and in the best interests of the Company;
2. authorizing directors (for the interests of themselves or other persons) to deprive, in any manner, the Company of its property, including (but not limited to) any opportunities that are beneficial to the Company;
3. authorizing directors (for the interests of themselves or other persons) to deprive other shareholders of their personal rights, including (but not limited to) any right to participate in distribution or voting right, excluding restructuring of the Company that has been submitted to and adopted by the general meeting in accordance with these Articles of Association.

Article 53

A "controlling shareholder" is a shareholder whose shares account for more than 50% of the total share capital of the Company; or who holds less than 50% of the shares, but the voting rights he/she holds are sufficient to have a significant impact on the resolutions of the general meeting; or who is deemed a controlling shareholder under the applicable listing rules of the stock exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed.

CHAPTER 7: THE GENERAL MEETING

Article 54

The general meeting of the Company shall be constituted by all the shareholders. The general meeting is the governing organ of the Company, and shall exercise its functions and powers pursuant to the law.

Article 55

The general meeting shall exercise the following functions and powers:

1. electing and replacing directors not served by employee representatives, and deciding on matters concerning the remuneration of directors;
2. deliberating on and approving reports of the board of directors;
3. deliberating on and approving the annual financial budget plan and final account plan of the Company;
4. deliberating on and approving profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans of the Company;
5. making resolutions to increase or reduce the registered capital of the Company;
6. making resolutions on merger, division, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
7. making resolutions concerning the bond issuance by the Company;
8. making resolutions on the appointment, dismissal or non-renewal of the appointment of accounting firms engaged in the audit work of the Company;
9. amending these Articles of Association;
10. deliberating on and approving external guarantees which shall be approved by the general meeting prescribed in these Articles of Association;
11. deliberating on proposals put forward by shareholders representing 1% or more of the Company's voting shares;
12. deliberating on and approving matters regarding the purchase and sales within one (1) year by the Company of substantial assets which exceed 30% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company;
13. examining, approving and altering the usage of the funds raised;
14. deliberating on and approving the equity incentive plan and employee stock ownership plan;
15. to review any external investment which is beyond the current annual budget and exceeds 30% of the audited net assets of the Company in the previous year;

16. to review any entrusted wealth management transaction with a total amount exceeding 10% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company or 30% of the net assets of the Company;
17. to review any asset mortgage created by the Company over any of its owned property, equipment or equity investment for the benefit of any financial institution or other institution with a total amount exceeding 10% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company or 30% of the net assets of the Company;
18. making resolutions on other matters as prescribed by relevant laws and administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.

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

The general meeting may authorize or entrust the board of directors to perform its authorized or entrusted matters, but the board of directors shall not be authorized to exercise the functions and powers to be exercised by the general meeting as stipulated by law.

The general meeting shall make resolutions on matters to be resolved by the general meeting as prescribed by laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association so as to guarantee its decision-making power on such matters. Where necessary and reasonable, the general meeting may authorize the board of directors to make decisions on specific matters relating to the resolutions which cannot be decided immediately at the general meeting under the mandate granted at such meeting and the authorized matters shall be specific.

For any transaction of the Company (other than provision of guarantees, provision of financial assistance, receipt of cash assets as gift, debts relief purely to reduce or exempt the obligations of the Company) which meet any of the following criteria, the Company shall submit the matter to the general meeting for review, in addition to making a timely disclosure thereof in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the Listing Rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange:

1. the total value of assets involved in the transaction (book value or appraised value, whichever is higher) accounts for 50% or more of the most recently audited total assets of the Company;
2. the net assets (book value or appraised value, whichever is higher) involved in the subject matter of the transaction (such as equity interest) accounts for 50% or more of the latest audited net assets of the Company, with the absolute amount being more than RMB50,000,000;
3. the consideration of the transaction (including assumed liabilities and costs) accounts for 50% or more of the mostly audited net assets of the Company, with the absolute amount being more than RMB50,000,000;

4. the profit derived from the transaction accounts for 50% and more of the audited net profit of the most recent fiscal year of the Company, with the absolute amount being more than RMB5,000,000;
5. the revenue derived from the subject matter of the transaction (such as equity interest) in the most recent fiscal year accounts for 50% or more of the audited revenue of the Company in the most recent fiscal year, with the absolute amount being more than RMB50,000,000;
6. the net profit derived from the subject matter of the transaction (such as equity interest) in the most recent fiscal year accounts for 50% or more of the audited net profit of the Company in the most recent fiscal year, with the absolute amount being more than RMB5,000,000.

If any data involved in the calculation above is negative, the absolute value shall apply.

Article 56

Save for and except in exceptional circumstances, such as when the Company is in crisis, the Company may not, without approval by the general meeting with a special resolution, enter into any contract with any person other than a director, general manager, deputy general manager or other senior management officer of the Company to delegate thereto the management of all or any material business of the Company.

Article 57

The below external guarantees of the Company shall be approved by the general meeting:

1. Any additional external guarantee proposed by the Company and its controlling subsidiaries when the total amount of external guarantee offered by the Company and any of the Company's controlling subsidiaries has exceeded 50% of the most recently audited net assets of the Company;
2. Any additional external guarantee proposed by the Company when the total amount of external guarantee offered by the Company exceeds 30% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company;
3. Any guarantee when the total amount of guarantee by the Company to others within one year exceeds 30% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company;
4. Any guarantee provided to any person or entity whose debt ratio exceeds 70%;
5. Any single guarantee whose amount exceeds 10% of the most recently audited net assets of the Company;

6. Any guarantee provided to any shareholder of the Company or his/her related parties; or
7. Other guarantees required to be approved by the general meeting by laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association.

When the general meeting of the Company considers the guarantee in Item 3 of the preceding paragraph, it shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders present at the meeting.

The directors, managers or other senior management officers shall indemnify the Company any relevant loss caused to the Company due to their abuse of their approval powers or violations of approval procedures of external guarantees set forth in laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association, and the Company may correspondingly lodge actions with the People's Court according to such laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association.

The financial assistance provided by the Company shall comply with the relevant laws and administrative regulations, and shall be considered and approved at the general meeting:

1. The amount of a single financial assistance exceeds 10% of the net assets of the Company in the most recent audit;
2. The gearing ratio of funded object exceeds 70% shown in the latest financial statement data;
3. The aggregated amount of financial assistance provided in recent 12 months exceeds 10% of the net assets of the Company in the most recent audit;
4. The Company provides financial assistance to a related invested company that is not controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company, and other shareholders of the related invested company provide financial assistance with the same conditions in proportion to their capital contributions;
5. Other circumstances as provided by stock exchange or these Articles of Association.

If the object of funding is a controlling subsidiary within the scope of the Company's consolidated statements, and the other shareholders of the controlling subsidiary exclude the Company's controlling shareholder and his/her/its affiliates, the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be exempted.

Article 58

General meeting shall be divided into annual general meeting and extraordinary general meeting. general meeting shall be convened by the board of directors. The annual general meeting shall be convened once a year, and be held within six (6) months after the end of each accounting year.

The general meeting shall have a meeting place for convening the onsite meeting. In addition, the Company shall provide convenience for the shareholders' participation in the general meeting via network voting. Shareholders can attend general meeting virtually with the use of technology and cast votes by electronic means.

Under any of the following circumstances, the Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two (2) months from the date upon which the circumstance occurs:

1. where the number of directors is less than the number prescribed in the Company Law or less than two-thirds (2/3) of the number required by these Articles of Association;
2. where the unrecovered losses of the Company amount to one-third (1/3) of the total share capital of the Company;
3. upon request of shareholder(s) individually or jointly holding 10% or more of the shares of the Company;
4. where the board of directors considers it necessary;
5. where the audit committee proposes to convene the meeting; or
6. other matters as prescribed by relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or these Articles of Association.

In the case of the above Items 3, 4 and 5, proposals submitted by the convening party shall be listed in the agenda of the meeting.

Article 59

When the Company decides to convene an annual general meeting, it shall issue a written notice by way of announcements twenty (20) clear business days (and not less than twenty-one (21) days) prior to the meeting. When the Company decides to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a written notice by way of announcements ten (10) clear business days or fifteen (15) days (whichever is longer) prior to the meeting. Such notice shall serve to inform all registered shareholders of the matters to be deliberated at the meeting as well as the date and place of the meeting.

Article 60

A notice of general meeting shall include the following:

1. the time, venue and duration of the meeting;
2. matters and proposals to be considered at the meeting;
3. containing an explicit statement that all ordinary shareholders (including shareholders of preference shares whose voting rights have been restored), holders holding shares with special voting rights, etc., are entitled to attend general meetings, and may appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote at such meetings in writing and that the proxy or proxies need not be a shareholder/shareholders of the Company;
4. the equity registration date for determining those shareholders who have the right to attend the general meeting;
5. containing the name and telephone number of the regular contact person for the meeting;
6. the time and the procedure for voting through the network or by other means.

Article 61

When the Company decides to convene a general meeting, the board of directors, audit committee and shareholders severally or jointly holding 1% or more of the voting shares of the Company shall be entitled to put forward proposals to the Company in writing.

The audit committee, shareholders that severally or jointly hold more than 1% of the Company's shares may, before twenty (20) days prior to the general meeting, raise interim proposals and submit them in writing to the convener. The convener shall, within two (2) days after receipt of such proposal and at least fourteen (14) days prior to the original date of the general meeting, issue a notice and public announcement of the general meeting to all shareholders and submit such proposals to the general meeting for discussion and approval. However, except for interim proposals that violate the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association or that do not fall within the scope of the duty of the general meeting.

Except as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the convener may not amend the proposals already set out in the notice of the general meeting or add new proposals thereto after such announcement of the notice of the general meeting has been issued.

Proposals which are not listed in the said notice, or which do not comply with the provisions of Article 62 of these Articles of Association, shall neither be put to vote nor decided by the general meeting.

Article 62

The contents of a proposal of general meeting shall meet the following conditions:

1. be in compliance with the relevant provisions of the laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, and correspond to the functions and powers of the general meeting and the business scope of the Company;
2. have specific topics for discussion and detailed matters for resolution; and
3. be submitted or served in writing to the board of directors.

Article 63

The notice of the general meeting shall meet the following requirements:

1. being in written form;
2. specifying the place, date and time of the meeting;
3. describing the matters to be discussed at the meeting;
4. specifying the share registration date of shareholders who are entitled to attend the general meeting;
5. providing shareholders with all the information and explanations that are necessary for shareholders to make sensible decisions on matters to be discussed. This, in principle, shall include (without limitation to) providing concrete terms and contracts (if any) of the proposed transaction under negotiation, and earnestly explaining the causes and consequences thereof when the Company proposes a merger, share repurchase, reorganization of share capital or other restructuring;
6. if any director, manager or other senior management officer has a substantial stake in any of the matters to be discussed, the notice shall disclose the nature and extent of his/her stake in relevant matters; if the matters to be discussed affect such director, manager or senior management officer in his/her capacity as a shareholder differently than other shareholders of the same class, the notice shall explain the difference;

7. if the election of directors is to be discussed, the notice of the general meeting shall fully disclose the detailed particulars of the director candidates and at least shall include the following contents: personal particulars such as educational background, working experience and part-time jobs; whether they have any related relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholder; and shall disclose the number of shares of the Company held; and whether they have been imposed with any penalties by the CSRC and other relevant authorities or any sanctions by any stock exchange. Except for the directors elected through the cumulative voting system, each director candidate shall be proposed by way of single motions;
8. containing an explicit statement that all ordinary shareholders are entitled to attend general meetings, and may appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote at such meetings in writing and that the proxy or proxies need not be a shareholder/ shareholders of the Company;
9. specifying the time and place for delivering the power of attorney;
10. containing the name and telephone number of the regular contact person for the meeting;
11. the time and the procedure for voting through the network or by other means.

Article 64

Subject to compliance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and the relevant regulations of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed, the Company can publish the notice of general meeting by way of announcements, including announcement via the Company's website.

Once the notice of the general meeting is issued, the general meeting shall not be postponed or canceled without justifiable cause, nor shall the proposals set out in the general meeting notice be canceled. In the case of the said postponement or cancellation of the general meeting, the convener shall make an announcement and state reasons for such postponement or cancellation, at least two (2) working days prior to the original date of the general meeting.

