

Red Star Macalline Group Corporation Ltd.

Articles of Association

Shanghai, China

**Approved at the 2026 First Extraordinary General Meeting of
Red Star Macalline Group Corporation Ltd. on 16 January 2026**

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NOTE: In the margin notes to the provisions of these Articles, the “**Company Law**” refers to The Company Law with effect from 1 July 2024 as amended on 29 December 2023, the “**Listing Rules**” refer to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited; the “**Guidelines on Articles**” refer to the Guidelines on Articles of Association of Listed Companies (as amended in 2025).

RED STAR MACALLINE GROUP CORPORATION LTD.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 The Articles of Association are formulated pursuant to *Company Law of the People's Republic of China* ("Company Law"), *Securities Law of the People's Republic of China* ("Securities Law"), *the Constitution of the Communist Party of China* ("Party Constitution"), *Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited* ("Listing Rules" or *Listing Rules*) and other relevant regulations, in order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Red Star Macalline Group Corporation Ltd. ("Company" or "the Company") and shareholders, employees and creditors thereof and regulate the organization and behavior of the Company.

Article 2 The Company is incorporated as a joint stock limited company in accordance with the *Company Law*, and other relevant PRC laws and administrative regulations.

With the approval of the Ministry of Commerce as shown in its document (Shang Zi Pi [2010] No. 1266), the Company was established by means of promotion on 6 January 2011 and obtained the business license of the Company following registration with the Shanghai Administration for Industry & Commerce on 6 January 2011, with the business license number of 310115001019076.

The promoters of the Company are: Shanghai Red Star Macalline Investment Company Limited, Springwood Investment SRL, Candlewood Investment SRL, Beijing Ruibang Beite Entrepreneur Investment Center (Limited Partnership), WWH Group Company Limited, Beijing Yaxiang Xingtai Investment Company Limited, Tianjin Jinkai Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership), Lianyungang Fairbay Infrastructure Construction Company Limited, Mianyang Science and Technology Park Industry Fund (Limited Partnership), Beijing Bainian Decheng Entrepreneur Investment Center (Limited Partnership), Shanghai Yinping Investment Management Company Limited, Shanghai Junyi Investment Consultancy Company Limited, Shanghai Ping'an Pharmacy Company Limited, Nantong Qianjun Construction Material Company Limited, Shanghai Meilong Assets Management Company Limited, Shanghai Xingkai Business Administration Company Limited and Shanghai Hongmei Investment Management Company Limited.

Article 3 Pursuant to the regulations of the Party Constitution, the Company shall set up the organization of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and carries out the activities of the CPC. The Party organization shall play the role of the leadership core and political core, providing direction, managing the overall situation and ensuring implementation. The Company shall provide necessary conditions for the activities of the Party organization. The Company shall set up the Party working organ equipped with sufficient staff to deal with Party affairs and provided with sufficient funds to operate the Party organization.

Article 4 The Company shall set up labor union, Communist Youth League and other mass organizations in accordance with relevant regulations and requirements, and provide the necessary conditions for the activities of the mass organizations.

Article 5 Name of the Company in Chinese:
紅星美凱龍家居集團股份有限公司
Registered name of the Company in English:
Red Star Macalline Group Corporation Ltd.

Article 6 Domicile of the Company:
Room F801, 6/F, 518 Linyu Road,
Pudong New Area, Shanghai, China
Tel. No.: 021-52820220
Fax No.: 021-52820272
Postal code: 201204

Article 7 The chairman of the Board is the legal representative of the Company.

Where the chairman of the Board resigns, he/she shall be deemed to have resigned as the legal representative at the same time.

Where the legal representative resigns, the Company shall appoint a new legal representative within 30 days from the date of resignation of the legal representative.

Article 8 The legal consequences of civil activities conducted by the legal representative in the name of the Company shall be borne by the Company.

Restrictions on the functions and powers of the legal representative under the Articles of Association or by the general meeting shall not be enforceable against a bona fide counterpart.

If the legal representative causes damage to others as a result of the performance of his/her duties, the Company shall bear the civil liability. After the Company has assumed a civil liability, it may, in accordance with laws or the provisions of the Articles of Association, seek indemnification from the legal representative who is at fault.

Article 9 The Company is a joint stock limited company having perpetual existence.

The Company is an independent corporate legal person, which has independent property of a legal person and enjoys the property rights of a legal person.

The shareholders of the Company shall bear liability for the Company to the extent of the shares they hold, and the Company shall bear liability for the debts of the Company with its entire assets.

Article 10 After adoption by special resolution on the general meeting of the Company, the Articles of Association shall take effect and shall replace the articles of association.

From the date on which the Articles of Association came into effect, the Articles of Association constitutes a legally binding public document regulating the organization and behaviour of the Company, as well as the rights and obligations shared between the Company and its shareholders and among the shareholders.

Article 11 The Articles of Association shall be binding upon the Company and its shareholders, directors and senior executives, all of whom may, according to the Articles of Association, assert rights in respect of the Company's affairs.

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, the shareholders may pursue actions against the Company; pursuant to the Articles of Association, the Company may pursue actions against the shareholders, directors and senior executives; pursuant to the Articles of Association, shareholders may pursue actions against other shareholders; pursuant to the Articles of Association, shareholders may pursue actions against the Company's directors and senior executives.

“Senior executives” mentioned in this Article include general manager, deputy general manager, secretary of the Board, chief financial officer and other persons appointed by the Board as senior executives of the Company.

Article 12 The Company may invest in other companies. Unless otherwise specified by laws, the Company shall not be the capital contributor bearing joint liability associated with the debts of the invested enterprises.

CHAPTER 2 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

Article 13 Business objective of the Company is to: Provide client-oriented innovative home building materials logistics services and products in the principle of business integrity and quality first and in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations of the state, so as to seek satisfactory returns for shareholders.

Article 14 The business scope of the Company shall be as approved by the company examination and approval authority and industrial and commercial administration authority.

The business scope of the Company is: Providing the invested enterprises with management service, enterprise management consulting and product information consulting; providing the home furnishing business stores with design planning and management services, wholesale of furniture, building materials (steel exclusive) and decoration materials, and relevant supporting services; exhibition and display services; import and export of goods; import and export of technology. (products involving quota license or special management provisions shall be subject to relevant state regulations). Business subject to approval by law shall be conducted upon approval by competent authorities.

CHAPTER 3 SHARES AND REGISTERED CAPITAL

Article 15 The Company shall issue shares in a fair and just manner, and each share of the same class shall have the same right.

All shares of the same class issued at the same time shall be issued under the same conditions and at the same price; the subscribers shall pay the same price for each share.

Article 16 The stock of the Company shall take the form of shares. The shares with par value issued by the Company shall be denominated in RMB, with each share having a par value of RMB1.

RMB referred to in the preceding paragraph refers to the statutory currency of the PRC.

Article 17 Upon registration or filing with the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “CSRC”) or other relevant securities regulatory authorities, the Company may offer its shares to both domestic and foreign investors.

Foreign investors referred to in the preceding paragraph shall mean those investors in foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macau or Taiwan who subscribe for shares of the Company. Domestic investors shall mean those investors in the PRC, excluding the aforementioned regions, who subscribe for shares of the Company.

Article 18 Shares that the Company issues to domestic investors for subscription in RMB shall be known as domestic shares. The domestic shares listed in the PRC are called A shares. Shares that the Company issues to foreign investors for subscription in foreign currencies shall be known as foreign shares. Foreign shares issued by the Company and listed in Hong Kong are referred to as H shares. H shares refer to the shares of the Company approved to be listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Hong Kong Stock Exchange”), the par value of which are denominated in RMB, and are subscribed for Hong Kong dollars.

Foreign currency referred to in the preceding paragraph refers to the statutory currency, other than RMB, of another country or region, which is recognized by the foreign exchange authority of the state and can be used to pay the Company for the shares.

Both holders of A shares and holders of H shares are ordinary shareholders and shall have the same rights and obligations.

Shareholders of the Company may list the unlisted shares they hold on an overseas stock exchange upon approval by the securities regulatory authority under the State Council. Listing of the aforesaid shares on an overseas stock exchange shall also comply with the regulatory procedure, regulations and requirements of the overseas securities market.

Matters that need to be considered separately by holders of H shares or A shares in accordance with laws and regulations and the requirements of the stock exchanges or CSRC at the location where the Company’s shares are listed shall be subject to the approval procedures for separate voting in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Article 19 If the share capital of the Company contains different classes of shares, any alteration made to the rights attached to any shares of such class shall be approved by shareholders attending general meetings of such class of shares with voting rights by special resolutions unless otherwise required. For the purpose of this Article, A Shares and H Shares of the Company shall be deemed as the same class of shares.

Article 20 The total number of ordinary shares issued by the Company upon approval at the time of the Company’s incorporation is 3,000,000,000, with a par value of RMB1 per share, all of which have been subscribed by the promoters at the time of the Company’s incorporation.

Article 21 Before the initial public offering of overseas listed foreign shares of the Company, the Company's share capital is RMB3,080,329,038, the total number of shares is 3,080,329,038, which are all ordinary shares, and the equity structure is:

SN	Promoter	Amount of shares held (share)	Shareholding percentage (%)
1.	Shanghai Red Star Macalline Investment Company Limited	2,480,315,772	80.52
2.	Candlewood Investment SRL	338,054,924	10.97
3.	Springwood Investment SRL	181,170,145	5.88
4.	Shanghai Ping'an Pharmacy Company Limited	3,688,206	0.12
5.	Shanghai Jinghai Assets Management Center (Limited Partnership)	56,849,998	1.85
6.	Shanghai Kaixing Business Administration Center (Limited Partnership)	7,589,999	0.25
7.	Shanghai Hongmei Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership)	12,659,994	0.41
Total		<u>3,080,329,038</u>	<u>100</u>

As approved by relevant regulatory authorities which are authorised by the State Council, the Company can issue 315,000,000 ordinary shares in total. The equity structure of the Company is as follows: 3,938,917,038 ordinary shares, including 2,876,103,969 onshore-listed domestic shares (A shares), representing 73.02% of the Company's total shares; 1,062,813,069 overseas listed foreign shares (H shares), representing 26.98% of the Company's total shares.

Upon approval at the 2017 AGM, the A Share Class Meeting and the H Share Class Meeting convened on 8 June 2018 by the Company, the Company bought back 388,917,038 overseas listed foreign shares (H shares). Upon completion of the aforementioned buy-back and share cancellation, the equity structure of the Company is as follows: 3,550,000,000 ordinary shares, including 2,876,103,969 onshore-listed domestic shares (A shares), representing 81.02% of the Company's total shares; 673,896,031 overseas listed foreign shares (H shares), representing 18.98% of the Company's total shares.

Upon approval at the 2019 annual general meeting, A shareholders' class meeting and H shareholders' class meeting convened on 18 June 2020, the Company implemented the profit distribution and capitalization plan which was based on the Company's total share capital of 3,550,000,000 shares before the implementation and issued 0.1 bonus share per share to all shareholders by way of conversion of capital reserve, which resulted in an increase of 355,000,000 shares in total. After the distribution, the total share capital became 3,905,000,000 shares, including 3,163,714,366 A shares, representing 81.02% of the Company's total shares, and 741,285,634 H shares, representing 18.98% of the Company's total shares.

Upon approval by the Reply of the China Securities Regulatory Commission on Approval of Non-public Offering of Shares by Red Star Macalline Home Furnishing Group Co., Ltd. (China Securities Regulatory Commission [2021] No. 1361), the company has issued 449,732,673 A shares in total. After the offering, the total share capital of the Company became 4,354,732,673 shares, including 3,613,447,039 A Shares, representing 82.98% of the Company's total shares, and 741,285,634 H Shares, representing 17.02% of the Company's total shares.

Upon cancellation of the 1,044,800 repurchased A Shares, the Company's total share capital will be 4,353,687,873 shares, comprising 3,612,402,239 A Shares, representing 82.97% of the Company's total shares, and 741,285,634 H Shares, representing 17.03% of the Company's total shares.