Article 65

A meeting and the resolutions adopted at the meeting shall not be invalidated only as a result of any accidental omission to serve the notice of the meeting or the failure to receive the notice by a person entitled to the same.

Article 66

The board of directors and other conveners of the Company shall take necessary measures to guarantee the normal order of each general meeting and prevent any person from interfering with or inciting public disorder at any general meeting or otherwise infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of the shareholders, and promptly refer any such act to the competent authorities for investigation and punishment.

Article 67

All shareholders holding voting shares registered in the list on the equity registration date and their proxies shall be entitled to attend the general meeting and exercise their voting rights in accordance with laws, regulations, and these Articles of Association

A shareholder may attend and vote at any general meeting in person or by proxy.

Article 68

Any individual shareholder who attends the meeting in person should present their identity card or other valid documents or proofs that can indicate their identity. Any shareholder who attends the meeting by proxy should present his/her valid identity card and power of attorney.

The corporate shareholders shall attend the meeting by the legal representative or the proxy appointed by the legal representative. The legal representative who attends the meeting shall present his/her identity card and valid proof of his/her qualification as a legal representative. The proxy who attends the meeting shall present his/her identity card and a written power of attorney issued by the legal representative of the legal person shareholder under the law.

Article 69

Any shareholder entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting shall have the right to appoint one (1) or more persons (not necessarily shareholders) as his/her/its proxy or proxies to attend and vote on his/her/its behalf. The proxy or proxies may exercise the following rights based on the authorization by the shareholder:

1. the shareholder's right to speak at the general meeting;
2. the right to demand voting by poll on his/her own or in concert with others; and
3. the right to vote by show of hands or poll. However, if more than one proxy has been appointed by a shareholder, the proxies may only exercise the right to vote by poll.

If the shareholder is the recognized clearing house (or its attorney) as defined under the relevant laws and regulations in Hong Kong, such shareholder is entitled to appoint one or more persons as his proxies to attend on his behalf at any general meeting or at any class meeting. However, if one or more persons have such above authority, the letter of authorization shall contain the number and class of the shares of each of such person or persons in connection with such authorization. Such person or persons may exercise the right on behalf of the recognized clearing house (or its agent) as if such person or persons are the individual shareholders of the Company (and shall enjoy legal rights equivalent to those of other shareholders, including the right to speak and vote).

Article 70

The proxy form issued by a shareholder to appoint a proxy to attend general meetings shall contain the following:

1. name of the principal, and the class and quantity of shares of the Company held by such principal;
2. the name of the proxy;
3. the specific instructions of the shareholder, including the indication of consent, objection or abstention concerning each proposal to be resolved on the agenda of the general meeting;
4. the date of signing the instrument of appointment and term of validity;
5. the signature (or seal) of the principal. If the principal is a corporate shareholder, the seal of the corporate shall be affixed.

Article 71

Where an instrument appointing a voting proxy is signed by a personnel authorized by the principal, the power of attorney or other authorization documents shall be notarized. The power of attorney or other authorization documents so notarized shall be placed at the domicile of the Company or another place specified in the notice of the meeting, together with the instrument appointing the voting proxy.

Article 72

The Company shall prepare a register of attendance of any general meeting.

The register of attendance shall at least contain the following information of each attendee: name of the attendee (or name of entity represented by him/her), his/her identity card number, number of voting shares held or represented by him/her and name of shareholder represented by him/her (or name of such shareholder's entity).

Article 73

The convener and the legal counsel appointed by the Company shall jointly verify the legality of the capacity of shareholders based on the register of shareholders provided by the securities registration and settlement agency, and register the name of and number of voting shares held by each shareholder. Such registration shall be completed before the chairperson of the meeting declares the number of shareholders attending the meeting in person or by proxy and the total number of voting shares held by them.

Article 74

If a general meeting requires the attendance of directors or senior management officers, the directors or senior management officers shall do so and answer shareholders' inquiries.

Article 75

Any power of attorney delivered to a shareholder by the board of directors of the Company shall be prepared in a form such that the shareholder is able to freely instruct the proxy to vote for or against any resolution, and to separately give instructions on matters to be voted on for each agenda at the meeting.

Article 76

The Company is entitled to require the proxies, who are entrusted by the individual shareholders to attend the general meeting on their behalf, to present their valid identity certificates and the power of attorney from the shareholders or the authorized representative of the shareholders.

Any shareholder of the Company which is a legal entity shall entrust a representative to attend the meeting. The Company is entitled to require such representative to present their valid identity certificates and the notarized copies of the resolutions or the power of attorney which proves that the representative has been entrusted by such shareholder's board of directors or other organ of power of the Company.

Article 77

Resolutions at the general meeting shall be divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

Ordinary resolutions of the general meeting shall be passed by more than half (1/2) of the voting rights represented by shareholders (including proxies) present at the general meeting.

Special resolutions of the general meeting shall be passed by more than two thirds (2/3) of the voting rights represented by shareholders (including proxies) present at the general meeting.

Shareholders attending a general meeting (including proxies) shall expressly specify whether they are in favor of or against any matter which is being voted for. Any abstention vote or waiver of voting shall be deemed as “Abstention”. Any blank, mistakenly-filled and unrecognizable vote as well as any failure to vote shall be deemed as abstention, and such votes represented by the shares of the abstention voter shall be filled with “abstention”. The abstention vote shall be regarded as valid votes when the Company counts the votes in respect of the relevant matter.

Article 78

When commencing general meeting, the Company shall employ an attorney to render legal opinions on the following matters and make announcements:

1. Whether the commencement of the general meeting and its procedures are in compliance with the laws, administrative regulations, and these Articles of Association;
2. Whether the qualifications of the attendees and convener are lawfully effective;
3. Whether the voting procedures and results of the general meeting are lawfully effective; and
4. Legal opinions issued upon the request of the Company on other relevant matters.

Article 79

When voting at the general meeting, shareholders (including proxies) shall exercise their voting rights according to the number of voting rights represented by the shares thereof. Save for the requirement that the cumulative voting system shall be adopted in the election of directors who are not the employee representatives under Article 128 of these Articles of Association, each share shall carry one voting right.

When material issues affecting the interests of small and medium investors are being considered at the general meeting, the votes of such investors shall be counted separately. The separate counting results shall be promptly and publicly disclosed.

Shares held by the Company have no voting rights, and such shares will not be included in the total number of shares with voting rights at the general meeting.

If the purchase of the voting shares of the Company by a shareholder is in violation of the provisions of Items 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law, the shares exceeding the prescribed proportion shall not carry voting rights within 36 months after the purchase, and shall be not included in the total number of voting shares present at general meeting.

The board of directors, independent directors, shareholders holding 1% or more of the voting shares or investor protection institutions established pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the CSRC may publicly solicit the voting rights of shareholders. Information including specific voting preference shall be fully provided to the shareholders from whom voting rights are being solicited. Consideration or de facto consideration for publicly soliciting shareholders' voting rights is prohibited. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not impose any minimum shareholding limitation for soliciting voting rights.

Article 80

In the event the matters of related transactions are discussed at a general meeting, all associated shareholders shall refrain from voting upon such related transactions, and the number of voting rights represented by such shareholders shall not be calculated in the total number of valid votes. The announcement of such general meeting shall fully disclose the votes of the non-related shareholders.

Article 81

The following matters shall be adopted by way of an ordinary resolution at the general meeting:

1. work report of the board of directors;
2. profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans drafted by the board of directors;
3. appointment and dismissal of members of the board of directors, their remuneration and the method of payment thereof; and
4. matters other than those that shall be adopted by way of a special resolution as required by relevant laws and administrative regulations or these Articles of Association.

Article 82

The following matters shall be adopted by way of a special resolution at the general meeting:

1. increase or reduction in the share capital of the Company, and issuance of any class of shares, warrants or other similar securities;
2. issuance of corporate bonds;
3. division, spin-off, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
4. amendment of these Articles of Association;
5. equity incentive plan and employee stock ownership plans;
6. the purchase or sale by the Company of any material assets or the provision by the Company of any guarantees in one year in a total amount exceeding 30% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company; and
7. other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association, and that will have a significant impact on the Company and consequently need to be adopted by way of a special resolution, as deemed in an ordinary resolution passed at the general meeting.

Article 83

In the event that any listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company is listed require any shareholder to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restrict to voting only in favor of or only against any particular resolution, if any votes casted by or on behalf of such shareholder shall be in contravention of such requirement or restriction, such votes as exercised by such above shareholders or their representatives shall not be counted (if the Company is so informed).

Article 84

Shareholders calling for an extraordinary general meeting or a meeting of class shareholders shall act in accordance with the following procedures:

1. shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the Company's shares with voting rights shall submit a request to the board of directors in writing to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a class general meeting. The agenda of the proposed meeting shall be stated therein. The board of directors shall issue its decision in writing regarding its approval or rejection within ten (10) days from the receipt of the said proposal. The number of the aforesaid shares shall be calculated as of the date on which the requisition(s) is/are made;
2. if the board of director agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a meeting of class shareholders, a notice of convening an extraordinary general meeting or a meeting of class shareholders shall be sent out within five (5) days of the resolution of the board of directors. Any modification to the original proposals shall be approved by original proposer;
3. if the board of directors fails to issue a notice of such a meeting within thirty (30) days upon receipt of the aforesaid requisition(s), the shareholders calling for the meeting may convene the meeting themselves within four (4) months after the board of directors has received the requisition. The procedures for convening the meeting shall be the same, to the extent possible, as the procedures for a general meeting convened by the board of directors;
4. where the board of directors does not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting or does not reply within ten (10) days of its receipt of the request, shareholders holding, individually or in aggregate, 10% or more of the shares of the Company, shall have the right to request the audit committee in writing to convene an extraordinary general meeting;

If the audit committee agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice thereof within five (5) days of its receipt of the request, and any amendment made in the notice to the original proposals shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders;

If the audit committee fails to issue the notice of the extraordinary general meeting within the period mentioned above, it shall be deemed that it will not convene and preside over the general meeting, in which case shareholders holding, individually or in aggregate, 10% or more the shares of the Company for ninety (90) consecutive days may convene and preside over such meeting.

If more than half of the independent directors or the audit committee, calls for an extraordinary general meeting, such independent directors or the audit committee shall act in accordance with the following procedures:

1. Sign one or several written requisitions of the same format and contents, requesting the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting, and provide the topics for discussion at the meeting. With regard to such proposal, the board of directors shall provide its feedback in writing on the approval or disapproval within ten (10) days from the receipt of the said proposal.
2. Where the board of directors approves the convening of the extraordinary general meeting, it shall send the notice thereof within five (5) days after the said approval resolution of the board of directors. Any modification to original proposals shall be approved by the original proposer.
3. In the event the board of directors disapproves the proposal of convening of the extraordinary general meeting raised by independent directors, the board of directors shall so explain and announce the reasons.
4. In the event the board of directors disapproves the convening of the extraordinary general meeting or fails to provide its feedback within ten (10) days from the receipt of the said proposal raised by the audit committee, it shall be deemed to be incapable of or failure to fulfill the obligation of convening the general meeting. The audit committee may thereby convene and preside over the extraordinary general meeting by itself.
5. If the audit committee decides to convene the extraordinary general meeting according to the above paragraph, they shall notify the board of directors in writing to such effect and put such on record with the relevant competent departments.

With respect to any general meeting independently convened by the audit committee or the shareholders, the board of directors and its secretary shall provide assistance. The board of directors shall provide the register of shareholders on the equity registration date.

If the general meeting is held independently by the audit committee or shareholders due to failure of the board of directors to convene the meeting according to the above requirements, all necessary costs and expenses of the meeting shall be borne by the Company and deducted from funds which the Company should pay the directors who are negligent in the performance of their duties.

Article 85

The general meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the board of directors. If the chairman is unable to or fails to perform his duties, the general meeting shall be presided over by the vice chairman (or one of the vice chairmen jointly elected by a simple majority of all the directors, if there are two or more vice chairmen in the Company). If the vice chairman is unable to or fails to perform his duties, the general meeting shall be presided over by a director jointly elected by a simple majority of all the directors.