Article 22

Onshore-listed domestic shares issued by the Company that fulfil the relevant regulations are under the custody of the centralised depositary of the relevant securities depository institution. H shares issued by the Company are mainly under the custody of the relevant securities registration and clearing company in Hong Kong, and shareholders may also hold H shares in their own names.

Article 23

The Company or its subsidiaries (including its affiliates) shall not give any financial assistance, in the form of gift, advance, guarantee, or loan to others for the acquisition of shares of the Company or those of its parent company, except where the Company has implemented an employee stock ownership plan or financial assistance in compliance with Article 23 of the Articles of Association.

In the interests of the Company and in compliance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and relevant requirements of securities regulatory authorities in the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed, the Company may, by the resolution of a general meeting, or by the resolution of the Board in accordance with the Articles of Association or a mandate granted by the general meeting, provide financial assistance to others for the acquisition of shares of the Company or those of its parent company, provided that the cumulative total of such financial assistance shall not exceed 10% of the total issued share capital. The relevant resolution of the Board shall be passed by more than two-thirds of all directors.

Article 24 The registered capital of the Company is RMB4,353,687,873.

Article 25 Any increase or decrease in the registered capital of the Company shall be filed with the registration authority in accordance with the relevant laws.

CHAPTER 4 INCREASE, DECREASE AND BUYBACK OF SHARES

Article 26 Pursuant to the requirements of the relevant laws, administrative regulations, rules of relevant authorities and the listing rules of the stock exchanges on which its shares are listed, the Company may increase capital based on the needs of operation and development and in accordance with the Articles of Association.

The Company may increase its capital by:

- (I) Offering of shares to non-specific targets;
- (II) Offering of shares to specific targets;
- (III) Offer of bonus shares to existing shareholders;
- (IV) Conversion of capital reserve into share capital; or
- (V) Other means stipulated by laws and administrative regulations and relevant requirements of securities regulatory authorities in the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed.

Issuance of new shares by the Company shall be subject to approval as specified in the Articles of Association and follow the procedure specified in the relevant laws and administrative regulations of the state and the place of listing for the shares of the Company.

Article 27 The Company may decrease its registered capital in accordance with the Articles of Association. The Company shall decrease its registered capital pursuant to the *Company Law*, other relevant regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article 28 The Company will prepare a balance sheet and a list of property inventory when decreasing its registered capital.

The Company shall notify all creditors within 10 days after adoption of the resolution of the general meeting to decrease the registered capital and shall make announcements in newspapers or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days. The creditors shall have the right to require the Company to repay debts or provide corresponding guarantees for debt repayment within 30 days after receipt of the notice or within 45 days after the announcement if the creditors have not received the notice.

The Company shall reduce contributed amounts or shares according to shareholding proportion of shareholders when reducing its registered capital, except as otherwise prescribed by laws or the Articles of Association.

Article 29

The Company may, in the following circumstances, buy back its outstanding shares following the legal procedure specified in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, Articles of Association and the listing rules of the place of listing for the shares of the Company:

- (I) Decreasing of the registered capital of the Company;
- (II) When merging with other companies holding shares of the Company;
- (III) When using the shares in employee stock ownership scheme or share incentive plans;
- (IV) When shareholders objecting to resolutions of the general meeting concerning merger or division of the Company require the Company to buy their shares;
- (V) When using the shares to satisfy the conversion of those corporate bonds convertible into shares issued by the Company;
- (VI) When safeguarding corporate value and shareholders' equity as the Company deems necessary; or
- (VII) In other circumstances stipulated by laws and administrative regulations.

Article 30

The Company may buy back its shares through open centralized trading or other methods permitted by laws, administrative regulations and CSRC.

When the Company buys back its shares, it shall perform the obligation of information disclosure in accordance with the requirements of Securities Law. Buyback of the Company's shares under the circumstances as provided in (III), (V) and (VI) of Article 29 of the Articles of Association shall be conducted through open centralized trading.

Article 31 Buyback of the Company's shares for reasons set out in (I) or (II) of Article 29 of the Articles of Association shall be subject to resolution at a general meeting; buyback of the Company's shares in circumstances as provided in (III), (V) and (VI) of Article 29 of the Articles of Association shall be resolved by more than two-thirds of the directors present at the board meeting.

After the Company has bought back its shares in accordance with Article 29 of the Articles of Association, such shares shall be cancelled within 10 days after buyback in the circumstance set out in (I), or shall be transferred or cancelled within six months under circumstances set out in (II) and (IV); total shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the Company under the circumstances set out in (III), (V) and (VI), and such shares shall be transferred or cancelled within 3 years.

The Company shall register the change of registered capital or equity with the industrial and commercial administration authority and make announcement according to the Listing Rules.

CHAPTER 5 TRANSFER OF SHARES

Article 32 Shares of the Company shall be transferred legally.

Article 33 The Company shall not accept its own shares as pledge object.

Article 34 Shares already issued by the Company before public offering shall not be transferred within one year after the shares of the Company are listed on the stock exchange. Where the laws, administrative regulations, or the relevant securities regulatory authority and the stock exchange in the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed prescribe other requirements on the transfer of shares held by the Company's shareholders or de facto controllers, such provisions shall prevail.

The directors and senior executives shall report to the Company about their shareholdings and changes thereof and shall not transfer more than 25% of their shares of the same class per annum during their terms of office determined at the time of taking office and within 6 months after the expiration of their terms of office; the shares they hold in the Company shall not be transferred within one year after the shares of the Company are listed. The aforesaid persons shall not transfer their shares in the Company within half a year after they terminate service with the Company.

Article 35 If the directors, senior executives of the Company or any shareholders who holds more than 5% of the shares of the Company, sell his/her shares in the Company or other securities with an equity nature within six months of his/her purchase, or purchase the shares or other securities with an equity nature again within six months after the sale, the profits thus made shall accrue to the Company and the Board shall collect all such profits. However, if a securities company purchases all the unsold underwritten shares and therefore holds more than 5% of the shares, it is not subject to the six months restriction against selling such shares, and other circumstances stipulated by the securities regulatory authority under the State Council are excluded.

The shares or other securities with an equity nature held by directors, senior executives and individual shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph include the shares or other securities with an equity nature held by their spouses, parents, and children, and any of the above which is indirectly held in others' accounts.

If the Board fails to comply with the provision set out in paragraph (1) of this Article, the shareholders have the right to request the Board to do so within 30 days. The shareholders have the right to initiate litigation in the court directly in their own name for the interests of the Company if the Board fails to comply with the provision within the period specified hereinabove.

If the Board refuses to comply with paragraph (1) of this Article, the directors at fault shall be collectively responsible under the relevant laws.

CHAPTER 6 SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS' REGISTER

Article 36 The Company's shares are all registered shares.

Matters specified in the Company's shares shall include:

- (I) Company name;
- (II) Date of incorporation of the Company;
- (III) Type of shares, par value and number of shares represented;
- (IV) Stock number;
- (V) Other matters to be specified pursuant to the *Company Law*, and as required by the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed.

Article 37 Shares shall be signed by the chairman of the Board. Other relevant senior executives of the Company shall also sign the shares if required by the stock exchange with which the Company's shares are listed. The shares shall come into effect after stamping or printing of the corporate seal on the shares. The shares shall only be stamped with the corporate seal under the authorization of the Board. The signature of the chairman or other relevant senior executive of the Company may also be printed on the shares. Issuance or trading of the shares of the Company in a non-paper form shall comply with other regulations of the securities regulatory authority and the stock exchange at the location where the Company's shares are listed.

Article 38 The Company shall establish a shareholders' register, and the register is a sufficient evidence of the shareholders' shareholdings in the Company unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Article 39 The Company may keep overseas the register of holders of overseas listed foreign shares and entrust it to the care of an overseas agency in accordance with the understanding and agreement reached between the securities regulatory authority under the State Council and the overseas securities regulatory authority.

The domicile copies of the said register; the entrusted overseas agency shall always ensure that the original and copies of the register of holders of overseas listed foreign shares are consistent.

Where the original and copies of the register of holders of overseas listed foreign shares are inconsistent, the original shall prevail.

The Hong Kong branch register of holders must be available for inspection by shareholders, but the company may be allowed to close the register of members on terms equivalent to section 632 of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Article 40 The Company shall keep a complete shareholders' register.

The shareholders' register shall include the following parts:

- (I) Shareholders' register kept at the domicile of the Company, save as specified in (II) and (III) herein;
- (II) The Company's listed foreign overseas listed; and
- (III) Shareholders' register that the Board decides to keep in other place for the purpose of listing the shares of the Company.

Article 41 The respective parts of the shareholders' register shall not overlap each other. In the event of transfer of shares registered in a specific part of the shareholders' register, the said shares shall not be registered in any other part of the shareholders' register in the duration of the registration of the said shares.

Any change or correction of any part of the shareholders' register shall comply with the law of the location where the said part is kept.

Article 42 Transfer of all H shares listed in Hong Kong shall be executed with a written transfer instrument in a general or common format or any other format accepted by the Board (including the standard transfer format or transfer form specified by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange from time to time); the said transfer instrument may be signed by hand, or be stamped with the corporate seal (if the transferor or the transferee is a company). If the transferor or the transferee is a recognized clearing house as defined in relevant ordinances that take effect from time to time in accordance with Hong Kong laws ("recognized clearing house") or proxy thereof, the transfer form can be signed by print.

All transfer instruments shall be kept at the legal address of the Company, the address of share registrar or other place designated by the Board from time to time.

Article 43 When the Company convenes general meeting, distributes dividend, conducts liquidation or executes any other act that need to identify the shareholders, the Board of Directors or the convener of general meeting shall determine the Record Date. The shareholders included in the register of shareholders at the close of business on Record Date shall be the entitled shareholders.

Article 44 If any person objects to the shareholders' register and asks to have his name recorded in or deleted from the shareholders' register, the said person may apply to the court with jurisdiction to correct the shareholders' register.

Article 45 If any shareholder in the shareholders' register or any person requesting to have his name recorded in the shareholders' register has lost his shares (i.e. "the original shares"), the said shareholder or person may apply to the Company to reissue new shares for the said shares (i.e. "the relevant shares").

Application for reissuance of lost shares held by holders of domestic shares and holders of unlisted foreign shares shall be processed in accordance with the *Company Law*.

Application for reissuance of lost shares by holders of overseas listed foreign shares may be processed pursuant to the law, regulation of the stock exchange or other relevant regulation of the place where the original of the shareholders' register of overseas listed foreign shares is kept.

Article 46 After the Company reissues new shares in accordance with the Articles of Association, the name of the bona fide purchaser of the aforesaid new shares or the shareholder later registered as owner of the said shares (if he is a bona fide purchaser) shall not be deleted from the shareholders' register.

Article 47 The Company shall have no obligation to compensate any person for any loss arising from deregistration of the original shares or reissuance of new shares, unless the said person can prove that the Company has committed any fraud.

CHAPTER 7 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 48 Shareholders of the Company are persons lawfully holding shares of the Company, with names recorded in shareholders' register.

The shareholders enjoy rights and fulfil obligations as per the class of shares they hold; shares of the same class represent the same rights and the same obligations. All class shareholders of the Company enjoy the same rights in dividend distribution or distribution made in other forms.

If any shareholder is a legal person, its legal representative or proxy thereof shall exercise its rights on its behalf.

The Company shall not exercise any right to freeze or otherwise damage the rights attached to any shares directly or indirectly held by any person only on the ground that the said person has not disclosed his equity to the Company.

Article 49 The ordinary shareholders of the Company shall be entitled to the following rights:

- (I) To receive dividends and other profit distributions in proportion to the shares they hold;
- (II) To attend general meetings either in person or by proxy and exercise the voting right (except where a shareholder is required by the applicable laws and regulations to abstain from voting on specific matters) and speak at the general meetings;
- (III) To supervise, present suggestions on or make inquiries about the business activities of the Company;
- (IV) To transfer shares in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (V) Review or duplicate the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, minutes of shareholders' general meetings, the resolution of the Board of Directors, and financial and accounting reports; Shareholders severally or jointly holding 3% or above of the Company's shares for 180 consecutive days or more may inspect the accounting books and accounting documents of the Company;

- (VI) In the event of termination or liquidation of the Company, to participate in the distribution of the remaining assets of the Company as per their shares;
- (VII) For shareholders objecting to resolutions of the general meeting concerning merger or division of the Company, to require the Company to buy their shares;
- (VIII) Pursuant to the *Company Law* or other laws and administrative regulations, to institute legal proceedings to the People's Court and claim related rights concerning any act infringing upon the interests of the Company or the legitimate rights and interests of the shareholders;
- (IX) To exercise other rights specified by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, listing rules at the location where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 50

Shareholders requesting to review or duplicate the relevant materials of the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Company Law, the Securities Law and other laws and administrative regulations.

Shareholders proposing to inspect the information related to the preceding Article or requesting for materials shall provide the Company with written documents proving the class and number of shares held and pay a reasonable fee. After checking the identity of that shareholder, the Company shall provide him/her with the information in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations. When the shareholders of the Company review and duplicate the relevant documents and materials of the Company, they shall review the documents involving the Company's commercial secrets as well as other documents that need to be kept confidential after signing a confidentiality agreement with the Company. Shareholders and the accounting firm, law firm, or other intermediaries retained by them shall comply with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations on the protection of state secrets, trade secrets, personal privacy and personal information and shall bear the legal responsibility for the disclosure of secrets.

Article 51

If the contents of a shareholders' resolution or a Board resolution is in violation of the laws and administrative regulations, the shareholders shall have the right to request the People's Court to invalidate such resolution.

If the meeting convening procedures and voting methods adopted at a general meeting or Board meeting are in violation of the laws and administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or if the contents of the resolution at such meeting are in breach of the Articles of Association, the shareholders shall have the right to request the People's Court to revoke the resolution within 60 days from the date of that resolution, unless there is only a slight defect in the procedure of convening or the method of voting at a general meeting or Board meeting which has no substantive impact on the resolution.

Where the Board, shareholders and other stakeholders have disputes over the validity of a resolution at a general meeting, they shall promptly file a lawsuit with the People's Court. Before the People's Court makes a judgement or ruling, such as a revocation of a resolution, the stakeholders shall execute the resolution of the general meeting. The Company, directors and senior management shall perform their duties diligently to ensure the normal operation of the Company.

Where the People's Court makes a judgement or ruling on the relevant matter, the Company shall fulfil its obligation to disclose information in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, and the requirements of the securities regulatory authority and the stock exchange in the place(s) where the shares of the Company are listed to fully explain the impact, and actively cooperate in enforcement of the judgement or ruling after it has come into effect. Where corrections to prior matters are involved, they shall be handled in a timely manner and the corresponding information disclosure obligations shall be fulfilled.

Article 52

A resolution of a general meeting or Board meeting of the Company shall not be valid under any of the following circumstances:

- (I) no general meeting or Board meeting is convened to pass the resolution;
- (II) the resolution is not voted on at the general meeting or Board meeting;
- (III) the number of attendees or the voting rights represented does not reach the quorum or voting threshold as stipulated by the Company Law or the Articles of Association;
- (IV) The number of votes in favor of the resolution or the voting rights represented by such votes does not reach the threshold as stipulated by the Company Law or the Articles of Association.

Article 53

If a director or senior executive other than members of the Audit Committee breaches the law, administrative regulation or the Articles of Association in the course of carrying out his/her duties for the Company and incur losses to the Company, shareholders who individually or jointly hold 1% or more of the Company's shares for more than 180 days continuously shall have right to request in writing the Audit Committee to initiate litigation at the People's Court. If the member of the Audit Committee breaches the law, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association when carrying out his/her duties for the Company, and incurs losses to the Company, the aforementioned shareholders can request in writing the Board to initiate litigation at the People's Court.

If the Audit Committee or the Board refuse to initiate litigation after receiving the shareholders' written request under the preceding paragraph, or does not initiate litigation within 30 days of receiving the request, or if the situation is so urgent that the Company will suffer irrevocable losses without an immediate litigation, the shareholder under the preceding paragraph can initiate litigation directly at the People's Court in his/her own name for the interests of the Company.

If any person intervenes with the legal interests of the Company, resulting in losses suffered by the Company, a shareholder under the first paragraph of this Article can initiate litigation at the People's Court in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs.

In the event that the directors, senior executives, supervisors (if any) of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company violate laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the Articles of Association in performing their duties, and incur a loss to the Company, or in the event that the legal interests of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company are violated by other parties and a loss is incurred, such matters shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 54

If a director or senior executive breaches the law, administrative regulation, or the Articles of Association and damages shareholders' interests, the shareholders can initiate litigation at the People's Court.

Article 55

The ordinary shareholders of the Company shall have the following obligations:

- (I) To observe the Articles of Association;
- (II) To pay subscription monies as per the shares subscribed and the method of subscription;
- (III) Not to withdraw their share capital unless in the circumstances stipulated by laws and regulations;
- (IV) Not to abuse the shareholders' rights to damage the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the independent legal person status of the Company or shareholders' limited liability to damage the interests of the creditors of the Company; if any shareholder of the Company abuses his shareholder's right, thereby incurring any loss of the Company or other shareholders, the said shareholder shall be liable for compensation according to law. If any shareholder of the Company evades the payment of debts by misusing the independent legal person status of the Company or shareholders' limited liability, thereby seriously harming the interests of the creditors of the Company, the said shareholder shall bear joint liability for such debts of the Company;

(V) To fulfil other obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article 56 The controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company shall exercise their rights and fulfil their obligations, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the regulations of the securities regulatory authority and the stock exchange in the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed, to safeguard the interests of the Company.

Article 57 The controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company shall comply with the following provisions:

- (I) to exercise their rights as shareholders in accordance with laws and not to abuse their control or use their related/connected relationship to damage the legitimate interests of the Company or other shareholders;
- (II) to strictly fulfil their public statements and various undertakings and not to change or waive such statements and undertakings;
- (III) to fulfil their information disclosure obligations in strict accordance with relevant regulations, proactively cooperate with the Company in information disclosure and inform the Company in a timely manner of material events that have occurred or will occur;
- (IV) not to appropriate the Company's funds in any way;
- (V) not to order, instruct or request the Company and its relevant personnel to provide guarantees in violation of laws and regulations;
- (VI) not to make use of the Company's undisclosed material information to gain benefits, or disclose in any way undisclosed material information relating to the Company or engage in insider trading, short-term trading, market manipulation or other illegal and unlawful acts;
- (VII) not to damage the legitimate interests of the Company and other shareholders through unfair related/connected transactions, profit distribution, asset restructuring, external investment or any other means;
- (VIII) to ensure the integrity of the Company's assets and the independence of its personnel, finance, organization and business, and not to affect the independence of the Company in any way;

(IX) to comply with the laws, administrative regulations and other regulations of the securities regulatory authority and the stock exchange in the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Where controlling shareholders or de facto controllers of the Company instruct directors or senior executives to engage in acts that are detrimental to the interests of the Company or its shareholders, they shall bear joint and several liability with the directors or senior executives.

Article 58

Where controlling shareholders or de facto controllers pledge the shares of the Company held by them or actually controlled by them, they shall ensure the stability of the Company's control, and production and operation.

Article 59

Where controlling shareholders or de facto controllers transfer the shares of the Company held by them, they shall comply with the restrictive provisions on share transfer stipulated by laws, administrative regulations and the regulations of the securities regulatory authority and the stock exchange in the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed, as well as their undertakings in respect of restrictions on share transfer.

CHAPTER 8 GENERAL MEETINGS

Article 60

The general meeting of the Company shall consist of all shareholders. The general meeting shall be the authority of power of the Company and shall exercise its functions and powers according to law.

Article 61

A general meeting shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) To elect and replace non-employee representative directors and to decide on matters relating to remuneration of the directors;
- (II) To examine and approve reports of the Board;
- (III) To examine and approve the Company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan;
- (IV) To resolve on increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company;
- (V) To resolve on the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or transformation of the Company;
- (VI) To resolve on the issuance of corporate bonds and other securities and the listing of the Company;
- (VII) To resolve on the appointment, removal or non-reappointment of certified public accountants that undertake the audit work of the Company;

- (VIII) To amend the Articles of Association;
- (IX) To examine and approve the guarantees under Article 62 of the Articles of Association;
- (X) To examine the Company's purchase or disposal of major assets within one year or matters with the amount guaranteed exceeding 30% of the total assets of the Company;
- (XI) To examine and approve any changes to the use of proceeds;
- (XII) To review share incentive plans and employee stock ownership scheme;
- (XIII) To resolve on other matters which, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, listing rules of the stock exchanges with which the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, shall be approved by a general meeting.

The general meeting may authorize the Board to make a resolution on the issuance of corporate bonds.

Article 62

The following external guarantees of the Company must be reviewed and approved at the general meeting:

- (I) Any guarantee to be provided after the total external guarantee provided by the Company and its controlled subsidiaries has exceeded 50% or more of the latest audited net assets;
- (II) Any guarantee to be provided after the total external guarantee provided by the Company has exceeded 30% or more of the latest audited total assets;
- (III) In accordance with the principle of cumulative calculation of the guarantee amount within 12 consecutive months, the amount of guarantee provided by the Company to others that exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;
- (IV) Any guarantee to be provided to an entity whose debt equity ratio exceeds 70%;
- (V) Any single guarantee the amount of which exceeds 10% of the latest audited net assets;
- (VI) Any guarantee to be provided to the shareholders, de facto controllers and their related/connected parties; and

(VII) Other guarantees which are required to be approved by the Company's general meetings under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the regulations of the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

The Company shall be entitled to hold the relevant persons accountable for any losses to the Company in the event of violation of requirements as to approval authority and procedure of providing external guarantees.

Article 63

The Company may not enter into any contract with anyone other than a director, general manager or other senior executive to have all or significant part of the Company's business in the care of the said person, unless approved by the shareholders at a general meeting beforehand.

Article 64

General meetings are classified into annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. General meetings shall be convened by the Board. Annual general meetings shall be convened once a year within six months after the end of the preceding fiscal year.

In any of the following circumstances, the Board shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months:

- (I) The number of directors falls short of the minimum number required by the Company Law or is less than two-thirds of the number required by the Articles of Association;
- (II) The unrecovered losses of the Company amount to one-third of the total amount of its share capital;
- (III) When shareholder(s), individually or jointly, holding 10% or more of the Company's issued and outstanding shares carrying voting rights request(s) in writing the convening of an extraordinary general meeting;
- (IV) The Board deems it necessary, or the Audit Committee proposes, to convene an extraordinary general meeting;
- (V) In any other circumstance so specified in laws and regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 65 The venue for holding general meetings is the Company's registered office or other venue set out in the notice of the general meeting.

A venue shall be set up for convening the general meetings on-site. The Company, subject to ensuring that such meetings are legal and valid, can facilitate shareholders' attendance at such meetings via various means and methods, such as video conference, telephone, online voting platform or other modern information technology means. Shareholders attending the general meeting by the above methods are deemed present at the meeting.

For any general meetings held online or via other methods, the voting time and procedure for the relevant voting methods shall be set out clearly in the notice of the general meeting.

Article 66 When the Company holds a general meeting, it shall engage lawyers to witness the meeting, and provide legal opinions and prepare announcements on the following matters in accordance with the rules of the stock exchanges on which the shares are listed:

- (I) Whether the procedures for convening and holding the general meeting comply with the requirements of the relevant laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association;
- (II) Whether the qualifications of the attendees and the convener are legally valid;
- (III) Whether the voting procedures and results of the general meeting are legally valid;
- (IV) Provide legal opinion on any other matters as may be required by the Company.

Article 67 Where the Company convenes a general meeting, the convener shall notify all the shareholders by means of public announcement at least 20 days before the date of the annual general meeting and at least 15 days before the date of the extraordinary general meeting.