If independently convened by the audit committee, the general meeting shall be chaired by the convener of the audit committee. If the convener of the audit committee is unable to or fails to perform his duties, a member of the audit committee shall be jointly elected by a simple majority of the member of audit committee to preside over the general meeting.

General meetings independently convened by the shareholders shall be presided over by a representative recommended by the convener. If no chairman of the meeting has been so recommended, shareholders present at the meeting shall choose one (1) person to act as the chairman of the meeting. If for any reason, the shareholders shall fail to elect a chairman, then the shareholder (including a proxy) holding the largest number of shares carrying the right to vote thereat shall be the chairman of the meeting.

If the convener violates the procedural rules during the general meeting, therefore causing the general meeting to be unable to continue, a presider may, upon approval by a simple majority of shareholders present at the general meeting with shares of voting rights, be elected by the general meeting to continue the meeting.

In the event that the shareholders decide to convene the general meeting on its or their own initiative(s), the shareholders shall notify the board of directors of the Company in writing prior to the issuance of the notice of general meeting and file the relevant documents with the Shanghai Stock Exchange. With regard to the general meeting convened by the shareholders on their own initiative in accordance with the laws, the Board and the secretary to the Board shall provide assistance, provide requisite support and perform their information disclosure obligations in a timely manner.

Before the resolution of the general meeting is disclosed, the shareholding of the convening shareholders shall not be less than 10% of the total share capital of the Company. The convening shareholders shall disclose the announcement no later than the issuance of the notice of the general meeting, and undertake that their shareholding shall not be less than 10% of the total share capital of the Company during the period from the date of proposing to convene general meeting to the date of convening general meeting.

Article 86

The Company shall formulate the Rules of Procedure for the General Meeting to provide details on the convening and voting procedures, including notification, registration, consideration of proposals, voting, vote counting, the announcement of the voting results, the adoption of resolutions, the minutes and the signing and publication, as well as the principles for the authorization to the board of directors by the general meeting (where the contents of authorization shall be explicit and specific).

Article 87

The general meeting shall not conclude earlier at the venue than via the internet or otherwise, and the person presiding over the meeting shall announce the details and result of voting of each resolution and declare whether the resolution is passed or not based on the poll results.

Before the official announcement of the poll results, the Company, vote counters, vote scrutineers, Shareholders, network service providers and other related parties involved in the general meeting at the venue, via the internet and by another voting method shall be under a confidentiality obligation for the details of voting.

Article 88

If the presider of the meeting should deem the result of a resolution put to vote to be questionable, the presider may conduct a recount on the number of votes.

Article 89

The convener of the general meeting shall warrant the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of the minutes of the meeting. The attending or present-at-the-meeting directors, secretary of the board of directors, convener or its representatives, and the meeting presider shall sign the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes, together with the sign-in sheet of the shareholders attending in person and the instruments of proxy, and valid information about the details of voting via the internet or otherwise shall be kept for a permanent period.

Article 90

The general meeting shall have meeting minutes, which shall be the responsibility of the secretary of the board of directors. The meeting minutes shall include the following:

1. time, place, agenda, and the name of the convener of the meeting;
2. name of the presider and each of the directors and senior management officers who attend the meeting;

3. number of shareholders and proxies who attend the meeting, total number of voting shares held by them, and proportion of such number in the Company's total shares;
4. deliberation procedure, main speech points and voting result of each proposal;
5. inquiries or recommendations of the shareholders and the relevant replies or explanations thereto;
6. name of attorneys, vote counters and poll watchers; and
7. other items that shall be recorded in the meeting minutes in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association.

Article 91

The convenor shall ensure the continuation of the general meeting until a final resolution is reached. In the event of special reasons such as force majeure causing the suspension of the general meeting or no resolution can be made, necessary measures shall be adopted to restore the convening of the general meeting at the earliest possible or to directly terminate the general meeting and make announcements in a timely manner. The convenor shall at the same time report to the branch office of the CSRC and the stock exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed.

Article 92

The chairman of the meeting shall announce the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of shares carrying voting rights held by them before voting. The number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of shares carrying voting rights held by them shall be based on the registration for the meeting.

Article 93

Besides the cumulative voting system, all proposed resolutions shall be considered and voted on one by one at the general meeting. Where there is more than one proposed resolution on the same matter for approval, such resolutions shall be voted on in the order they are proposed. Save for special reasons such as force majeure causing the suspension of the general meeting or no resolution can be made, no resolutions proposed shall be shelved or withdrawn from voting at the general meeting.

Article 94

No amendment shall be made to any such resolution which is being considered at the general meeting, otherwise such amendment(s) shall be deemed to constitute a new resolution, which shall not be open for voting at the general meeting.

Article 95

Each voting right may only be exercised either on-site, online or by any other methods of voting. In the event of duplicate voting by the same voting right, the first vote cast shall prevail.

Article 96

Voting at the general meeting shall be conducted by way of poll in registered form.

Article 97

Before voting on a resolution at a general meeting, two shareholders' representatives shall be elected to participate in vote taking and act as scrutineers. If a shareholder relates to the matter to be considered, the relevant shareholder and his/her proxy shall not participate in vote taking or act as scrutineer.

When voting on a resolution at a general meeting, the lawyers and shareholders' representatives shall jointly participate in vote taking and act as scrutineers, and announce the voting results on site. The voting results of the resolutions will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Article 98

Shareholders of the Company or their proxies voting online or by other ways shall be entitled to inspect results of their voting through the corresponding voting system.

Article 99

Shareholders who attend the general meeting shall take one of the following stances when a resolution is put forward for voting: for, against or abstain, unless securities registration and settlement institutions, as the nominal holders of shares that can be traded through the Transaction Interconnection Mechanism for the Mainland and Hong Kong Stock Markets, make declarations according to the intention of actual holders.

Article 100

If the shareholders or shareholder representatives attending the meeting have any opposition to the results announced by the chairperson of the meeting, and the chairperson of the meeting does not conduct a recount as set out in Article 88 of these Articles of Association, the shareholders or shareholder representatives shall have the right to request a recount immediately after the results of the vote are announced, and the chairperson of the meeting shall immediately organize a recount.

Article 101

General meeting resolutions shall be announced in a timely manner, and the announcement shall specify the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of voting rights held and the proportion of the total number of voting rights of the Company, the voting method, the voting results of each proposal, and the detailed content of each resolution adopted.

Article 102

If a proposal is not passed, or if the general meeting amends the resolution of the previous general meeting, a special note shall be made in the announcement of the general meeting resolution.

Article 103

If the general meeting approves a proposal for the election of directors, unless otherwise specified in the relevant resolution, the newly elected directors shall assume office immediately after the resolution on the election proposal is passed at the general meeting.

Article 104

If the general meeting approves the proposal on cash distribution, bonus shares issuance or capital reserve conversion to share capital, the Company will implement the specific plan within two months after the general meeting.

CHAPTER 8: SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR VOTING BY CLASS SHAREHOLDERS

Article 105

Shareholders who hold different classes of shares are class shareholders.

Class shareholders shall enjoy rights and undertake obligations in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.

Article 106

If the Company intends to change or abrogate the rights of class shareholders, such change or abrogation shall be approved by way of a special resolution at the general meeting, and be approved by class shareholders who are so affected, at the general meeting separately convened in accordance with Article 108 through to Article 112 of these Articles of Association.

Article 107

The rights of a certain class of shareholders shall be deemed to have been changed or abrogated under any of the following circumstances:

1. increase or reduction in the number of shares of such class, or an increase or reduction in the number of shares of another class that carry the same or more voting rights, rights to receive distribution or other privileges;
2. conversion of all or part of the shares of such class to shares of another class, or a conversion of all or part of the shares of another class into shares of such class, or grant of the right to make such conversion;
3. cancellation of or diminution in the right to receive accrued or cumulative dividends attached to shares of such class;
4. diminution in or cancellation of the preferential right to receive dividends or to receive distribution of property during the liquidation of the Company attached to shares of such class;
5. increase, cancellation or diminution in the share conversion right, right of option, voting right, right of transfer, priority in placement and right to acquire securities of the Company attached to shares of such class;
6. cancellation of or diminution in the right attached to shares of such class to receive payments payables by the Company in a particular currency;
7. creation of a new class of shares with the same or more voting rights, rights to receive distribution or other privileges than those enjoyed by such class of shares;
8. imposition of restrictions or additional restrictions on the transfer or ownership of such class of shares;
9. issuance of the subscription rights or conversion rights in respect of such class or another class of shares;
10. increase in the rights and privileges of another class of shares;
11. if the restructuring plan of the Company may cause different classes of shareholders to assume liabilities disproportionate to their shareholdings during restructuring; or
12. any amendment to or abrogation of any provisions in this Chapter.

Article 108

Regardless of whether the class shareholders affected originally have the right to vote at the general meeting, they shall have the right to vote at the meeting of class shareholders in respect of the matters mentioned in Item 2 through to Item 8, and Item 11 through to Item 12 of Article 107 of these Articles of Association, except for interested shareholders.

Article 109

Resolutions of a meeting of class shareholders shall be passed by shareholders attending the meeting who represent more than two-thirds (2/3) of the voting rights in accordance with Article 108 of these Articles of Association.

Article 110

When the Company decides to convene a meeting of class shareholders, it shall issue a written notice with reference to the notice period of the general meeting set out in Article 59 of these Articles of Association, informing all registered shareholders of such class of the matters to be deliberated at the meeting as well as the date and place of the meeting. Subject to compliance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and the relevant regulations of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed, the Company may give notice of the meeting by way of announcements, including announcement via the Company's website.

Article 111

The notice of the meeting of class shareholders is only required to be delivered to shareholders who are entitled to vote at the meeting.

The procedures for convening meetings of class shareholders shall be the same, to the extent possible, as the procedure for convening general meetings. Provisions on the procedures for convening the general meeting in these Articles of Association shall apply to the meeting of class shareholders.

Article 112

In addition to holders of other classes of shares, holders of domestic shares and holders of overseas-listed foreign shares shall be regarded as shareholders of different classes.

The special voting procedures for shareholders of different classes shall not apply in the following circumstances:

1. as approved by way of a special resolution at the general meeting, the Company issues, either separately or concurrently, domestic shares and overseas-listed foreign shares every twelve (12) months, and that the number of such domestic shares and overseas-listed foreign shares to be issued does not exceed 20% of the number of outstanding shares of their respective classes; or
2. the plan of the Company to issue domestic shares and overseas-listed foreign shares at the time of establishment is completed within fifteen (15) months after the date of approval by the competent securities regulatory authority of the State Council.

CHAPTER 9: PARTY COMMITTEE

Article 113

The Company shall establish the Party Committee consisting of a secretary and several other committee members, and set up a discipline inspection committee or members of discipline inspection committee in accordance with regulations.

The Chairman and the secretary of Party Committee shall be the same person. According to the actual situation of the Company, deputy secretary focusing on the Party building works is to be appointed.

Eligible members of the Party Committee shall join the Board and the management through legal procedures, and eligible members in the Board and the management shall enter into the Party Committee and the leadership management system in accordance with relevant regulations and procedures.

Article 114

The consideration and discussion of the Party Committee is the procedural prerequisite of decision-making of major issues of the Board and the management.

Article 115

The Party Committee of the Company performs the following responsibilities in accordance with relevant intra-party regulations:

1. to enhance the building of politics of the Party in the Company, adhere to and implement the fundamental system, basic system and important system of socialism with Chinese characteristics as well as educate and guide all Party members to maintain a high degree of consistency with the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core in the political stance, political direction, political principles and political path;
2. to thoroughly study and implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, learn and propagate the Party's theory, thoroughly implement the Party's line, principles and policies as well as supervise and guarantee the implementation of major strategy deployments of the Party Central Committee as well as the resolutions of the Party organization at a higher level in the Company;
3. to investigate and discuss the major operation and management issues of the Company and support the general meeting, the board of directors and the management to exercise their rights and perform their duties in accordance with the laws;
4. to strengthen the leadership and gatekeeping role in the process of selection and appointment of personnel of the Company, and the building of the leading team, cadre and talents team of the Company;
5. to undertake the main responsibility in improving Party conduct and upholding integrity, lead and support discipline inspection institutions to fulfil their supervisory and disciplining responsibilities as well as exercise strict administrative discipline and political rules and promote full and strict governance over the Party to extent to the primary level;
6. to strengthen the building of primary-level Party building organizations and the Party member team building, unit and lead employees to devote themselves into the reform and development of the Company;
7. to lead the Company's ideological and political work, the spirit and civilization progress, the United Front work and lead mass organizations such as the Labour Union, Communist Youth League and Women's Organization of the Company.