The duration of the aforesaid periods shall not include the date of such announcement and the date of the meeting.

Article 68 The contents of the resolutions must be within the scope of duties of general meetings. It must contain clear topics and detailed matters to be resolved at the meeting, and be in compliance with the relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

At general meetings of the Company, the Board, the Audit Committee, and shareholder(s) individually or jointly holding more than 3% of the Company's shares shall have the right to propose motions to the Company. The content of a proposal shall be determined by the general meeting, have definite topics and specific issues for resolution, and shall comply with the provisions of the laws, regulations and the Articles of Association.

Shareholder(s) individually or jointly holding more than 3% of the Company's shares may submit a written provisional motion to the convener 10 days before a general meeting is convened; the convener shall issue a supplementary notice of general meeting within two days after receipt of the said provisional motion, to announce the contents of the provisional motion and to submit the said provisional proposal to the general meeting for consideration, unless such proposal violates laws, administrative regulations or provisions of the Articles of Association or is not within the scope of authority of the general meeting.

Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, after the convener issues a public notice of the general meeting, he/she shall not change the proposals or add any new proposals in the notice of the general meeting.

Proposals not set out in the notice of general meeting or not complying with the provision herein shall not be voted on or resolved at the general meeting.

Article 69 The notice of a general meeting shall meet the following requirements:

- (I) Specifies the venue, date and time of the meeting;
- (II) Matters and motions to be considered at the meeting;
- (III) Containing a conspicuous statement that all ordinary shareholders (including preference shareholders with restored voting rights) are entitled to attend at the general meeting, and a shareholder may appoint a proxy in writing to attend the meeting and vote on his/her behalf and such proxy is not necessarily be a shareholder of the Company;
- (IV) Share record date for the right to attend the general meeting;
- (V) The contact person and telephone number for the meeting;
- (VI) Voting time and voting procedure of voting via internet or by other ways;

(VII) Other requirements stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

All details of all proposals shall be fully and completely disclosed in the notice of the general meeting and its supplementary notice.

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

The interval between the share record date and the date of the meeting shall not be more than 7 working days. Once the share record date is confirmed, no change may be made thereto, unless otherwise specified by the listing rules of the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed.

Article 70

If the election of directors are proposed to be discussed at a general meeting, the notice of the general meeting must contain the details of the candidates for the directors. It must at least include the following information:

- (I) biographies such as educational background, work experiences and other simultaneous appointments;
- (II) whether he/she has any related/connected relationship with the Company, the controlling shareholder or the de facto controller of the Company;
- (III) the number of shares he/she holds in the Company;
- (IV) whether he/she is subject to any punishment by the CSRC or any other relevant government department or sanctioned by any securities exchange.

Unless the election of directors is to be conducted by way of cumulative voting, each candidate for the director shall be proposed in separate resolutions.

Article 71 In the voting on the election of directors at a general meeting, the cumulative voting system shall be adopted in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authorities at the location where the Company's shares are listed, the provisions under the Articles of Association or the resolutions passed at the general meeting. Under the cumulative voting system, the independent directors and other members of the Board shall be elected separately.

The cumulative voting system mentioned in the preceding paragraph means that when directors are being elected at a general meeting, each of the ordinary shares (including preferred shares with voting rights restored) shall carry the same number of voting rights as the number of directors to be elected, and the shareholders' voting rights may be exercised collectively.

The ways of cumulative voting are as follows:

- (I) Each of the shares held by a shareholder shall carry the same number of voting rights as the number of director candidates; when the Board or a qualified shareholder separately proposes the director candidates, the number of voting rights carried by each share shall be calculated as per the number of non-repetitive director or supervisor candidates;
- (II) In casting his/her/its votes for the director candidates, a shareholder may exercise his/her/its voting rights by allocating his/her/its voting rights evenly and cast for each director candidate the same number of voting rights as the shares he/she/it holds; or he/she/it may focus on one particular director candidate and cast for that candidate all the voting rights represented by all of his/her/its shares multiplied by the number of director candidates; or he/she/it may allocate his/her/its voting rights over several director candidates and cast for each of them part of the voting rights represented by all of his/her/its shares multiplied by the number of director candidates;
- (III) Upon the exercise of his/her/its voting rights by focusing all the voting rights represented by all of his/her/its shares multiplied by the number of director candidates on one or several of the director candidates, a shareholder shall not have any right to vote for any other director candidates;

- (IV) If the total number of voting rights centrally exercised by a shareholder on one or several of the director candidates exceeds the number of voting rights represented by all the shares held by him/her/it, the voting by such shareholder shall be invalid and the shareholder shall be deemed to have abstained from voting; if the total number of voting rights centrally exercised by a shareholder on one or several of the director candidates is less than the number of voting rights represented by all the shares held by him/her/it, the voting by such shareholder shall be valid and the remaining voting rights held by such shareholder shall be deemed to be waived;
- (V) The director candidates whose votes represent the most voting rights are elected as directors;
- (VI) Independent directors and other directors shall be elected separately to ensure the proportion of independent directors in the Board of the Company.

Article 72

The notice of general meeting may be delivered or made available to H shareholders by posting on the websites of the stock exchange and the Company or by electronic means in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and the Listing Rules. In respect of A Shareholders, the notice of a general meeting may be issued in the form of public announcement.

The aforesaid announcement refers to the information published on the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange and the media meeting the requirements of the CSRC, once the announcement is made, all A Shareholders shall be deemed to have received the notice of the relevant shareholders' general meetings.

Article 73

Once the notice for a general meeting is issued, the general meeting shall not be postponed or cancelled without a valid reason. Resolutions set out in the notice shall not be cancelled without a valid reason. In the event of a postponement or a cancellation, the convener of the meeting shall make a public announcement of the reason at least two working days before the date of the meeting as originally scheduled.

Article 74

Where the notice of general meeting is issued by the Company as required by the relevant stock exchange or the regulatory authority at the location where the Company's shares are listed, the accidental omission to give notice of meeting to, or non-receipt of notice of meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the meeting and the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

Article 75 All shareholders recorded in the share register on the relevant share registration date shall have the right to attend the general meeting and exercise the voting rights in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations, the rules of the stock exchanges on which the shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Each share shall be entitled to appoint a proxy, who need not be a member of the issuer. Every shareholder being a corporation shall be entitled to appoint a representative to attend and vote at any general meeting of the issuer and, where a corporation is so represented, it shall be treated as being present at any meeting in person. A corporation may execute a form of proxy under the hand of a duly authorized officer. The said proxy may exercise the following rights as granted by the said shareholder:

- (I) The shareholder's right to speak at the general meeting;
- (II) To severally or jointly request to vote by ballot; and
- (III) Unless otherwise stated in applicable rules governing the listing of securities or other laws and regulations on securities, to exercise the right to vote by a show of hand or ballot. Where there is more than one proxy, the said proxy shall only vote by ballot.

In the event that a shareholder is a recognized clearing house (or proxy thereof), it may, as it sees fit, appoint one or more persons as its proxy to attend and vote at any general meeting. However, in the event that more than one person is so appointed, the power of attorney shall specify the number and class of the shares relating to each such proxy. The power of attorney shall be subject to the signature of the appointer of the recognized clearing house. The persons thus appointed may attend meetings (without certifying their due authorization by show of shareholding certificate, notarized power of attorney and/or further evidence) and exercise rights on behalf of the recognised clearing house (or proxy thereof) as if the said persons were the individual shareholders of the Company.

Article 76 If individual shareholders attend the meeting in person, he/she shall present his/her ID card or other valid documents or proof to identify him/herself; if a proxy is appointed to attend the meeting, he/she shall present valid identity documents and power of attorney of the relevant shareholder.

As for a corporate shareholder, its legal representative or a proxy appointed by such legal representative shall attend the meeting. The legal representative who attends the meeting shall present his/her ID card, and valid certificates which can prove his/her qualification as a legal representative; if a proxy is appointed to attend the meeting, it shall be deemed that the corporate shareholder presents in person, he/she shall present his/her ID card, the written power of attorney legally issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholder in accordance with the relevant laws.

The clearing company shall be entitled to appoint proxies to attend general meetings of the Company and meetings of creditors, and these proxies or representatives of the Company shall have the same legal rights as other shareholders, including the right to speak and vote.

Article 77

The power of attorney shall be in writing under the hand of the principal or his/her proxy duly authorised in writing or, if the principal is a legal person, it shall be under seal or under the hand of a director or a proxy duly authorised.

The power of attorney issued by the shareholder to appoint a proxy to attend the general meeting shall include the following contents:

- (I) The name of the principal and the class and number of shares held in the Company;
- (II) Name of the proxy;
- (III) The shareholder's specific instructions, including instructions on voting for or against or abstaining from voting in respect to each matter set out in the agenda of the general meeting;
- (IV) Issuing date and validity period of the power of attorney;
- (V) Signature (or stamp) of the principal. If the principal is a corporate shareholder, the power of attorney shall be stamped with the corporate seal of the corporate shareholder;
- (VI) The number of shares held by the shareholder who is represented by the proxy;
- (VII) If several persons are appointed as the shareholder's proxies, the power of attorney shall specify the number of shares to be represented by each proxy.

Article 78

Where such a power of attorney for proxy voting is signed by a person authorized by the principal, the power of attorney authorizing signature or other authorization documents shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney and other authorization documents shall, together with the power of attorney for voting, be deposited at the Company's domicile or other location as specified in the notice of the meeting.

For the purpose of the Articles of Association, the appointed person's attending such meeting or taking any action at such meeting shall be deemed as the principal's attending such meeting or taking relevant action (as the case may be).

Article 79 The meeting register for participants shall be made by the Company. The meeting register shall set out various matters, such as the names of the individual participants (or names of the corporate participants), ID card numbers, the number of shares with voting rights held or represented and the names of the individual proxy appointors (or names of the corporate proxy appointors).

Article 80 The meeting convener and the lawyer employed by the Company shall examine the legitimacy of the shareholders' qualification in accordance with the shareholders' register provided by the securities registration and clearing institution, and register the names of the shareholders and the number of voting shares that they hold. The registration shall be terminated before the chairman announces the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting as well as the total number of voting shares they hold.

Article 81 If the general meeting requires attendance by the directors and senior executives, such directors and senior executives should attend the meeting and answer inquiries from the shareholders.

Article 82 Resolutions of a general meeting shall be divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

An ordinary resolution must be approved by votes representing more than one half of the voting rights of the shareholders present at the general meeting.

A special resolution must be approved by the votes representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights of the shareholders present at the general meeting.

The attending shareholders shall declare their affirmative or dissenting votes on every issue to be voted on; if the said shareholders or proxies thereof vote for abstention or waive their rights of voting, the voting results representing the shares held by such voters shall be counted as "abstentions". Blank, wrong, illegible or uncast votes shall be deemed as the voters' waiver of their voting rights, and the voting results representing the shares held by such voters shall be counted as "abstentions". Abstentions shall be counted in the votes voted with voting rights when the Company calculates the voting results of an issue.

Article 83 Shareholders shall exercise their voting rights as per the number of voting shares they represent. Each share carries the right to one vote.

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.

Shareholders, who purchase the voting shares of the Company in violation of provisions of the first clause and the second clause of Article 63 of the Securities Law, shall not exercise the voting rights of the shares that exceed the prescribed ratio within 36 months after purchasing them, and such shares shall not be included in the total number of shares with voting rights at a general meeting.

The Board, independent directors, shareholders holding more than 1% of the voting shares or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the securities regulatory authority under the State Council (hereinafter referred to as "Investor Protection Institutions") may act as proxy solicitors and, by themselves or through their appointed securities companies or securities service institutions, publicly invite the shareholders of the listed company to entrust them to attend the general meetings and exercise the rights of shareholders, such as to propose and vote on resolutions, on their behalf.

If the rights of shareholders are solicited in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the solicitors shall disclose the solicitation documents and the Company shall cooperate.

Soliciting voting rights from the shareholders with compensation or disguised compensation is prohibited.

If any public solicitation of shareholders' rights violates laws, administrative regulations or relevant provisions of the securities regulatory authority under the State Council, thus causing the Company or its shareholders to suffer losses, the solicitors shall be liable for compensation according to laws.

When considering related/connected transactions during the general meeting, the related/connected shareholders must not participate in the voting, and the number of shares with voting rights represented by him/her shall not be included in the total number of valid votes. The announcement on the resolutions shall fully disclose the voting of the non-related/non-connected shareholders.

Voting at the general meeting shall be conducted by poll with registration.

Pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed, whereas any shareholder is required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or against any particular resolution, any vote cast by or on behalf of such shareholder in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be tallied.

Article 84

Where ballot voting is required by relevant regulations of securities regulatory authority at the location where the shares of the Company are listed, the presider may, in the spirit of fairness and honesty, allow voting by show of hands with respect to resolutions relating merely to procedure or administrative issues.

In the case of voting by ballot, the Company shall appoint a supervisor for counting votes in accordance with the Listing Rules and shall disclose relevant votes voted as required by laws, administrative regulations, relevant regulatory authority or the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Article 85

The following issues shall be approved by ordinary resolutions at a general meeting:

- (I) Work reports of the Board;
- (II) Profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans formulated by the Board;
- (III) Appointment and removal of the members of the Board (other than the employee representative directors), their remuneration and the method of payment thereof;
- (IV) Other issues than those that should be passed by special resolutions pursuant to laws, administrative regulations, the Listing Rules or the Articles of Association.

Article 86

The following issues shall be approved by special resolutions at a general meeting:

- (I) Increase or decrease in the registered capital of the Company;
- (II) Division, spin-off, merger, dissolution, liquidation or transformation of the Company;
- (III) Revision of the Articles of Association;

- (IV) Purchase or disposal of material assets or any guarantee provided for others within a year, and the amount of which exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (V) Share incentive plans;
- (VI) Any other matters prescribed by the laws, administrative regulations; the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association, and those matters approved by ordinary resolution at a general meeting as having a material impact on the Company and are required to be approved by a special resolution.

Article 87

Shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding more than 10% of the Company's total voting shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, but excluding treasury shares) may request convening an extraordinary general meeting, and shall follow the procedures below:

- (I) Shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's total voting shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, but excluding treasury shares) may sign one or several written requests with the same format and content and propose that the Board convene an extraordinary general meeting, and specify the topics of the meeting. The Board shall provide a written feedback on whether to agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting within ten days upon receipt of the aforesaid written request. If the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it will issue a notice about convening the meeting within five days after passing the resolution. If the notice modifies the original request, consent shall be obtained from the relevant shareholder. The aforesaid amount of shareholding is calculated as of the day when the relevant shareholder makes the written request.
- (II) If the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting or provides no feedback within 10 days after receiving the request, the shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding more than 10% of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights, but excluding treasury shares) propose(s) convening an extraordinary general meeting and shall make a written request to the Audit Committee.

If the Audit Committee approves the request, it will issue a notice about convening the meeting within five days of receiving the request. If the notice modifies the proposed resolution in the original request, consent must be obtained from the relevant shareholder.

If the Audit Committee fails to issue a notice of the general meeting within the specified period, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee will not convene or preside over the meeting. Therefore, the shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the total shares of the Company (including preference shares with restored voting rights, but excluding treasury shares) for over 90 consecutive days can convene and preside over the meeting by themselves.

If any general meeting is called by the shareholders themselves, the shares held by those shareholders shall not be less than 10% of the total shares of the Company (including preference shares with restored voting rights, but excluding treasury shares), before announcing the resolutions of the meeting.

If the independent directors or the Audit Committee requests to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the following procedures are required to be followed:

- (I) Sign one or more written requests with the same format and contents, which request the Board to hold the extraordinary general meeting and explain the topic of the meeting. Within ten days after receiving the above-mentioned written request, the Board must provide written feedback regarding approval or rejection of the request.
- (II) If the Board approves the request, it will provide a notice about convening the meeting within five days after passing the resolution. If the notice modifies the original request, consent shall be obtained from the original requester.
- (III) If the Board rejects the request from the independent directors to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall explain and make a public announcement of the relevant reasons.
- (IV) If the Board rejects the request from the Audit Committee to convene the extraordinary general meeting, or provides no feedback within ten days after receiving the request, the Board shall be deemed to be unable to or will not fulfill the obligations of convening the meeting and the Audit Committee can convene and preside over the meeting itself.

If the meeting is convened by the Audit Committee or the shareholders themselves, a written notice shall be sent to the Board and kept on file in the relevant stock exchange(s). The Audit Committee and the meeting convener shall submit relevant supporting documents to the relevant stock exchange(s) when issuing the notice regarding convening the meeting, as well as an announcement about the resolution of the meeting.

Where the Audit Committee or the shareholders convene a general meeting, the Board and secretary to the Board shall provide necessary assistance. The Board shall provide the register of the shareholders as recorded on the relevant registration date. The Company shall assume the necessary costs of the meeting where it is convened by the Audit Committee or the shareholders.

Article 88

The general meeting shall be convened by the Board, and the chairman of the Board shall act as the presider of the meeting. If the chairman is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, the half of the directors may elect a director to convene and act as the presider of the meeting.

If the Board cannot or fails to convene a general meeting, the Audit Committee shall duly convene and preside; if even the Audit Committee cannot or fails to convene and preside over a general meeting, the shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 10% of the Company's shares (including preference shares with restored voting rights) for more than 90 consecutive days may by themselves convene and preside over a general meeting.

A general meeting convened by the Audit Committee itself shall be presided over by the convener of the Audit Committee. Where the convener of the Audit Committee cannot or fails to fulfil the duty thereof, the majority of the members of the Audit Committee shall jointly elect a member of the Audit Committee to preside.

A general meeting convened by the shareholders themselves shall be presided over by the convener or a representative elected by the convener. In the event that no presider is so elected, the attending shareholders shall elect one person to act as presider of the meeting; if for any reason the shareholders cannot elect a presider, the shareholder (including proxy thereof) holding the most voting shares among the attending shareholders shall preside over the meeting.

During the general meeting, if the chairman breaches any procedure rules such that the general meeting is unable to continue, the general meeting may elect a person to serve as the chairman for continuing with the meeting upon obtaining consent of a majority of the shareholders at the meeting who have the voting rights.

Article 89

The Company shall establish procedure rules of the general meeting and stipulate in detail the procedures for calling, convening and voting at the meeting, including issuing notices, registration, review of resolutions, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting results, reaching meeting resolutions, meeting minutes, signing meeting minutes and issuing announcement, as well as the principles for giving authorisation to the Board, and the content of authorisation shall be clear and specific. The procedure rules of the general meeting shall be appended to the Articles of Association, and shall be prepared by the Board and approved by the general meeting.

Article 90 At the annual general meeting, the Board shall report on the work of the past year. Each independent non-executive director shall also prepare a work report on the exercise of his/her duties.

Article 91 The directors and senior executives shall answer and provide explanations in response to the shareholders' inquiries and suggestions at the general meeting.

Article 92 Before voting, the chairman of the meeting shall announce the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting, as well as the total number of shares with voting rights. The exact number of shareholders and proxies attending the general meeting and the total number of shares with voting rights shall be based on the meeting registration record.

Article 93 The on-site general meeting shall not end before the meeting being conducted online or via other means. The chairman of the meeting shall announce the voting and poll result of each resolution, and determine whether a resolution has been passed pursuant to the voting results.

Before the voting results are officially announced, the companies, vote counters, scrutineers, shareholders and internet service providers involved at the on-site general meeting, the online meeting or any other voting means shall be obliged to keep the voting results confidential.

Where the resolutions are not passed or the general meeting has revised a resolution reached at the previous general meeting, it should be specifically noted in the voting results announcement of the general meeting.

Article 94 For the same right to vote, it is only allowed to choose one of the on-site, internet or other voting modes. In case of repeated votes of the same vote right, the first vote shall prevail.

Article 95 The general meeting shall file resolutions as minutes, which should be the responsibility of the secretary to the Board. The directors, secretary to the Board, meeting convener or his/her representative and the chairman of the meeting present at the meeting shall sign the meeting minutes and ensure that the contents are true, accurate and complete.

The meeting minutes shall include the following contents:

- (I) Meeting time, address, agenda, names of the meeting conveners;
- (II) Names of the presiding person of the meeting as well as the directors and senior executives attending the meeting;
- (III) Number of shareholders and their proxies attending the meeting, number of shares with voting rights and its percentage as to the total number of shares in the Company;

- (IV) Review process, key points and voting results of each proposed resolution;
- (V) Inquires or proposals of the shareholders and the replies and explanations;
- (VI) Names of the lawyers, vote counters and scrutineers;
- (VII) Other contents as may be required to be included in the meeting minutes under the Articles of Association.

Article 96

The meeting convener must ensure that the general meeting continues until the final decisions are made. If the general meeting is suspended due to special reasons such as force majeure or decisions cannot be made, necessary measures should be taken as soon as possible to re-convene the meeting or end the present meeting, and make an announcement promptly. Meanwhile, the meeting convener shall report to the local office of the CSRC where the Company is situated and the relevant stock exchange.

Article 97

Except for the cumulative voting system, the general meeting will vote the resolutions one by one. If there are different resolutions for the same matter, voting shall be conducted in accordance with the time sequence of the resolutions. Except for cases where the general meeting is suspended or decisions cannot be made due to special reasons such as force majeure, the meeting shall not be set aside or make no votes for such resolution.

When considering the proposed resolutions, the general meeting shall not make any modifications. Any resolution with modifications shall be regarded as a new resolution, and cannot be subject to voting at the present meeting.

Article 98

The shareholders may have free-of-charge access to copies of the meeting minutes during the office hours of the Company. If any shareholder asks for copies of relevant meeting minutes, the Company shall send out the said copies within seven days after receipt of reasonable expenses.

CHAPTER 9 PARTY COMMITTEE OF THE COMPANY

Article 99 The Company shall set up the Committee of the Communist Party of Red Star Macalline Group Corporation Ltd. (“Party Committee of the Company”) and the Committee for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of Red Star Macalline Group Corporation Ltd. (“Discipline Inspection Committee of the Company”).

Article 100 The Party Committee of the Company shall have one secretary, with a deputy secretary in charge of the Party-building work of the Company. Eligible members of the Party Committee of the Company can become members of the Board and the managers through legal procedures; eligible members of the managers of the Company can become members of the Board through legal procedures; and eligible members of the Party Committee of the Board and the managers can also join the Party Committee of the Company in accordance with relevant rules and procedures.

The number of secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of the Party Committee of the Company as well as the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Company shall be established according to the approval by higher-level Party organizations, and shall be elected or appointed in accordance with the Party Constitution and other relevant regulations.

Article 101 The Party Committee of the Company shall set up the Office of the Party Committee as the daily work department of the Party Committee.

Article 102 The establishment of the Party organization and its staffing shall be incorporated into the Company’s management organization and the formation thereof. The expenses of the Party organization shall be included in the Company’s budget, which will be disbursed from the Company’s management fee.