CHAPTER 10: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 116

The Company shall have a board of directors (the “board”). The board of directors shall be composed of nine (9) directors, of whom one (1) shall be chairman of the board and vice chairman of the board can be appointed.

The board of directors may have one member who is an employee representative. The employee representative serving on the board of directors shall be elected or removed by workers and staff members of the Company through a democratic process.

The external directors shall comprise half (1/2) or more of the directors on the board (hereafter “external directors” refers to directors who do not hold a position in the Company), and the independent directors shall comprise one-third (1/3) or more of the directors on the board (hereafter “independent directors” refers to directors who are independent from the shareholders of the Company and do not hold a position within the Company), and at least one of those independent directors should be a professional accountant with appropriate professional qualifications or with appropriate accounting or related financial management expertise as required by the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company’s shares are listed.

Article 117

Independent directors shall conscientiously perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, the stock exchanges and these Articles of Association, play a role in decision-making, supervision and control, and provide professional advice in the board of directors, safeguard the overall interests of the Company, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders.

Article 118

Independent directors shall maintain independence. The following persons shall not serve as independent directors:

1. persons employed by the Company or its subsidiaries, as well as their spouses, parents, children, and persons with principal social relationships;
2. natural persons who directly or indirectly hold more than 1% of the Company’s issued shares or are among the Company’s top ten shareholders, and their spouses, parents, and children;
3. persons who work in a shareholder entity that directly or indirectly holds 5% or more of the shares of the Company or that ranks among the top five shareholder entities of the Company, and their spouses, parents, and children;

4. persons who work for a subsidiary of the Company's controlling shareholder, and their spouses, parents, and children;
5. persons who have significant business dealings with the Company, its controlling shareholders or their respective subsidiaries, or persons who work for entities that have significant business dealings with the Company or its controlling shareholders;
6. persons who provide financial, legal, consulting, sponsorship or other services to the Company, its controlling shareholders or their respective subsidiaries, including but not limited to all project team members, review personnel at all levels, persons who sign the report, partners, directors, senior management and principal responsible persons of the intermediary institutions providing such services;
7. persons who have been in any of the circumstances listed in Items 1 to 6 above within the last twelve months;
8. other persons deemed to lack independence in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, provisions of the CSRC, rules of the stock exchange, and this Articles of Association.

The subsidiaries of the controlling shareholders of the Company in Items 4 to 6 of the preceding paragraph do not include enterprises that are controlled by the same state-owned asset management institution as the Company and do not constitute an affiliated relationship with the Company in accordance with relevant regulations.

Independent directors shall conduct self-examinations of their independence on an annual basis and submit the results of such self-examinations to the board of directors. The board of directors shall evaluate the independence of the independent directors in office on an annual basis and issue a special opinion, which shall be disclosed together with the annual report.

Article 119

Independent directors of the Company shall meet the following conditions:

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 set forth in these Articles of Association;
3. have basic knowledge of the operation of listed companies and be familiar with relevant laws, regulations and rules;

4. have at least five years of work experience in law, accounting or economics necessary to perform the duties of an independent director;
5. possess good personal integrity and have no record of major breaches of trust or other adverse conduct;
6. comply with any other requirements specified by laws, administrative regulations, provisions of the CSRC, rules of the stock exchange, and these Articles of Association.

Article 120

As members of the board of directors, independent directors shall have a duty of loyalty and diligence to the Company and all shareholders, and shall prudently perform the following duties:

1. participate in the decision-making of the board of directors and express explicit opinions on matters under discussion;
2. supervise the potential significant conflicts of interest between the Company and its controlling shareholders, directors, and senior management, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders;
3. provide professional and objective advice on the Company's operation and development, and promote the improvement of the board of directors' decision-making;
4. other responsibilities stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, provisions of the CSRC, and these Articles of Association.

Article 121

Independent directors exercise the following special powers:

1. independently engage intermediary agencies to audit, consult or verify specific matters of the Company;
2. propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting;
3. propose to convene a board of directors meeting;
4. publicly solicit shareholders' rights in accordance with the law;
5. express independent opinions on matters that may harm the interests of the Company or minority shareholders;

6. other powers and responsibilities stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the provisions of CSRC and these Articles of Association.

The independent directors shall exercise the powers listed in Items 1 to 3 of the preceding paragraph with the consent of a majority of all independent directors.

The Company shall disclose in a timely manner when its independent directors exercise any of the powers listed in paragraph 1. If the above powers cannot be exercised properly, the Company shall disclose the specific circumstances and reasons thereof.

Article 122

The following matters shall be submitted to the board of directors for consideration after obtaining the consent of a majority of all independent directors of the Company:

1. related party transactions that should be disclosed;
2. plans for changes or exemptions from commitments by the Company and related parties;
3. decisions and measures taken by the board of directors of the acquired company in relation to the acquisition;
4. other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC regulations and these Articles of Association.

Article 123

The Company shall establish a mechanism for special meetings, attended by independent directors only. When the board of directors deliberates on matters such as related party transactions, it shall be approved in advance by a special meeting of independent directors.

The Company shall hold special meetings of independent directors regularly or irregularly. The matters listed in Items 1 to 3 of paragraph 1 in Article 121, and Article 122 of these Articles of Association shall be reviewed by a special meeting of independent directors.

Special meetings of independent directors may study and discuss other matters of the Company as necessary.

Special meetings of independent directors shall be convened and presided over by an independent director jointly recommended by a simple majority of independent directors. If the convener fails to perform or is unable to perform his or her duties, two or more independent directors may convene the meeting on their own and recommend a representative to preside over the meeting.

Special meetings of independent directors shall prepare meeting minutes in accordance with the provisions, and the opinions of independent directors shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. Relevant persons such as the independent directors, the secretary of the board of directors and the record-keeper present at the meeting shall sign the minutes for confirmation.

The Company shall provide convenience and support for the convening of special meetings of independent directors.

Article 124

Directors are elected or replaced by the general meeting and may be removed from office by the general meeting before the expiry of their term of office. The term of office of a director is three (3) years. A director may be re-elected upon the expiration of his/her term. However, an independent director shall not serve more than six (6) years consecutively.

The term of office of a director shall commence from his accession till the expiry of the term of the current session of the board of directors. Where election of directors fails to be timely conducted upon expiry of the term of office of the former directors, the former directors shall, prior to the accession of the newly elected directors, perform their duties as directors in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, regulations of regulatory authorities and provisions of these Articles of Association.

The chairman and the vice chairman shall be elected and removed by a simple majority (1/2) of all directors on the board. The term of office of each of the chairman and the vice chairman shall be three (3) years, and is renewable upon re-election.

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws and administrative regulations at the general meeting, shareholders in the general meeting shall have the power by an ordinary resolution to remove any director (including a managing director or other executive director) before the expiration of his/her term of office, but such removal shall not affect the director's right to claim damages under any contract.

The senior management officer may also act as a director. However, the number of the directors who also act as senior management officers as well as those directors who are employee representative, shall not be more than half (1/2) of the total number of the directors of the Company.

The external directors shall have sufficient time and necessary knowledge and ability to perform their duties. When an external director performs his/her/its duties, the Company shall provide necessary information and independent directors may directly report to the general meeting, the competent securities regulatory authority under the State Council and other relevant departments thereon.

Directors are not required to hold shares of the Company.

Article 125

Directors shall comply with laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of these Articles of Association, shall have a duty of loyalty to the Company, shall take measures to avoid conflicts between their own interests and those of the Company, and shall not use their powers to obtain improper benefits. Directors shall have the following duties of loyalty to the Company:

1. they shall not embezzle the Company's property or misappropriate the Company's funds;
2. they shall not deposit Company funds in accounts opened in their own name or in the name of other individuals;
3. they shall not use their authority to bribe or receive other illegal income;
4. they shall not directly or indirectly enter into contracts or conduct transactions with the Company without reporting to the board of directors or the general meeting and obtaining the approval of the board of directors or the general meeting in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association;
5. not to use their position to seek business opportunities belonging to the Company for themselves or others, except where reported to the board of directors or the general meeting and approved by a resolution of the general meeting, or where the Company cannot use such business opportunities in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association;
6. not to engage in or operate businesses similar to those of the Company for themselves or others without reporting to the board of directors or the general meeting and obtaining the approval of the general meeting;
7. not to accept commissions from others for transactions with the Company for their own benefit;
8. not to disclose Company secrets without authorisation;
9. not to use their related relationships to harm the interests of the Company;
10. other duties of loyalty stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and regulations, and these Articles of Association.

Any income obtained by a director in violation of the provisions of this Article shall belong to the Company; if it causes losses to the Company, he or she shall bear the liability for compensation.

The provisions of Item 4 in first paragraph of this Article shall apply to contracts or transactions entered into by close relatives of directors and senior management personnel, enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by directors, senior management personnel or their close relatives, and other related parties with other relationships with directors and senior management personnel.

Article 126

Directors shall comply with laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of these Articles of Association, shall have a duty of diligence to the Company, and shall perform their duties with the reasonable care that a manager should normally exercise in the best interests of the Company. Directors shall have the following duties of diligence to the Company:

1. exercise the rights conferred by the Company with prudence, seriousness and diligence to ensure that the Company's commercial behaviour complies with national laws, administrative regulations and various national economic policies, and that its commercial activities do not exceed the scope of business specified in its business licence;
2. treat all shareholders fairly;
3. keep abreast of the Company's business operations and management;
4. sign written confirmation opinions on the Company's securities issuance documents and regular reports. Ensure that the Company discloses information in a timely and fair manner, and that the information disclosed is true, accurate and complete;
5. provide the audit committee with relevant information and materials in a truthful manner, and shall not obstruct the audit committee in the exercise of its powers;
6. other due diligence obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 127

The Board, independent director(s), the shareholder(s) holding 1% or more of voting shares, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the securities regulatory authorities may act as the solicitors, or entrust securities companies and securities service agencies, to publicly request the Company's shareholders to entrust them to attend the general meeting and exercise shareholder's rights such as right of making motions and voting rights on behalf of such shareholders.

In the case of soliciting shareholders' rights in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the solicitor shall fully disclose the specific voting intention and other information to the solicitee and the Company shall provide assistance. No consideration or other form of de facto consideration shall be involved in the public solicitation of rights from shareholders. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not propose a minimum shareholding limit for soliciting voting rights. If a public solicitation of rights from shareholders is in violation of any laws, administrative regulations, or the relevant provisions of the securities regulatory authorities, resulting in losses to the Company or its shareholders, the solicitor shall be liable for damages.

Article 128

The list of director candidates shall be submitted to the general meeting for voting in the form of a proposal. The election of directors shall fully reflect the opinions of minority shareholders. When the general meeting votes on the election of two or more directors, cumulative voting shall be adopted.

The cumulative voting system referred to in the previous paragraph means that during the election of directors at the general meeting, each share entitled to vote carries a number of voting rights equivalent to the number of directors to be elected. The voting rights held by a shareholder may be used in a concentrated way. The Board shall announce the biographies and basic information of candidates for directors to shareholders.