Article 103 The Party Committee of the Company shall perform the following duties in accordance with the Party Constitution and other Party regulations:

(I) Ensuring and supervising the implementation and carrying out of the Party’s and State’s policies and the decisions and deployments of the Party Central Committee and State Council in the Company;

- (II) Insisting on the combination of the principles that the Party shall administrate cadres, that the board of directors shall choose the operational management according to laws, and that the management shall exercise their rights to promote or demote personnel according to laws. The Party Committee of the Company shall consider and provide comments on the candidates for management positions nominated by the Board or the general manager, or recommend candidates to the Board and the general manager; and work together with the Board to review the candidates to be appointed and provide comments collectively. Performing the Party's duty of management of cadres, and implementing the strategy of strengthening the enterprises by talents;
- (III) Researching and discussing the reforms, development and stabilization of the Company, significant operational arrangement of the Company and significant matters related to the vital interests of the employees, and providing comments or suggestions;
- (IV) Performing as the responsible body the duties on the establishment of the Party's ethics and an incorrupt administration; leading and supporting the performance of the duties of discipline and imputation by the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Company;
- (V) Strengthening the construction of the grassroot-level Party organizations and Party members; emphasizing the daily education, supervision and administration; fully playing the key roles of the Party as the battle base and as the pioneer role model for the Party members; and solidarizing and leading the cadres and employees proactively devoting to the reforms and development of the Company;
- (VI) Leading the ideological and political work, the spiritual civilization construction, the united front work, the corporate culture construction and the mass work of the Company;
- (VII) Researching on other matters that shall be decided by the Party Committee of the Company.

Article 104 The main procedures of participation by the Party Committee of the Company in the corporate decisions are as follows:

- (I) Party Committee of the Company discusses in advance: The Party Committee of the Company shall convene meetings to discuss and research on the significant matters proposed by the Board and the managers, to provide comments and suggestions, and then conclude meeting minutes. In the event that the Party Committee of the Company finds the matters proposed by the Board and the managers are not in conformity with the policies of the Party and the State's laws and regulations, or may undermine the interests of the State and the public or undermine the legitimate benefits of the Company and its employees, it shall suggest to withdraw or suspend the proposed matters. In the event that the Party Committee of the Company is of the view that there is any other significant matters that shall be decided by the Board and the managers, it may be submitted to the Board and the managers;
- (II) Communication before the meetings: Members of the Party Committee of the Company who are elected or appointed as the members of the Board or the managers, especially those who are elected or appointed as the chairman of the Board and the general manager, shall communicate with other members in the Board and the managers as to the comments and suggestions of Party Committee of the Company before the proposals are formally submitted to the meetings of the Board or the general managers' office;
- (III) Expression during the meetings: Members of the Party Committee of the Company who are elected or appointed as the members of the Board or the managers shall fully express the comments and suggests deliberated by the Party Committee of the Company and report the decisions of the Board and the managers to the Party Committee of the Company.

CHAPTER 10 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1 Directors

Article 105 Non-employee representative directors shall be elected at general meetings for a term of three years, which is renewable upon re-election when it expires. Before the expiration, the general meeting cannot terminate their services without cause.

The chairman shall be elected and removed by more than half of all the directors, shall serve a term of three years, is eligible for re-election.

The term of office of the directors is calculated from the date of appointment to the expiration of this session of the Board. In cases where the tenure expires and the re-election is not conducted promptly, the existing original directors shall, before the newly elected directors take office, perform their duties in accordance with the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association.

The senior executives may also serve as directors. The number of directors also serving as, senior managers or employee representatives shall not be more than one half of the total number of directors of the Company.

Article 106

The list of candidates for Directors is submitted to the general meeting of the Company for voting by way of proposal. The detailed nomination procedures are as follows:

- (I) Pursuant to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, a list of Director candidates shall be proposed by the chairman of the Board within the number of candidates as set out in these Articles of Association, and shall be subject to the voting and election at the general meeting by way of a resolution upon approval by the Board;
- (II) Shareholder(s) severally or jointly holding more than 3% of the total voting shares of the Company may propose to the Board of the Company about the candidates for Directors. However, the number and criteria of candidates proposed shall comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, and shall not exceed the number to be elected. The Board shall submit the foregoing candidates elected by the Shareholders for consideration at the general meeting;
- (III) The approach and procedures for nomination of independent non-executive Directors should be made in accordance with the relevant requirements of the laws and regulations.

The nominator shall obtain the undertakings, in written form, of the candidates prior to nominating such candidates for Directors, to confirm that they accept the nomination and undertake the truthfulness and completeness of the disclosed information regarding the candidates for Directors, and guarantee to faithfully performing the duties of Directors.

Article 107

In cases where a director has not attended the Board meeting in person twice consecutively, and did not appoint another director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf, such director is deemed to be unable to perform his/her duties. The Board shall propose to dismiss such director at the general meeting.

Article 108 A director may resign prior to the expiration of his/her term by tendering a written resignation to the Board, and the resignation shall take effect on the date when the Company receives the resignation report. The Board shall disclose the relevant information within two trading days.

If the members of the Board falls below the quorum as a result of any resignation, such resignation shall not become effective until the vacancy resulting from such resignation is filled up by a succeeding director. The remaining directors shall convene an extraordinary general meeting as soon as possible to elect a director to fill the vacancy caused by the said resignation.

Article 109 The Company shall establish a management system for resignations of directors, clearly specifying the protective measures on accountability and compensation for unfulfilled public commitments and other outstanding matters. In cases where a director resignation takes effect or his/her tenure expires, he/she shall complete the handing-over procedures with the Board. His/her duty of loyalty owed to the Company and the shareholders shall not be relieved absolutely after the tenure expires and shall remain valid for three years after the resignation takes effect or after his/her tenure expires. The liabilities that a director shall bear during his/her term of office due to the performance of his/her duties shall not be waived or terminated upon leaving office.

Article 110 The general meeting may resolve to remove a director, and such removal shall take effect on the date when the resolution is made.

If a director is removed before the expiration of his/her tenure without just cause, the director may request the Company to provide compensation.

Article 111 Without the authorisation stipulated under the Articles of Association or of the Board, any director shall not act in his/her own name on behalf of the Company or the Board. In cases where a director is acting in his/her own name and the third party may reasonably believe that the director is acting on behalf of the Company or the Board, the director shall declare his/her position and capacity in advance.

Article 112 Where a director causes damage to others in the course of performing his/her duties, the Company shall be liable for compensation; the director shall also be liable for compensation if there is intent or gross negligence on his/her part.

In cases where the directors have breached the relevant laws, administrative regulations, department rules or the Articles of Association when exercising their duties and causes the Company to incur a loss, they shall be liable to compensate accordingly.

Article 113 Any director who has left his/her office without authorization before his/her term of office expires and thereby caused the Company to incur a loss shall be liable for compensation to the Company.

A general meeting may dismiss a director (including a director serving concurrently as general manager or other executive director) within his/her term of office by an ordinary resolution provided that the relevant laws and administrative regulations are observed (however, the said director's claim for compensation under any contract shall not be affected).

A director who has failed to attend two consecutive meetings of the Board in person and has not appointed other director(s) to attend on his/her behalf shall be deemed to be incapable of performing his/her duties. The Board may propose his/her removal at a general meeting.

Article 114 If the term of office of a director expires but re-election is not made responsively or if any director resigns during his term of office so that the membership of the Board falls short of the quorum, the said director shall continue fulfilling the duties as director pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association until a new director is elected.

Section 2 Independent Non-Executive Directors

Article 115 Independent non-executive directors are directors who do not hold any position in the Company other than as director, member or chairman of the special committee of the Board and do not maintain with the Company or its substantial shareholders a connection which may possibly hamper their independent and objective judgments. Independent non-executive directors must make up at least a third of the Board and must consist of at least three members. The Company shall have at least one independent non-executive director who shall have relevant professional qualifications or have professional specialty in audit or related financial management and shall have at least one independent non-executive director who lives in Hong Kong.

Article 116 An independent non-executive director shall meet the qualifications and requirements on independence as stipulated in laws, regulations and the Listing Rules.

Article 117 An independent non-executive director may resign before his/her term of office expires.

If at any time the Company's independent non-executive director does not comply with the number, qualifications or requirements on independence as stipulated in the Listing Rules, the Company shall notify the Hong Kong Stock Exchange responsively, give relevant reasons and details in the form of public announcements, and appoint enough independent non-executive directors to meet the requirements of the Listing Rules within three months after the said incompliance.

Article 118 An independent non-executive director shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association, earnestly perform their duties, play the roles of participating in decision-making, supervising and balancing, and providing professional advice in the Board, safeguard the overall interests of the Company, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders.

Article 119 The Company formulates a working system for independent non-executive directors, which specifies their qualifications, nomination, election and replacement and rights and obligations and is subject to the approval of general meetings.

Article 120 Matters regarding independent non-executive directors and not specified herein shall be governed by relevant requirements on directors in laws, regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 121 Independent non-executive directors must maintain independence. The following persons are ineligible to serve as independent non-executive directors:

- (I) any person employed by the Company or its subsidiaries, as well as their spouses, parents, children and major social relations;
- (II) any natural person shareholder who directly or indirectly holds more than one percent of the Company's issued shares or is among the top ten shareholders of the Company, as well as their spouses, parents and children;
- (III) any person employed by shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than five percent of the Company's issued shares or by any of the Company's top five shareholders, as well as their spouses, parents and children;
- (IV) any person employed by subsidiaries of the Company's controlling shareholders or de facto controllers, as well as their spouses, parents and children;
- (V) any person who has significant business dealings with the Company and its controlling shareholders, de facto controllers or their respective subsidiaries, or any person employed by entities that have significant business dealings with the Company and their controlling shareholders or de facto controllers;

- (VI) any person who provides financial, legal, advisory, sponsorship or other services to the Company and its controlling shareholders, de facto controllers or their respective subsidiaries, including but not limited to all members of the project team, reviewers at all levels, signatories to reports, partners, directors, senior management and key personnel of the service-providing intermediary institutions;
- (VII) any person who has fallen under any of the circumstances described in (I) to (VI) above within the past twelve months;
- (VIII) any core connected person as defined in the Hong Kong Listing Rules and any other person deemed to lack independence under laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions, the business rules of the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

For the purposes of (IV) to (VI) above, the term “subsidiaries of the Company’s controlling shareholders or de facto controllers” shall not include enterprises that are under the control of the same state-owned assets regulatory authority as the Company and which, in accordance with relevant regulations, do not constitute related relationship of the Company.

Independent non-executive directors shall conduct annual self-assessments of their independence and submit such assessments to the Board. The Board shall annually evaluate the independence of incumbent independent non-executive directors and issue a specific opinions, which shall be disclosed together with the annual report.

Article 122

To serve as an independent non-executive director of the Company, a person must satisfy the following requirements:

- (I) to be qualified to serve as a director of a listed company in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and other relevant provisions;
- (II) to meet the independence requirements set forth in the Articles of Association;
- (III) to possess fundamental knowledge of listed company operations and be familiar with relevant laws, regulations and rules;
- (IV) to have at least five years of professional experience in law, accounting or economics necessary for performing duties of an independent non-executive director;
- (V) to demonstrate good personal character with no record of serious dishonesty or other misconduct;

(VI) to satisfy other requirements stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions, business rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association.

Article 123 The independent non-executive directors, as members of the Board, owe duty of loyalty and duty of diligence to the Company and all shareholders, and shall prudently perform the following duties:

- (I) to engage in decision-making of the Board and provide clear opinions on matters under discussion;
- (II) to supervise potential material conflicts of interest between the Company and its controlling shareholders, de facto controllers, directors, or senior management, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of minority shareholders;
- (III) to offer professional and objective recommendations on the Company's business development, thereby enhancing the quality of board decision-making;
- (IV) to fulfil any additional duties stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions, the business rules of the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association.

Article 124 Independent non-executive directors shall exercise the following special authorities:

- (I) to independently engage intermediaries to conduct audits, provide consultancy, or perform verifications on specific matters of the Company;
- (II) to propose to the Board the convening of extraordinary general meetings;
- (III) to propose the convening of board meetings;
- (IV) to solicit shareholder rights publicly from shareholders in accordance with laws;
- (V) to issue independent opinions on matters that may jeopardize the rights and interests of the Company and minority shareholders;
- (VI) to exercise any additional authorities stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions, the business rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association.

The independent non-executive directors exercise of authorities under (I) to (III) of the preceding paragraph shall obtain approval by a majority of all independent non-executive directors.

The Company shall promptly disclose any exercise of the authorities listed in the first paragraph by independent non-executive directors. Where such authorities cannot be duly exercised, the Company shall disclose the specific circumstances and reasons.