Article 129

The board of directors shall be accountable to the general meeting, and exercise the following functions and powers:

1. convening the general meeting, and reporting its work thereto;
2. implementing resolutions adopted by the general meeting;
3. deciding on the business plans and investment programs of the Company;
4. formulating the annual financial budget plan and final account plan of the Company;
5. formulating profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans of the Company;
6. formulating plans for the Company to increase or reduce its registered capital, issue corporate bonds or other securities, and list on the stock market;
7. drafting plans for the Company's material acquisition, repurchase of the Company's share, or the merger, division, dissolution and change of the enterprise form of the Company;

8. deciding on the setup of internal management organizations of the Company;
9. appointing or dismissing the general manager, secretary of the board of directors and other senior management officer of the Company; appointing or dismissing deputy general managers, the personnel in charge of financial affairs of the Company and other senior management personnel according to the general manager's nomination; and deciding on matters of remuneration, rewards and punishments of the senior management officers of the Company;
10. establishing the basic management system of the Company;
11. drafting proposals for the amendment to these Articles of Association;
12. managing the Company's information disclosure matters;
13. proposing to the general meeting the appointment or replacement of the accounting firm that audits the Company;
14. listening to the work reports of the general manager of the Company and inspecting the work of the general manager;
15. to review any asset mortgage created by the Company over any of its owned property, equipment or equity investment for the benefit of any financial institution or other institution with a total amount exceeding RMB1,000,000,000 but not more than 10% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company and 30% of the net assets of the Company;
16. to review any entrusted wealth management in a total amount exceeding RMB800,000,000 but not more than 10% of the most recently audited total assets of the Company and 30% of the net assets of the Company;
17. to decide on matters relating to investment, purchase or sale of assets, mortgage of assets, external guarantee, financial assistance, entrusted wealth management, related party transactions and external donations by the Company within the scope of authority conferred by the general meeting;
18. to debrief the audit committee's report on risk management and internal control, and review at least once a year on the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system of the Company and its principal subsidiaries;
19. other powers and responsibilities stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and regulations, the Company's Articles of Association, or granted by the general meeting.

Any resolution of the board of directors on any of the foregoing matter, other than the following matters shall be adopted by a simple majority.

Except for the consideration and approval of more than half of all directors, the transaction matter of “providing guarantee” occurred in the Company shall also be considered and approved by more than two-thirds of the directors present at the meeting of Board.

Except for the consideration and approval of more than half of all directors, the transaction matter of “provision of financial assistance” occurred in the Company shall also be considered and approved by more than two-thirds of the directors present at the meeting of Board. However, the case where the object of funding is a controlling subsidiary within the scope of consolidated statements of the Company, and the other shareholders of the controlling subsidiary do not include the controlling shareholder of the Company and their related parties excluded.

If the Company provides financial assistance to a related invested company that is not controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company, and other shareholders of the related invested company provide financial assistance with the same conditions in proportion to their capital contributions, it shall be considered and approved by more than half of all non-related directors, and also be considered and approved by more than two-thirds of the non-related directors present at the board meeting, and submitted to the general meeting of shareholders for consideration. Except for the above-mentioned circumstances, the Company shall not provide financial assistance to the related parties.

The board of directors also authorise the chairman to decide the following matters: the adjustment to the settings between the Company’s internal management organisation and branches without changing their main functions; and the appointment, replacement or nomination of shareholder representatives, directors and senior management personnel (candidates) of the Company’s invested enterprises.

With regard to any of the above-mentioned transactions requiring the approval of the board or the chairman, if such transaction reaches the threshold for examination by the general meeting as provided in the Articles of the Company, it shall be submitted to the general meeting for examination accordingly.

Article 130

The board of directors of the Company shall explain to the general meeting the non-standard audit opinion issued by the certified public accountant in the Company’s financial reports.

Article 131

The board of directors shall consult the Party Committee of the Company for opinions before deciding on major issues of the Company.

Article 132

If a director has a related relationship with the enterprise or individual involved in the matters decided at a board meeting, the director shall promptly report such relationship to the board in writing. Directors with such relationships shall not exercise voting rights on such resolutions nor act as proxies for other directors to exercise voting rights. The board meeting may be held with the attendance of a majority of directors without such relationships, and resolutions adopted at the board meeting must be approved by a majority of directors without such relationships. If the number of directors without such relationships attending the board meeting is less than three, the matter shall be submitted to the general meeting for deliberation.

Article 133

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

1. presiding over general meetings, and convening and presiding over board meetings;
2. supervising and inspecting the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the board of directors;
3. performing other functions and powers conferred by the board of directors.

The vice chairman assists the chairman in his work. If the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the vice chairman shall perform the duties (if the Company has two or more vice chairmen, the vice chairman jointly recommended by the majority of the directors shall perform the duties). If no vice chairman has been appointed or the vice chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the majority of the directors shall jointly recommend a director to perform the duties.

Article 134

A special committee shall be established in the board of directors.

Responsibilities of the above special committee of the board of directors shall be decided by means of resolution of the board in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 135

Board meetings shall be held at least twice a year. Board meetings shall be convened by the chairman of the board of directors, with a notice to all directors ten (10) days before the meetings are held. In case of emergency, an extraordinary board meeting may be held when it is proposed by the shareholders representing more than one-tenth of voting rights, or by at least one-third (1/3) of the directors, or by more than half of the independent directors, or by the audit committee. The chairman of the board of directors shall convene and preside over the meetings of the board of directors within ten days of receipt of the proposal.

Reasonable expenses incurred by a director attending a meeting of the board of directors shall be borne by the Company. Such expenses shall include the transportation expense between the then-current location of the director and the location (if such locations shall be different) of the meeting, accommodation expenses during the meeting, rent of the meeting place, local transportation costs.

Article 136

The notice of a board meeting shall include the following:

- (1) date and venue of the meeting;
- (2) duration of the meeting;
- (3) reasons and agenda;
- (4) date of issuance of the notice.

Article 137

Notice of meetings of the board of directors shall be delivered according to the following requirements:

1. No notice of the convening of such meetings will be needed for regular meetings of the board of directors, of which the time and location have been prior determined by the board of directors.
2. For meetings of the board of directors of which the time and location have not been prior decided by the board of directors, the chairman of the board of directors shall notify the directors of the time and location of such meeting at least ten (10) days in advance by email, telex, telegraph, facsimile, express delivery service, registered mail, in person or other means approved by the Stock Exchange where the Company's shares have been listed.

3. In the event of an urgent matter, the chairman of the board of directors shall appoint the secretary of the board of directors to notify all directors of the time, location and form of the extraordinary board meeting by email, telex, telegraph, facsimile, express delivery service or by registered mail, in person or other means approved by the Stock Exchange where the Company's shares have been listed. The above notice shall be sent out at least five (5) day but no more than ten (10) days before the meetings of the board of directors.
4. Notice of meetings may be served in Chinese and may also have an English version if necessary, and in each case accompanied by a meeting agenda. A director may waive his right to receive notice of a board meeting.

Article 138

Notice of a meeting of the directors shall be deemed to have been given to any director who attends the meeting without protesting against any lack of notice of such meeting being received before or at its commencement.

Article 139

Any regular or extraordinary meeting of the board of directors may be held by way of telephone conference or similar communication equipment as long as all directors participating in the meeting may clearly hear and communicate with each other. All such directors shall be deemed to be present in person at such meeting. If the Company has already given the notice of the meeting of board of directors to all the directors and has delivered all the proposed matters for resolution to all the directors, a meeting of the board of directors may be held via communication devices. If the directors who sign and approve such resolution have reached the quorum required under Article 129 of these Articles of Association, such board resolution shall be deemed effective.

Article 140

Board meetings may only be held when more than half of all the directors of the Company (including authorized directors stipulated under Article 141 hereof) are present.

Each director shall be entitled to one (1) vote. Unless otherwise specified in these Articles of Association, resolutions of the board of directors shall be passed by a simple majority of all directors.

Article 141

Board meetings shall be attended by the directors in person. If a director is unable to attend a meeting in person for any reason, such director may appoint, in writing, another director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf. The name of the entrusted director, the items that are delegated to be handled, authority delegated and the duration of such entrustment shall be specified in the power of attorney. Such letter shall be signed or sealed by the delegating director. An independent director shall not appoint a non-independent director to vote on his/her behalf.

A director who attends a board meeting on behalf of another director shall exercise the rights of a director within the delegated authority. If a director fails to attend a board meeting in person, and has not appointed a representative to attend the meeting on his/her behalf, the director shall be deemed to have waived his/her right to vote at the meeting.

Any director who fails to attend in person two (2) consecutive meetings of the board of directors and further fails to entrust other directors to attend the meeting, shall be deemed incapable of performing his/her duties and the board of directors shall propose a general meeting to replace such director.

Article 142

The board of directors shall record decisions on matters deliberated at a meeting to form the minutes of the meeting. Relevant persons such as directors and secretary of the board of directors present at the meeting and the recorder shall affix their signatures on the meeting minutes for confirmation.

The directors shall be liable for the resolutions of the board of directors. If a resolution of the board of directors is in violation of any laws, administrative regulations, or these Articles of Association and the resolutions of the general meeting, and therefore, results in any material losses to the Company, directors involved in the resolution shall be liable to indemnify the Company. However, any director who is proven to have expressed his objection to such resolution in voting and whose objection has been recorded in the minutes may be exempted from liabilities.

Opinions expressed by independent directors shall be recorded in the resolution of the meeting of the board of directors.

The minutes of the meeting of the board of directors shall be kept on file at the Company by the secretary of the board of directors for a permanent period.

Article 143

The minutes of the board of directors' meeting shall include the following:

- (1) the date, location, and name of the convener of the meeting;
- (2) the names of the directors in attendance and the names of the directors (proxies) attending the meeting on behalf of others;
- (3) the agenda of the meeting;
- (4) the key points of the directors' remarks;
- (5) the voting method and results for each resolution (the voting results shall specify the number of votes in favor, against, or abstaining).

Article 144

The directors may, prior to expiration of their term of office, submit their resignation report in writing to the Company, and the resignation shall take effect on the date the Company receives the resignation report. An independent director who resigns shall also explain any relevant issues to his/her resignation or issues that he/she deems necessary to draw the attention of the shareholders or creditors of the Company. The Company shall disclose the relevant information within two (2) trading days thereafter.

If the total number of members of the board of directors is less than the minimum quorum due to the resignation of any director, then before the newly elected director assumes office, the former director shall still retain their directorship in accordance with the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and these Articles of Association.

Article 145

The general meeting may resolve to dismiss a director, and the dismissal shall take effect on the date of the resolution.

If a director is dismissed before the expiration of his or her term of office without just cause, the director may request compensation from the Company.

Article 146

The Company's board of directors shall establish an audit committee to exercise the following powers and responsibilities:

- (1) inspect the Company's financial affairs;
- (2) supervise the performance of duties by directors and senior management personnel, and propose the dismissal of directors and senior management personnel who violate laws, administrative regulations, the Company's Articles of Association, or resolutions of the general meeting;
- (3) when the conduct of directors or senior management personnel damages the interests of the Company, request that the directors or senior management personnel correct such conduct;
- (4) propose to convene an extraordinary general meeting, and convene and preside over a general meeting when the board of directors fails to perform its duties of convening and presiding over a general meeting as stipulated in these Articles of Association;
- (5) submit proposals to the general meeting;
- (6) initiate legal proceedings against directors and senior management officers in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law;
- (7) other powers as provided in this Articles of Association, including but not limited to the powers specified in Article 148 of these Articles of Association.

Article 147

The audit committee shall consist of no less than three members who are directors not serving as senior management of the Company, with independent directors constituting a majority, and shall be convened by an independent director who is an accounting professional.

Article 148

The audit committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosure, supervising and evaluating internal and external audits and internal control. The following matters shall be submitted to the board of directors for consideration after being approved by a majority of all members of the audit committee:

1. disclosure of financial information in financial accounting reports and periodic reports, and internal control evaluation reports;

2. engaging or dismissing the accounting firm that undertakes the Company's audit business;
3. appointment or dismissal of the Company's chief financial officer;
4. changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates, or corrections of significant accounting errors for reasons other than changes in accounting standards;
5. other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and these Articles of Association.

Article 149

The audit committee shall hold at least one meeting per quarter. An extraordinary meeting may be convened upon the proposal of two or more members, or when deemed necessary by the convener. A meeting of the audit committee shall be validly convened only if attended by more than two-thirds of its members.

Resolutions of the audit committee shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the audit committee.

Voting on resolutions of the audit committee shall be conducted on a one-member, one-vote basis.

Resolutions of the audit committee shall be recorded in meeting minutes in accordance with regulations. Relevant persons such as members of the audit committee, the secretary of the board of directors and the record-keeper attending the meeting shall sign the meeting minutes for confirmation.

The rules of procedure for the audit committee shall be formulated by the board of directors.

Article 150

The Company's board of directors shall establish special committees such as a strategy committee, a nomination committee, and a remuneration committee, which shall perform their duties in accordance with these Articles of Association and the powers delegated by the board of directors. Proposals made by special committees shall be submitted to the board of directors for consideration and decision. The board of directors shall be responsible for formulating the rules of procedure of special committees.

Article 151

The strategy committee is responsible for researching and making recommendations on the Company's long-term strategic development plan, as well as researching and making recommendations on major investment and financing plans that require approval by the board of directors in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 152

The nomination committee is responsible for formulating the selection criteria and procedures for directors and senior management, selecting and reviewing candidates for directors and senior management and their qualifications, and making recommendations to the board of directors on the following matters:

- (1) nominating or appointing or removing directors;
- (2) appointing or dismissing senior management;
- (3) other matters specified by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and these Articles of Association.

If the board of directors does not adopt or fully adopt the recommendations of the nomination committee, it shall record the opinions of the nomination committee and the specific reasons for non-adoption in the board resolution and disclose them.

Article 153

The remuneration committee is responsible for establishing performance evaluation standards for directors and senior management, conducting performance evaluations, formulating and reviewing remuneration policies and schemes for directors and senior management, including decision-making mechanisms, decision-making processes, payment arrangements, and clawback provisions, and making recommendations to the board of directors on the following matters:

- (1) the remuneration of directors and senior management personnel;
- (2) the formulation or amendment of equity incentive plans and employee share ownership plans, the achievement of conditions for the incentive recipients to obtain authorized benefits and exercise their rights;
- (3) the arrangement of share ownership plans for directors and senior management personnel in the proposed spin-off of subsidiaries;
- (4) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC and these Articles of Association.

If the board of directors does not adopt or fully adopt the recommendations of the remuneration committee, it shall record the opinions of the remuneration committee and the specific reasons for non-adoption in the board resolution and disclose such information.

CHAPTER 11: SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 154

The Company shall have a secretary of the board of directors, who shall be responsible for preparing the general meeting and board meetings of the Company, keeping relevant documents, managing the information of shareholders of the Company, dealing with information disclosure related matters, investor relations related work and others. The secretary of the board of directors shall comply with relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and these Articles of Association.

The secretary of the board of directors shall be a senior management officer of the Company, who shall be entitled to attend relevant meetings, review relevant documents, and keep himself/herself abreast of the Company's financial position and operations to perform his/her duties. The board of directors and other senior management officers shall support the work of the secretary of the board of directors. Any institution or individual shall not interfere with the secretary of the board of directors in performing his/her duties.

Article 155

The secretary of the board of directors of the Company shall be a natural person with the necessary expertise and experience, and be appointed by the board of directors. His/her main duties shall include:

1. ensuring that the document of the board of directors of the Company complies with the relevant laws and regulations;
2. ensuring that the Company has complete organizational documents and records;
3. ensuring that the Company prepares and submits documents and reports required by relevant authorities pursuant to the law;
4. ensuring that the register of shareholders of the Company is properly established, and that persons entitled to receive relevant records and documents of the Company are given timely access to such records and documents; and
5. other duties stipulated by these Articles of Association and the listing rules of the stock exchange where shares of the Company are listed.

Article 156

Directors or other senior management officers of the Company may concurrently hold the office of the secretary of the board of directors. An accountant of the accounting firm engaged by the Company may not concurrently hold the office of the secretary of the board of directors.

If the office of the secretary of the board of directors is concurrently held by a director, and a certain act is required to be performed by the directors and the secretary of the board of directors separately, such person who serves as both a director and the secretary of the board of directors may not perform the act in both capacities.

CHAPTER 12: GENERAL MANAGER

Article 157

The Company shall have one (1) general manager, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors; and several deputy general managers, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors, to assist the general manager in his work. The board of directors of the Company may decide that a member of the board of directors shall also serve as general manager.

Any person who holds an executive position in the controlling shareholder of the Company other than as a director may not serve as a senior management officer of the Company.

The senior management of the Company only receive salaries from the Company and shall not be paid by the controlling shareholders on their behalf.

Article 158

The general manager shall be accountable to the board of directors, and shall exercise the following functions and powers:

1. taking charge of the production, operation and management of the Company, and organizing the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors;
2. organizing the implementation of the annual business plan and investment program of the Company;
3. drafting the plan for the setup of internal management organizations of the Company;
4. establishing the basic management system of the Company;
5. formulating basic rules and regulations of the Company;

6. proposing the appointment or dismissal of the deputy general managers and the personnel in charge of financial affairs of the company;
7. appointing or dismissing management personnel other than those whose appointment and removal shall be decided by the board of directors; and
8. other functions and powers conferred by these Articles of Association and the board of directors.

Article 159

The general manager shall attend board meetings, but any general manager who is not a director shall not have the right to vote at board meetings.

Article 160

The general manager of the Company shall formulate the rules of procedure for the general manager, which shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval before implementation.

The rules of procedure for the general manager shall include the following contents:

- (1) conditions, procedures, and participants for general manager meetings;
- (2) specific responsibilities and division of the general manager and other senior management personnel;
- (3) the use of the Company's funds and assets, the authority to sign major contracts, and the reporting system to the board of directors;
- (4) other matters deemed necessary by the board of directors.

Article 161

In exercising his/her functions and powers, the general manager and deputy general managers may not vary any resolution passed by the general meeting or the board of directors or exceed their respective scope of functions or powers.

Article 162

Senior management of the Company shall faithfully perform their duties and safeguard the best interests of the Company and all shareholders. If any senior officers of the Company causes damage to the interests of the Company and its public shareholders due to failure in faithfully performing his/her duties or violation of his/her fiduciary duties, he/she shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the laws.

CHAPTER 13: THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS, GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

Article 163

Under any of the following circumstances, a person may not serve as the director, general manager, deputy general manager or any other senior management officer of the Company:

1. if such person has no or limited civil capacity;
2. if such person has been subject to criminal punishments for any of the following crimes, i.e. corruption, bribery, encroachment on or embezzlement of property, or disruption of social economic order, and less than five (5) years have elapsed since the expiration of the execution period; or such person has been deprived of political rights for committing crime offenses, and less than five (5) years have elapsed since the expiration of the execution period; or such person has been granted probation, and less than two years have elapsed since the expiration of the probationary period;
3. if such person is a former director or general manager of an enterprise or company that has gone into bankruptcy liquidation as a result of poor management, with such person being personally liable therefor, and less than three (3) years have elapsed since the date of completion of bankruptcy liquidation of the company or enterprise;
4. if such person is used to be the legal representative of a company or enterprise whose business license has been revoked of due to violations of the law, with such person being personally liable for the revocation, and less than three (3) years have elapsed since the date of revocation of the business license or being ordered to close of the company or enterprise;
5. if such person who have been listed by the People's Court as dishonest debtors for failing to repay significant amounts of debt that have become due and payable;
6. if such person is under investigation by judicial organs for violation of the criminal law, and the relevant case is not yet closed;
7. if such person is prohibited by laws or administrative regulations from acting as a leader of an enterprise;
8. if such person is not a natural person;

9. if such person has been adjudicated for violating provisions of relevant securities regulations by a competent organization, and has been involved in a fraudulent or dishonest conduct, and less than five (5) years have elapsed since the date of the adjudication;
10. being barred from the security market by the CSRC, and such period has not elapsed;
11. being publicly identified by the stock exchange as unsuitable to serve as directors and senior management of listed companies, and such period has not elapsed;
12. other matters stipulated by relevant laws and administrative regulations.

If the Company elects or appoints a director in violation of the above stipulations, such election, appointment or employment shall be invalid. The Company shall remove such director once the circumstances described in this Article occur during the term of such director and suspend his or her duties .

Article 164

Without lawful authority conferred under these Articles of Association or by the board of directors, any director may not act in his own name on behalf of the Company or the board of directors. In the event that any third party will reasonably believe that a director is representing the Company or the board of directors when such director acts in his own name, such director shall declare his position and identity in advance.

Article 165

In addition to the obligations imposed by relevant laws and administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchange on which shares of the Company are listed, directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company shall, in exercising the functions and powers conferred thereon by the Company, undertake the following obligations towards each shareholder:

1. shall not cause the Company to conduct any operation beyond the business scope indicated on its business license;
2. shall act in good faith in the best interests of the Company;
3. shall not, in any manner, deprive the Company of its property, including (but not limited to) opportunities beneficial to the Company; and
4. shall not deprive shareholders of their personal rights and interests, including (but not limited to) rights to receive distribution and voting rights, but excluding restructuring of the Company submitted to and adopted by the general meeting in accordance with these Articles of Association.

Article 166

In exercising their rights or performing their obligations, directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company are all obliged to show the caution, diligence and skill of a reasonable and prudent person acting under similar circumstances.

Article 167

In performing their duties, the directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company shall abide by the principle of good faith, and shall not put themselves in a position where their own interests and obligations may conflict with each other. This principle shall include (but is not limited to) fulfilling the following obligations:

1. acting in good faith in the best interests of the Company;
2. exercising powers within his/her functions and powers without overstepping his/her authority;
3. exercising the discretionary power vested in him/her, without being influenced or controlled by others; unless otherwise permitted by laws and administrative regulations or with the informed approval by the general meeting, may not delegate the discretionary power to another person;
4. treating shareholders of the same class equally, and treating shareholders of different classes fairly;
5. unless otherwise provided for herein or with the informed approval by the general meeting, shall not enter into contracts, transactions or arrangements with the Company;
6. shall not use the property of the Company in any manner for his/her own benefit without the informed approval by the general meeting;
7. shall not take advantage of his/her position and power to accept bribes or other unlawful income, or encroach, in any manner, upon the property of the Company, including (but not limited to) opportunities beneficial to the Company;
8. shall not accept any commission in connection with transactions of the Company without the informed approval by the general meeting;
9. complying with these Articles of Association, performing his/her duties in good faith, and safeguarding the interests of the Company, and shall not seek for personal gains by taking advantage of his/her position or power in the Company;

10. shall not compete with the Company in any way without the informed approval by the general meeting;
11. shall not misappropriate the funds of the Company or lend the same to others; shall not deposit assets of the Company in an account opened under his/her own name or under the name of other persons, and shall not use assets of the Company as guarantees for debts of shareholders of the Company or any other person; and
12. shall not divulge any confidential information involving the Company obtained during his/her term of office without the informed approval by the general meeting, and shall not use such information unless for the interests of the Company. However, such information may be disclosed to a court or other competent government authorities under the following circumstances:
 - (1) as is required by law;
 - (2) as is required for public interest; or
 - (3) as is required in the interests of the director, general managers and other senior management officers concerned.

If a director, general manager, deputy general manager or other senior management officer gains income in violation of this Article, any income so derived shall be turned over to the Company. Such director, general manager, deputy general manager or other senior management officer shall be liable for the relevant loss so caused if his/her corresponding act causes detriment to the Company.

Article 168

The directors and senior management officers shall answer the inquiries of shareholders, and make explanation and illustration according to the shareholders' inquiries and advices at general meetings.

At the annual general meeting, the board of directors shall report to the general meeting on its work over the past year. Each independent director shall also make a report on his or her performance.

The directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers shall provide to the audit committee with truthful and genuine documents and information and shall not obstruct the audit committee from performing duties.

Article 169

The directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company may not instruct the following persons or entities (the “Connected Parties”) to do what the directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers are prohibited from doing.

1. spouse or minor of such directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company;
2. trustees of directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company or of persons referred to in Item 1 of this Article;
3. partners of directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company or of persons referred to in Item 1 and Item 2 of this Article;
4. companies actually and solely controlled by directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the Company, or companies actually and jointly controlled by the said persons with the persons referred to in Item 1, Item 2 and Item 3 of this Article or with any other director, general manager or senior management officer of the Company; and
5. directors, general manager, deputy general managers or other senior management officers of the companies controlled as mentioned in Item 4 of this Article.

Article 170

Upon effective resignation or expiration of his/her term of office, a director shall complete his/her hand-over procedures with the Board. The fiduciary duties of such director towards the Company and shareholders shall not be necessarily released upon the expiration of his tenure of office. His/Her obligation of confidentiality in respect of the Company’s business secrets shall remain in force after expiration of his/her tenure until the same falls into public domain. The duration of other fiduciary obligations shall be decided on the basis of the principle of fairness, the time lapse between the occurrence of the event concerned and the resignation, and on the circumstances and conditions under which the relationship between the director and the Company are terminated.