Article 125 The following matters shall be submitted to the Board for deliberation only after obtaining the approval of a majority of all independent non-executive directors of the Company:

- (I) any related party transactions that should be disclosed;
- (II) proposals to amend or waive commitments made by the Company and related parties;
- (III) decisions made or measures adopted by the board of a listed company subject to a takeover offer in response to such acquisition;
- (IV) any additional matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions and the Articles of Association.

Article 126 The Company shall convene regular or irregular meetings attended exclusively by independent non-executive directors (hereinafter referred to as the “Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors”). For matters requiring board deliberations such as related party transactions, prior endorsement by the Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors must be obtained.

The Company shall convene Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors on a regular or irregular basis. The matters set out in (I) to (III) under the first paragraph of Article 124 and Article 125 shall be subject to deliberation by the Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors may, as necessary, discuss and consider other matters relating to the Company.

The Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors shall be convened and chaired by an independent non-executive director jointly elected by a majority of the independent non-executive directors. If the convenor fails or is unable to perform his/her duties, two or more independent non-executive directors may convene the meeting on their own and elect a representative to preside over the meeting.

Minutes of all Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors shall be prepared in accordance with regulations, accurately recording the views and opinions expressed by the independent non-executive directors. The independent non-executive directors shall sign and confirm the minutes.

The Company shall support and facilitate the convening of the Special Meetings of Independent Non-Executive Directors.

Section 3 Board of Directors

Article 127 The Company sets a Board, which comprises 15 directors, including one employee representative director, one chairman and five independent non-executive directors.

Independent non-executive directors may directly report to the general meeting, CSRC and other relevant regulatory authorities.

Article 128 The Board shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) To be responsible for convening general meetings and reporting its work to the general meetings;
- (II) To execute resolutions of general meetings;
- (III) To resolve on the Company's business plans and investment plans;
- (IV) To prepare the Company's profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans;
- (V) To formulate the plan for increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital, issue of bonds or other securities;
- (VI) To prepare plans for the Company's material acquisition, repurchase of the Company's share, merger, division, dissolution and transformation;
- (VII) To determine matters relating to the Company's external investment, asset acquisition and disposal, asset pledge, external guarantee matters, asset management mandate, related party/connected transactions and external donation within the authorisation of the general meeting;
- (VIII) To decide on the internal management structure of the Company;

- (IX) To determine the appointment or dismissal of the Company's general manager, the secretary of the Board and other senior officers and decide on their remunerations, rewards and penalties; and pursuant to the president's nominations to determine the appointment or dismissal of the deputy general managers, the senior officers including chief financial officer of the Company and decide on their remuneration rewards and penalties;
- (X) To work out the basic management system of the Company;
- (XI) To formulate the plan for any amendment to the Articles of Association;
- (XII) Manage information disclosure of the Company;
- (XIII) Propose to the general meeting to appoint or replace the accounting firm for the auditing of the Company;
- (XIV) Listen to the work report of the company general managers and inspect the tasks managed by the managers;
- (XV) To exercise other functions and powers as stipulated by laws, regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed or conferred by the general meetings and the Articles of Association.

Matters exceeding the scope of authorization by the general meeting shall be submitted to the general meeting for deliberation.

Article 129 When making decisions on significant matters of the Company, the Board should seek advice from the Party Committee of the Company. Major operation management issues and “Three Importance and One Large” issues must be first deliberated and discussed by the Party organization before they are determined by the Board.

Article 130 The Board shall establish procedure rules for the Board to ensure that it implements the resolutions of the general meeting, improve the working efficiency and ensure scientific decision-making.

Article 131 In cases when the Company makes investment to other enterprises or provides guarantees to others, the Board is responsible for making decisions unless otherwise specified in the Articles of Association, laws, regulations or listing rules of the exchange where the Company had its shares listed. The Board shall determine the limitation of authority for external investment and external guarantee, establish a stringent review and decision-making procedure, and report to the general meeting for approval. Subject to the Articles of Association, laws and regulations, and relevant listing rules of the exchanges where the Company's shares are listed, the general manager or the operating management of the Company are entitled to review and decide on external investment and external guarantee within their scope of limitation of authority in accordance with the authorization by the Board and the relevant management systems of the Company. However, if the Company provides guarantee for the Company's shareholders or de facto controllers, it shall be resolved at the general meeting.

Shareholders regulated in above articles or controlled by the de facto controller being subject to above articles shall not participate in the voting of matters regulated in above articles. The voting should be made by the majority of other shareholders present.

Article 132 The chairman of the Board shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) To preside over general meetings and to convene and preside over board meetings;
- (II) To supervise and examine the implementation of the resolutions of the Board;
- (III) To sign the securities certificates issued by the Company;
- (IV) To exercise other functions and powers conferred by the Board or the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed.

If the chairman is unable to perform his/her duties, a majority of the directors may elect a director to perform such duties.

Article 133 Board meetings include regular meetings and provisional meetings. Board meetings shall be held at least four regular meetings per year and shall be convened by the chairman. Notice of the regular meeting of the Board shall be given at least 14 days in advance and that of a provisional meeting shall be given at least 3 days in advance. Notice deadlines of the said meetings may be exempted upon the consent of directors of the Company. Where a provisional board meeting needs to be convened in emergency, the notice of meeting may be sent by telephone or by other verbal means, but the convener shall make explanations at the meeting.

An extraordinary board meeting may be held, if:

- (I) Proposed by shareholders representing more than 10% of the voting rights;
- (II) Jointly proposed by more than one-third of the directors;
- (III) Proposed by a majority of the independent non-executive directors;
- (IV) Proposed by the Audit Committee;
- (V) Deemed necessary by the chairman of the Board.

The chairman shall convene and preside over a board meeting within 10 days after receipt of the resolution.

Article 134

The Board shall send the notice of a regular or provisional meeting by personal delivery, mail, fax or telephone.

Notice of meeting shall be deemed to have been served to any director who attends the meeting without raising any objection before or during the meeting that he has not received the notice of meeting.

Any regular or provisional meeting of the Board may be held by telephone conference, video conference or similar communication equipment so long as all directors present at the meeting can clearly hear and communicate with each other. All directors who have attended the meeting in such ways shall be deemed to be personally present at the meeting.

Save otherwise specified by laws and regulations or the Listing Rules, the Board may adopt written motion in lieu of board meeting. A written motion shall be deemed as having been adopted upon affixing of signature by directors reaching the quorum of the properly constituted and convened Board as stipulated by laws, regulations and the Articles of Association. Such written motions shall be filed together with meeting minutes of the Board and other archives of the Company and shall have the same binding effect and validity as the resolutions made by directors attending board meetings in person.

Article 135

Unless otherwise provided herein, board meetings shall be held only if a majority of the directors (including directors attending the meeting on behalf of others pursuant to Article 136 of the Articles of Association) are present.

Every director shall have the right to one vote. Unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, a resolution of the Board must be passed by the majority of the directors of the Company.

Article 136 Directors shall attend board meetings in person. In the event that a director is unable to attend a meeting for any reason, he/she may appoint another director by a written power of attorney to attend the meeting on his/her behalf. The power of attorney shall set out the scope of the authorization.

The director attending the meeting as proxy shall exercise rights within the scope of authorization. Where a director is not present at a board meeting and fails to authorize a proxy to act on his/her behalf, the said director shall be deemed to have waived his/her rights to vote at the meeting.

The Board and any committee thereof shall file resolutions as minutes and record in detail the matters considered and the decisions arrived at the meetings, including any questions or objections raised by the directors. After conclusion of a board meeting, the initial and finalized meeting minutes shall be sent to all the directors successively and in due time, with the initial ones to be commented on by the directors and the final ones to be recorded.

Minutes shall be signed by all attending directors and the person taking the minutes. The meeting minutes shall be kept for at least 10 years. The directors shall be responsible for the resolutions passed at board meetings. Any director who votes for a resolution which runs counter to the relevant laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, thereby causing serious losses to the Company, shall be liable for compensation. A director who has been proved as having expressed dissenting opinions on the resolution and such opinions are recorded in the minutes of the meeting can be exempt from liability.

The independent non-executive directors' opinions shall be set out in the resolutions of board meetings.

Section 4 Special Committees of the Board

Article 137 The Board of the Company shall establish an Audit Committee to exercise the functions and powers of the Supervisory Committee as stipulated in the Company Law.

Article 138 Members of the Audit Committee shall consist of three directors who do not hold senior management positions in the Company. Among them, two members shall be independent non-executive directors, and an accounting professional among the independent non-executive directors shall serve as the convener (chairman).

Article 139 The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosure, supervising and evaluating internal and external audit work and internal control. The following matters shall be submitted to the Board for consideration with the consent by a majority of all members of the Audit Committee:

- (I) disclosure of financial information in the financial accounting reports and regular reports, and the evaluation reports on internal control;
- (II) engagement or dismissal of the accounting firm that conducts auditing for the listed company;
- (III) appointment or dismissal of the financial controller of the listed company;
- (IV) changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates or correction of significant accounting errors for reasons other than changes in accounting standards;
- (V) other matters as stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions, the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 140 The Audit Committee shall convene a meeting at least once every quarter. The Audit Committee may convene an extraordinary meeting upon the proposal of two or more members, or when the convener deems necessary. Meetings of the Audit Committee shall be held with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the members.

Resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be passed by a majority of the members of the Audit Committee.

Each member of the Audit Committee shall have one vote for any voting to be resolved by the Audit Committee.

The resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in minutes as required, and the members of the Audit Committee attending the meeting shall sign the minutes.

The working procedures of the Audit Committee shall be formulated by the Board.

Article 141 The Board of the Company shall also establish the Strategy and Investment Committee, the Nomination Committee, and the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee. They shall perform their duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board. Proposals of the special committees shall be submitted to the Board for consideration and decision. The working procedures of the special committees shall be formulated by the Board.

Article 142 The Nomination Committee shall be responsible for formulating the selection criteria and procedures for directors and senior executives, screening and reviewing the candidates and their qualifications, and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:

- (I) nomination or appointment and removal of directors;
- (II) appointment or dismissal of senior executives;
- (III) other matters as prescribed by the laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions, rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association.

Where the Board of Directors does not adopt or does not fully adopt the recommendations of the Nomination Committee, it shall record the opinions of the Nomination Committee and the specific reasons for not adopting such opinions in the resolutions of the Board of Directors and shall make relevant disclosures.

Article 143 The Remuneration and Evaluation Committee shall be responsible for formulating the evaluation standards for directors and senior executives, conducting relevant evaluations, formulating and reviewing the compensation determination mechanism, decision-making procedures, payment and clawback arrangements and other compensation policies and plans for directors and senior executives, and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:

- (I) compensation of directors and senior executives;
- (II) formulation or amendment of share incentive plans, employee stock ownership scheme and the fulfillment of conditions for granting rights to or exercising rights by the incentive recipients;
- (III) arrangements for directors and senior executives to participate in shareholding plans in connection with the proposed subsidiary spin-offs;
- (IV) other matters as prescribed by the laws, administrative regulations, CSRC provisions, rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association.

Where the Board of Directors does not adopt or does not fully adopt the recommendations of the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee, it shall record the opinions of the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee and the specific reasons for not adopting such opinions in the resolutions of the Board of Directors and shall make relevant disclosures.

CHAPTER 11 SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 144 The Company shall have one secretary to the Board of Directors, who is a senior executive of the Company.

Article 145 The secretary to the Company's Board shall be responsible for preparing general meetings and board meetings, keeping documents and managing shareholders' information, and handling information disclosure matters.

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

CHAPTER 12 GENERAL MANAGER OF THE COMPANY

Article 146 The Company shall have one general manager, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board, several vice general managers and one chief financial officer, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board as nominated by the general manager.

Upon approval of the Board of the Company, a director may serve concurrently as the general manager or other senior executives.

The general manager and other senior executives shall serve a term of three years and may be reappointed for consecutive terms if re-elected.