Article 171

If a director or senior management officer causes damage to others while performing his/her duties for the Company, the Company shall bear liability for compensation; if a director or senior management officer acts with intent or gross negligence, he/she shall also bear liability for compensation. If a director or senior management officer breaches the laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations or these Articles of Association when carrying out his/her duties and causes loss to the Company, he/she shall be held responsible for damages.

CHAPTER 14: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Article 172

The Company shall establish its own financial accounting systems in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Chinese accounting standards formulated by the competent financial department of the State Council.

Article 173

The Company shall prepare financial reports at the end of each fiscal year. Such reports shall be examined and verified pursuant to the laws and regulations.

Such financial reports shall include the following financial accounting statements and ancillary detailed lists:

1. the balance sheet;
2. the income statement;
3. the statement of cash flows;
4. the statement of changes in shareholders' equity;
5. the notes to its financial statements.

The fiscal year shall be in accordance with the calendar year (i.e. from January 1st to December 31st).

Article 174

The financial statements of the Company shall be prepared in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and relevant regulations.

Article 175

Interim results or financial information published or disclosed by the Company shall be prepared in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and relevant regulations.

Article 176

The Company shall submit and disclose its annual report to the CSRC's local institutions and the stock exchange within four months after the end of each fiscal year, submit and disclose its interim report to the CSRC's local institutions and the stock exchange within two months after the end of the first half of each fiscal year, and publish its quarterly report within one month after the end of the first three months and the first nine months of each fiscal year. The Company shall disclose its annual report, interim report, and quarterly report in accordance with the provisions of laws, regulations, or regulatory agencies.

The disclosure of the Company's first quarterly report shall not be earlier than the disclosure of the annual report of the previous year.

If the Company is expected to fail to disclose the periodic report within the prescribed period, it shall promptly announce the reasons for the failure to disclose as scheduled, the solution and the deadline for the extension of the disclosure.

Article 177

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

Article 178

The after-tax profits of the Company shall be distributed in the following order:

1. making up for the Company's losses;
2. setting aside Company's statutory common reserve fund;
3. setting aside optional common reserve with the approval of the resolution of the general meeting;
4. distributing dividends of ordinary shares.

Profits shall not be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends or bonus before the Company makes up for losses or makes allocations to the statutory common reserve fund.

Article 179

When distributing each year's after-tax profits, the Company shall set aside 10% of its after-tax profits for its statutory common reserve fund. When the aggregate balance in the statutory common reserve fund reaches 50% or more of the Company's registered capital, the Company shall not be required to make any further allocation to such fund.

When the Company's statutory common reserve fund is insufficient to make up for the Company's losses of the last year, profits of the current year shall be used to make up for the losses before allocations are set aside for the statutory common reserve fund in accordance with the previous paragraph.

After having set aside the statutory common reserve fund from the after-tax profits, the Company may also, with the approval of the resolution of the general meeting, set aside optional common reserve fund from the after-tax profits.

After the Company has made up its losses and made allocations to its common reserve fund, the remaining profits shall be distributed pro rata among the shareholders.

If the general meeting distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the Company Law, the shareholders shall return the profits distributed in violation of the provisions to the Company; if losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders and the directors and senior management personnel responsible shall bear the liability for compensation.

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

Article 180

The capital reserve shall include the following funds:

1. funds received from issuing shares at a premium; and
2. other income required by the competent financial department of the State Council to be included in the capital reserve.

Article 181

The reserve fund of the Company shall only be used for the following purposes:

1. making up losses of the Company;
2. investing into the production and business operations of the Company;

3. increasing the capital of the Company by means of conversion. In the event that the reserve fund is approved to be converted into the registered capital by the general meeting, shareholders may be issued new shares on a pro rata basis or have the par value of their shares increased accordingly. However, when the statutory reserve fund is converted into registered capital, the reserve fund retained shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital before the conversion.

When making up for the losses using reserves, the Company shall first use its discretionary reserves and legal reserves to make up for the losses. If the losses still cannot be made up, the capital reserves may be used in accordance with the provisions.

Article 182

Profits shall be distributed pro rata among shareholders. Plans for the distribution of profits shall be resolved by way of ordinary resolution at the general meeting. Except as otherwise resolved by the general meeting, the general meeting may grant the board of director the right to distribute interim profits.

Article 183

The Company's profit distribution policies:

1. Basic principle of profit distribution: The Company shall carry out an ongoing and stable profit distribution policy. The distribution of profit of the Company shall be focused on providing reasonable investment returns to investors and take into account the Company's sustainable development. The objective of the cash dividend policy is to fix the dividend payout ratio.
2. Method and interval of profit distribution: The Company may distribute dividends in the form of cash, shares or a combination of cash and shares. The Company shall first adopt cash dividends to distribute profit. Subject to the satisfaction of the conditions for profit distribution, the Company shall distribute profit on an annual basis. The Company may carry out an interim profit distribution if conditions permit;
3. Conditions and proportion of cash dividends distribution: Save for special conditions, the Company shall adopt cash dividends when there are positive accumulated and undistributed profits in a profitable year. The accumulated distribution of cash dividends over the last three years shall not be less than 30% of the average annual distributable profits for the last three years in principle.

Subject to the satisfaction of conditions of cash dividends distribution, in the case where the Company is at the mature stage of development and has no arrangement for significant capital outlay, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution shall account for at least 80% of such distribution; in the case where the Company is at the mature stage of development and has an arrangement for significant capital outlay, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution shall account for at least 40% of such distribution; in the case where the Company is at the growing stage of development and has an arrangement for significant capital outlay, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution shall account for at least 20% of such distribution. The Board of directors shall determine the Company's stage of development for the purpose of cash dividends distribution with reference to the actual situation. Where the Company's stage of development is difficult to be ascertained but an arrangement for significant capital outlay exists, the profit distribution shall be handled pursuant to the aforesaid rules.

Special conditions refer to: (1) the auditors have not provided a standard unqualified opinion in their audit report in respect of the Company's financial statements for that year; (2) the Company has a material investment plan or an arrangement for significant capital outlay (excluding a fund raising event). A material investment plan or an arrangement for significant capital outlay refers to the accumulated expenditures for transactions such as external investments, assets acquisitions and investments in fixed assets of the Company in the next 12 months having reached or exceeded 30% of the latest audited net assets; (3) the balance of cash, excluding cash raised from capital markets and cash within special funding for special purposes or special account management funding such as a government special financial funds (including bank deposits and bonds with high liquidity), is not sufficient to pay the cash dividends; (4) the net operating cash flow of the Company for that year is negative; (5) a material change in the external operating environment occurs, which has a material effect on the production and operations of the Company; (6) other events materially affecting the production and operations and the funding of the Company have occurred or are expected to occur during the next 12 months.

Where the Company fails to determine a profit distribution proposal of that year in accordance with the above cash dividends policy in the event of special conditions, the Company shall disclose in the regular report such information as the specific reasons, the exact purpose for retention of the undistributed profit and the expected return for such purpose.

4. Conditions of dividend distribution in the form of shares: Subject to the fulfillment of the conditions of cash dividends distribution in paragraph (3) above, where the Company's share capital size and equity structure are reasonable and its share capital increases in line with its growth in operating results, the Company may distribute its profit in the form of shares. The profit distribution in the form of shares by the Company shall be made on the premise of giving reasonable cash dividends return to shareholders and maintaining proper share capital size, while taking into full consideration of factors including the growth of the Company and the dilution to net asset value per share.
5. Consideration and deliberation procedures and decision-making mechanism for profit distribution proposal: In the event of profit distribution by the Company, the Board of directors shall formulate the distribution proposal and submit the proposal to the general meeting of the Company for approval. The Board of directors shall carefully study and deliberate such matters including the timing, conditions and minimum proportion, conditions of adjustment and the requirements of the decision-making process for cash dividend distribution of the Company in formulating the detailed proposal of cash dividends distribution. Where the independent directors consider that the detailed proposal of cash dividends distribution may impair the interests of the Company or minority shareholders, they are entitled to give their independent opinions. If the board of directors has not adopted or fully adopted the opinions of the independent directors, it shall state the opinions of the independent directors and the specific reasons for not adopting the opinions in the resolutions of the board of directors, and disclose such matter. The independent directors may gather views from minority shareholders and propose a distribution proposal which will be submitted directly to the Board of directors for its approval. Prior to the consideration of the detailed proposal of cash dividends distribution at the general meeting, the Company shall actively communicate and exchange views with the shareholders, in particular the minority shareholders, through various channels, such that the opinions and requests of the minority shareholders can be fully heard, and their concerns can be responded in a timely manner.
6. Amendment of profit distribution policy: The profit distribution policy of the Company shall not be amended randomly. The profit distribution policy can be amended where there is a material change in the production and operations of the Company, the need for an investment plan or a long-term development of the Company, changes in the external operating environment or changes in policies and regulations, the profit distribution policy may be amended after detailed discussion and upon the satisfaction of conditions stipulated by this Articles of Association. The amended profit distribution policy shall not violate the relevant provisions of the regulatory authorities. The relevant proposal to amend the profit distribution policy shall first be approved by the Board of the Company and then submitted by the Board of the Company for consideration at a general meeting. Such proposal should be passed by an affirmative vote of more than two-thirds of the Company's total voting shares being held by the shareholders who are present at the general meeting.

Article 184

After the general meeting has adopted the resolution on the plan for distribution of the Company's profits, or after the board of directors of the Company has formulated a detailed proposal in accordance with the conditions and upper limit of next year's interim dividend distribution as considered and approved by the annual general meeting, it shall complete the distribution of dividends (or shares) within two (2) months.

Article 185

The Company shall calculate, declare and pay dividends and other amounts payable to holders of domestic shares in Renminbi. The Company shall calculate and declare cash dividends and other payments payable to holders of overseas-listed foreign shares in Renminbi, and shall pay such amounts in the foreign currency where such overseas-listed foreign shares are listed. (If there is more than one place of listing, payment shall be made in the currency of the main place of listing determined by the Company's board of directors.)

Article 186

The foreign currency that the Company uses in paying dividends and other amounts to holders of foreign shares shall be obtained in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange administrative regulations of the PRC.

Article 187

The Company shall withhold and pay on behalf of its shareholders the taxes levied on the dividends in accordance with the provisions of the PRC tax law.

Article 188

The Company shall appoint collecting agents for holders of overseas-listed foreign shares. Collecting agents shall receive dividends distributed by and other sums payable on overseas-listed foreign shares by the Company on behalf of relevant shareholders.

Collecting agents appointed by the Company shall comply with the requirements of the laws of where the stock exchange on which shares of the Company are listed is located, and the provisions of such stock exchange.

Article 189

The Company implements an internal audit system to clarify the leadership structure, responsibilities and powers, staffing, funding, application of audit results, and accountability for internal audit work.

The Company's internal audit system is implemented after approval by the board of directors and disclosed.

Article 190

The Company's internal audit institution shall supervise and inspect the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control, financial information, and other matters. The Company's internal audit institution should be independent and staffed by full-time auditors.

Article 191

The internal audit institution is responsible to the board of directors.

In the process of supervising and inspecting the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control, and financial information, the internal audit institution shall accept the supervision and guidance of the audit committee. If the internal audit institution discovers any significant issues or clues, it shall immediately report directly to the audit committee.

Article 192

The internal audit institution is responsible for the specific organization and implementation of the Company's internal control evaluation. The Company issues an annual internal control evaluation report based on the evaluation report and relevant materials issued by the internal audit institution and reviewed by the audit committee.

Article 193

When the audit committee communicates with external audit units such as accounting firms and national audit agencies, the internal audit institution shall actively cooperate and provide necessary support and collaboration.

Article 194

The audit committee participates in the assessment of the head of internal audit.

CHAPTER 15: ENGAGEMENT OF ACCOUNTING FIRMS

Article 195

The Company shall engage an accounting firm in compliance with the Securities Law to conduct accounting statements audit, net assets verification and other related consulting services for a term of one year, which may be renewed.

Article 196

In the event the position of accountant falls vacant, the board of directors may, prior to a general meeting, appoint an accounting firm to fill such vacancy. However, if the Company has another incumbent accounting firm during such period of vacancy, such incumbent accounting firm may remain in service.

Article 197

The auditing fee of the accounting firm shall be determined by the general meeting.

Article 198

The engagement, dismissal or non-renewal of the engagement of an accounting firm shall be decided by the general meeting.

Article 199

In the event the Company dismisses or does not renew the engagement of an accounting firm, it shall notify the accounting firm thirty (30) days in advance. The accounting firm shall have the right to be heard at the general meeting. In the event an accounting firm tenders its resignation, it shall explain to the general meeting whether there is any irregularity in the Company.

CHAPTER 16: RULES OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Article 200

The Company may make rules of labor and employment pursuant to relevant provisions of the Labor Law of the PRC.

Article 201

The Company may, according to its production and operations needs, determine at its own discretion employee recruitment and dismissal in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the PRC. The Company shall enter into contracts with all employees regarding their employment with the Company.

Article 202

The Company may, according to relevant laws and regulations of the PRC and its economic benefits, determine the remuneration system of the Company and the payment methods of remuneration.

Article 203

The Company shall endeavor to raise the welfare and benefits of the employees, and improve the employees' working and living conditions on a constant basis.

Article 204

The Company shall, according to relevant provisions of the laws and regulations of the PRC, pay medical insurance premiums, pension premiums and unemployment insurance premiums for employees, and establish social insurance system.

CHAPTER 17: LABOR UNION

Article 205

The employees of the Company shall have the right to establish a labor union, carry out labor union activities and protect the legitimate interests of employees in accordance with the Labor Union Law and relevant laws and regulations of the PRC. The Company shall provide conditions necessary for the activities of the labor union.

Article 206

The Company may formulate rules for labor management, personnel management, employee remuneration and benefits and social insurance scheme pursuant to laws and administrative regulations of the PRC.

CHAPTER 18: MERGER AND DIVISION OF THE COMPANY

Article 207

In the event of any merger or division of the Company, the board of directors shall propose a plan. After such plan has been adopted in accordance with the procedures prescribed in these Articles of Association, the board of directors shall handle relevant examination and approval formalities pursuant to the laws and regulations. Shareholders who oppose to the plan of merger or division of the Company shall be entitled to require the Company to purchase their shares at a fair price. The resolutions approving the merger or division of the Company shall be compiled into a special document for inspection by shareholders.

Article 208

Merger of the Company may be conducted through consolidation or incorporation. Merger through consolidation refers to the absorption of one company by another, whereby the absorbed company shall dissolve, and merger through incorporation refers to the merger of two or more companies to create a new company, whereby the merging parties shall dissolve.

In the event of a merger of the Company, the parties to the merger shall enter into a merger agreement, and prepare the balance sheet and property inventory. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days after the reaching of the resolution of the merger, and publish an announcement thereof in a newspaper that complies with relevant provisions or National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty (30) days.

After the merger of the Company, the company surviving the merger or the company newly incorporated after the merger shall succeed the creditors' rights and liabilities of the parties to such merger.

Article 209

If the total consideration paid by the Company for the merger does not exceed 10% of the Company's net assets, it may be approved without a resolution of the general meeting, unless otherwise provided in these Articles of Association.

If the Company merges in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph without a resolution of the general meeting, it shall be approved by a resolution of the board of directors.

Article 210

In the event of a division of the Company, the property thereof shall be divided accordingly.

In the event of a division of the Company, the parties to the division shall enter into a division agreement, and prepare the balance sheet and property inventory. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days after the reaching of the resolution of division, and publish an announcement thereof in a newspaper that complies with relevant provisions or National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within thirty (30) days.

Liabilities of the Company prior to the division shall be jointly and severally assumed by the companies in existence after the division, save and except for those otherwise agreed in a written agreement between the Company and its creditors on the settlement of debts prior to the division.

Article 211

If the merger or division of the Company entails any changes in the registered particulars, the changes shall be registered with the company registration authority pursuant to the law. If the Company is dissolved, it shall be deregistered pursuant to the law. If a new company is established, the establishment shall be registered pursuant to the law.

Regarding the increase or decrease of its registered capital, the Company shall handle the change registration with the company registration authority in accordance with the law.

CHAPTER 19: LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY UPON DISSOLUTION

Article 212

The Company shall be dissolved for the following reasons:

1. pursuant to the provisions of these Articles of Association, the operational period of the Company has expired or one of the other events which triggers the dissolution of the Company has occurred;
2. the resolution of dissolution has been made by the general meeting;
3. dissolution of the Company is necessary due to the merger/consolidation or division of the Company;
4. if the Company has substantial difficulties in its management or business operation, and its continuation may incur significant loss to the interests of the shareholders, which cannot be solved by other means, then any shareholder holding more than 10% of the voting shares of the Company may petition to the People's Court for dissolution of the Company;
5. having its business license revoked, being ordered to shut down or having its registration revoked in accordance with the law.

If the Company encounters any of the dissolution causes specified in the preceding paragraph, it shall publicize the dissolution causes on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within ten (10) days.

Where the Company is dissolved in accordance with Items 1, 2, 4 and 5 of paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall be liquidated. The directors shall be the liquidators of the Company and shall form a liquidation team to conduct the liquidation within fifteen (15) days from the date of the occurrence of the cause of dissolution.

The liquidation team shall be composed of directors, unless otherwise specified in these Articles of Association or otherwise decided by the general meeting.

If the persons responsible for liquidation fail to perform their liquidation obligations in a timely manner and cause losses to the Company or creditors, they shall bear liability for compensation.

Article 213

If the Company falls under the circumstances described in Items 1 and 2 of the first paragraph of Article 212 of these Articles of Association and has not yet distributed property to its shareholders, it may continue to exist by amending these Articles of Association or by a resolution of the general meeting.

The amendment of these Articles of Association or the resolution of the general meeting in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be approved by a majority of two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the general meeting.

Article 214

The liquidation team shall notify the creditors within ten (10) days of its establishment, and publish an announcement thereof in a newspaper that complies with relevant provisions or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within sixty (60) days.

The creditors shall, within thirty (30) days from the receipt of the said notice, or if failing to personally receive such notice, within forty-five (45) days from the said announcement, declare their creditors' rights to the liquidation team. If a creditor fails to declare his/her/its claim within the above time limit, such creditor shall be deemed to have waived his/her/its right to declare the creditors' right. When reporting claims, the creditors shall explain matters relevant to their claims and shall provide evidentiary materials. The liquidation team shall register the creditor's rights. The liquidation team shall not satisfy the creditors during the period of reporting claims.

Article 215

The liquidation team shall exercise the following functions and powers during the period of liquidation:

1. disposing of the Company's property, and preparing a balance sheet and a property inventory respectively;
2. notifying creditors by notice or announcement;
3. dealing with and settling relevant unfinished business of the Company;
4. settling tax arrears and taxes arising from the liquidation process;
5. settling creditors' rights and debts;
6. disposing of the remaining property after the Company has settled its debts; and
7. participating in civil proceedings on behalf of the Company.

Article 216

After having liquidated the Company's property and prepared the balance sheet and property inventory, the liquidation team shall formulate a liquidation plan, and submit the same to the general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation.

The property remaining in the Company after payment of liquidation expenses, employees' salaries, social insurance costs and statutory compensation, payment of taxes arrears and settlement of the Company's debts, respectively, shall be distributed by the Company to its shareholders in accordance with the percentage of the shares held thereby.

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

The Company's assets shall not be distributed to its shareholders before payment is made pursuant to the foregoing provision.

Article 217

Should the liquidation team discover that the property of the Company is insufficient to settle the debts after disposal of the property and preparation of the balance sheet and property inventory, it shall immediately apply to a People's Court for bankruptcy liquidation.

After the People's Court accepts the bankruptcy petition, the liquidation group shall transfer the liquidation affairs to the bankruptcy administrator appointed by the People's Court.

Article 218

Upon completion of the liquidation of the Company, the liquidation team shall prepare a liquidation report and submit the same to the general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation, and submit the same to the company registration authority to apply for deregistration of the Company, and publicly announce the termination of the Company.

Article 219

Members of the liquidation group shall perform their liquidation duties and shall have a duty of loyalty and diligence.

If a member of the liquidation group fails to perform his or her liquidation duties and causes losses to the Company, he or she shall bear liability for compensation; if he or she causes losses to the Company or creditors due to intentional or gross negligence, he or she shall bear liability for compensation.

Article 220

If the Company is declared bankrupt in accordance with the law, it shall implement bankruptcy liquidation in accordance with the relevant laws on enterprise bankruptcy.

CHAPTER 20: PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THESE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 221

The Company shall amend these Articles of Association in any of the following circumstances:

1. where the provisions of these Articles of Association conflict with the provisions of the amended Company Law or relevant laws and administrative regulations;
2. where the circumstances of the Company have changed and are inconsistent with the provisions of these Articles of Association;
3. where the general meeting decides to amend these Articles of Association.

Article 222

Amendments to these Articles of Association are subject to disclosure requirements under applicable laws and regulations and will be announced in accordance with such requirements.

Article 223

The Company may amend these Articles of Association in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association. The board of directors may amend these Articles of Association in accordance with the resolutions regarding amending Articles of Association made by these meetings and approval opinions of relevant competent authorities (if necessary). If the amendments are in relation to the registered particulars of the Company, change of registration shall be made in accordance with laws.

CHAPTER 21: NOTICE

Article 224

Any notice of the Company shall be sent out by the following means:

1. personal delivery;
2. mail;

3. email;
4. announcement; and
5. any other means permitted by these Articles of Association or the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed.

Article 225

If the notice is sent out by personal delivery, it shall be deemed to be effectively served on the day when the receiver signs (or seals) the return receipt; if by mail, on the fifth working day after being turned over to the post office; if by email, on the day when the email has been successfully sent to the email address prescribed by the recipient.

Notices sent by way of public announcement shall be deemed to have been received by all relevant parties after the publication of such announcement. Except otherwise specified herein, the public announcement to holders of domestic shares or public announcement which shall be published onshore according to relevant regulations and these Articles of Associations, shall be published on the media (newspapers or websites) designated by PRC laws, administrative regulations or the competent securities regulatory authority of the State Council. Public announcement sent to holders of H shares or public announcement which shall be published in Hong Kong according to relevant regulations and these Articles of Associations, shall be published on the designated websites required by HKEX Main Board Listing Rules.

Article 226

In respect of the manner in which corporate communications are made available and/or distributed to shareholders as required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, corporate communications may be sent or made available to shareholders of the Company either by electronic means, by announcement (e.g. published on the Company's website), or by mail in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the relevant provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as amended from time to time. Corporate communications include, but are not limited to, the Company's annual report (including the report of the board of directors, the Company's annual accounts, auditor's report and summary financial report, where applicable); the Company's interim report and summary interim report, where applicable; notices of meetings; listing documents; circulars; proxy forms (which shall have the meanings ascribed thereto under the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed); and other types of corporate communications as set out in the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The notices to holders of domestic shares shall be published in one (1) or more national newspapers designated by the competent securities regulatory authority of the State Council. After the publication of such announcement, the holders of domestic shares shall be deemed to have received the aforesaid notices.

Article 227

Any notice sent by mail shall be clearly addressed, with its postage pre-paid and being put into an envelope. Such notice shall be deemed received in five (5) days after such it is put into a mail box.

Article 228

Any notices, files, materials or written statements to the Company sent by shareholders or directors shall be made by electronic means, mailed by messenger or registered mail to the legal address of the Company.

Article 229

If a shareholder or a director intends to prove that he/she/it has sent notices, files, materials or written statements to the Company, he/she/it shall provide evidentiary materials that such notices, files, materials or written statements have already been sent in an ordinary way within prescribed time limit, or have already been sent to the right address by postage pre-paid mail.

CHAPTER 22: SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 230

The term “accounting firm” referred to in these Articles of Association shall have the same meaning as “auditor”.

Article 231

The term “above” in these Articles of Association includes such given figures; “a majority of”, “more than”, “below”, “greater than” and “less than” do not include such given figures.

Article 232

These Articles of Association are written in Chinese. In the event of discrepancies between the Chinese and other foreign language versions of this Agreement, the Chinese language version shall prevail.

Article 233

These Articles of Association shall be interpreted by the board of directors of the Company.

Article 234

Any appendix to these Articles of Association shall include the procedural rules of the general meeting, and the board of directors respectively.