Article 147 The general manager of the Company shall be accountable to the Board and exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) To manage the business operations of the Company and organise to execute the resolutions of the Board;
- (II) To organise to execute the Company's annual business plans and investment plans;
- (III) To prepare the plan for the internal management setup of the Company;
- (IV) To draft the basic management system of the Company;
- (V) To formulate the basic rules of the Company;
- (VI) To propose to appoint or dismiss the vice general manager, chief financial officer and other senior executives of the Company;
- (VII) To appoint or dismiss executives other than those appointed or dismissed by the Board;

(VIII) To exercise other functions and powers conferred in the Articles of Association and by the Board.

Prior to formulating the issues relating to remuneration, welfare, safety production and labor protection, labor insurance, removal (or dismissal) of the Company's employees and other issues related to the interest of the employees, the general manager shall consult the opinions of the labor union and the employees representatives meeting.

Article 148 The general manager shall be present at board meetings, and if he is not a director, shall not have any voting right at board meetings.

Article 149 In exercising functions and powers, the general manager of the Company shall fulfil the obligation of honesty and diligence in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

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

Article 150 A person shall not serve as director, general manager or other senior executives of the Company if the said person:

- (I) Is without capacity or with limited capacity for civil conduct;
- (II) Was imposed criminal penalty due to taking graft or committing bribery, infringing upon property, embezzling property or disrupting socialism market economic order; or is deprived of political rights due to criminal offence and it is less than five years since the completion of enforcement of the penalty or is declared on probation, and it has not been more than two years since the date of expiration of the probation period;
- (III) Was once the director or factory manager, the manager of any company or enterprise which was bankrupted and was responsible for the bankruptcy of the said company or enterprise, and it is less than three years since the completion of liquidation for the bankruptcy of the said company or enterprise;
- (IV) Ever was the legal representative of any company or enterprise which was revoked business license or ordered to close down due to illegal activities and was responsible for such illegal activities, and it is less than three years since the revocation of the business license or the close-down order;
- (V) Has large outstanding personal debts and has been listed as a dishonest person subject to enforcement by the People's Court;

- (VI) Has been publicly ascertained by any stock exchange to be unsuitable for serving as the directors and senior executives of any listed company and such duration has not expired;
- (VII) Is disqualified as corporate leader in laws and administrative regulations;
- (VIII) Is not a natural person;
- (IX) Has been prohibited from participating in securities market by the CSRC and such duration has not expired;
- (X) Other circumstances as permitted by laws, administrative regulations and listing rules of the place in which the Company's shares are listed.

Any election, appointment or employment of directors or other senior executives in violation of the above provisions shall be invalid.

The Company shall dismiss the director and senior executive and stop him/her from performing his/her duties if he/she is involved in the said circumstances set forth above during his/her term of office.

Article 151

The Directors, general manager and other senior executives of the Company shall assume the following duty of loyalty to the Company:

- (I) Not to embezzle the property or misappropriate the funds of the Company;
- (II) Not to deposit the funds of the Company into an account opened in his/her own name or in the name of any other individual;
- (III) Not to take bribes or accept any other illegal proceeds by taking advantage of his/her power;
- (IV) Not to directly or indirectly enter into any contract or conduct any transaction with the Company unless it has been reported to the Board or the general meeting and approved by a resolution of the Board or the general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association;
- (V) Not to exploit his/her position to seek for himself/herself or others any business opportunities that would otherwise belong to the Company, except when reported to the Board or the general meeting and approved by a resolution of the general meeting, or when the Company is unable to utilize such business opportunities according to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association;

- (VI) Not to operate on his/her own or for others any business that is of the same kind as the Company's business without reporting to the Board or the general meeting and obtaining approval through a resolution of the general meeting;
- (VII) Not to accept commissions from transactions between others and the Company for their own benefit;
- (VIII) Not to disclose the secrets of the Company without consent;
- (IX) Not to use his/her related/connected relationship to prejudice the Company's interests;
- (X) Other duties of loyalty as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association.

Income obtained by directors in violation of this Article should belong to the Company. Directors who cause losses to the Company should bear liability for compensation.

The close relatives of directors and senior executives, enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by directors and senior executives, or their close relatives, as well as related/connected persons who have other related/connected relationships with directors and senior executives, when entering into contracts or conducting transactions with the Company, shall be subject to the provisions of the item (IV) in the second paragraph of this Article. Directors shall comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association. They owe the duty of loyalty to the Company and shall take measures to avoid conflicts between their personal interests and those of the Company. No director may exploit their position to seek improper gains.

Article 152

Directors of the Company shall comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, listing rules of the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, owe the duty of diligence to the Company, and perform their duties with reasonable care that a manager generally should have to serve the best interests of the Company.

Directors owe the following duties of diligence to the Company:

- (I) to prudently, conscientiously and diligently exercise the rights granted by the Company, so as to ensure that the commercial activities of the Company comply with state laws, administrative regulations and the requirements of the various economic policies of the state, and that its commercial activities do not exceed the scope of business specified on the business license;

- (II) to treat all shareholders impartially;
- (III) to keep informed of the operation and management of the business of the Company;
- (IV) to sign the written confirmation in respect of the regular reports of the Company to assure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete;
- (V) to honestly provide the Audit Committee with relevant information and materials, and not to intervene the Audit Committee from performing their duties and powers;
- (VI) to fulfill other duties of diligence as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the stock exchanges where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

The provisions of the Articles of Association regarding directors' duties of loyalty and diligence shall apply equally to senior executives.

Article 153

If any director has related/connected relationship with the enterprise or individual involved in the resolution made at a Board meeting, such director shall promptly submit a written report to the Board. The director with such relationship shall not vote on the said resolution for himself or on behalf of another director and shall abstain from voting. The Board meeting may be held when a majority of the non-related/non-connected directors attend the meeting. The resolution of the Board meeting shall be passed by a majority of the non-related/non-connected directors. If the number of non-related/non-connected directors attending the meetings is less than 3, the issue shall be submitted to the general meeting of the listed company for examination.

Unless under the exceptional circumstances approved by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, a director shall not vote on any resolution of the Board which approves the contract, transaction or arrangement or any other relevant suggestions where he/she or his/her close associates (as defined in the applicable Listing Rules which come into effect from time to time) own a material interest; and shall not be included into the quorum of the meeting. If the relevant contract, transaction, arrangement or suggestion involves the connected transaction specified in the Listing Rules, the "close associates" herein shall be changed to "associates" (as defined in the applicable Listing Rules which come into effect from time to time).

Unless the directors, general manager and other senior executives of the Company having material interests have disclosed to the Board as per Paragraph 1 herein, and the said transaction is approved at the Board meeting at which they are not included into the quorum and do not vote, the Company shall have the right to cancel the said contract, transaction or arrangement, save for the circumstance in which the other parties are goodwill parties uninformed of the default of the relevant directors, managers and other senior executives.

If the connected persons or associates of the directors, general manager and other senior executives of the Company have any interests in a given contract, transaction or arrangement, the said directors, general manager and other senior executives shall also be deemed as having interests.

CHAPTER 14 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

Article 154 The Company shall formulate its financial accounting system in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and requirements formulated by the relevant authorities of the state. The results, financial reports or financial information announced or disclosed by the Company shall be prepared in accordance with the PRC accounting standards and regulations as well as the accounting standards required under the rules of the places in which the Company's shares are listed.

Article 155 The Company shall prepare an annual financial and accounting report within four months from the end of the previous financial year, prepare a semi-annual financial and accounting report within two months from the end of the first six months of the present financial year, prepare quarterly financial and accounting reports within one month from the end of the first three months and the first nine months respectively of the present financial year, and submit them to the relevant regulatory authorities in accordance with the relevant laws. The financial reports of the Company shall include the following financial statements and accessory documents:

- (I) Balance sheet;
- (II) Income statement;
- (III) Cash flow statement;
- (IV) Notes to financial statements;
- (V) Profit distribution statement.

The fiscal year of the Company is Gregorian calendar year, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December every year. The Company shall use Renminbi as the recording currency and the accounts shall be written in Chinese.

Article 156 The Company shall not establish account books other than the statutory account books.

Article 157 The common reserve funds of the Company shall only serve the following purposes:

- (I) To make up for losses. When using the common reserve funds to cover the loss of the Company, the discretionary and statutory common reserve funds shall be used first; if the loss still cannot be covered, the capital reserve can be used in accordance with regulations.
- (II) To increase registered capital. When the statutory common reserve fund is capitalized to increase registered capital, the amount of the said fund left shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital of the Company prior to the increase.
- (III) To enlarge production capacity.

Article 158 The Board and the general meeting shall consider the opinions of the independent directors and minority shareholders when determining and evaluating the Company's profit distribution policy.

The Company shall implement continuous, stable, scientific and proactive profit distribution policies, and attach importance to the provision of reasonable return to shareholders and ensure the continuity and stability of profit distribution policy.

(I) The Company's profit distribution policy:

1. The Company may use cash, shares, combination of cash and shares or other forms as permitted by the laws and regulations in making profit distribution, and give priority to the provision of cash dividends. Profit distribution shall not exceed the cumulative distributable profit or damage the Company's continuous operation capability;
2. Subject to the prevailing laws and regulations as well as any regulatory rules, the profit distributed by the Company in the form of cash every year shall be not less than 20% of the distributable profit realized in that year;
3. While ensuring its normal business development, the Company adheres to the principle of giving priority to the provision of cash dividends when making profit distribution; no share dividends may be distributed if no cash dividends were made during the year. The Board is obliged to put forward a cash dividend proposal and it should explain the proposed use or the principles for using the distributable profit realized but not distributed in the current year;

4. In the event that the Board fails to put forward a cash dividend proposal due to major investment plans or major cash expenditures or other reasons, it must explain the reasons and the specific use of the retained profits in the profit distribution proposals;
5. If the Board believes that the Company has relatively good future growth potential, relatively high net asset value per share, and that the Company's share price does not match its share capital or that distributing share dividends conforms to the overall interests of all shareholders, it may draw up share dividend distribution proposals subject to compliance with its cash dividend policies;
6. The Company generally distributes profits annually; the Board may also put forward interim profit distribution proposals in accordance with the Company's profit conditions and funding needs;
7. The Company shall exercise its right as the shareholder of its subsidiaries to ensure the Company's ability to implement the cash dividend plan in the current year with the profits distributed by its subsidiaries in cash.

(II) The Company's differentiated cash dividend policy

The Board shall distinguish the following situations and put forward differentiated cash dividend policies in accordance with the procedures specified by the Articles of Association, by comprehensively considering the Company's industry features, development stage, mode of operation, profit level and any arrangement on major capital expenditure:

1. In the case where the Company is at a mature stage of development and there is no major capital expenditure arrangement, cash dividends shall account for at least 80% of the current profit distribution;
2. In the case where the Company is at a mature stage of development and there is major capital expenditure arrangement, cash dividends shall account for at least 40% of the current profit distribution;
3. If the Company is at the growth stage and there is major capital expenditure arrangement, cash dividends shall account for at least 20% of the current profit distribution.

In the case where the Board believes that it is not easy to distinguish the Company's development stages but there is major capital expenditure arrangement, provisions in the preceding paragraphs shall apply.

(III) The Company's review procedures on profit distribution

1. The Board shall formulate a profit distribution plan;
2. The profit distribution plan approved by the Board shall not be implemented until it is approved at the general meeting;
3. In the case where the Board fails to make a cash dividend plan or its cash dividend distribution plan does not comply with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board must explain the reasons and the use of retained profits not being used as dividends in its periodic report;
4. The Audit Committee shall supervise the profit distribution plans formulated by the Board. It has the right to require the Board to make rectifications if the Board fails to make cash dividend distribution plans in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association or the cash dividend distribution plans made by the Board do not comply with the Company's Articles of Association;
5. If it is necessary to adjust profit distribution policies due to any major change to the external business environment or the Company's internal operating conditions, the Board shall formulate new profit distribution policies. The new profit distribution policies formulated by the Board shall be submitted to the general meeting for review and shall not be implemented until it is approved by more than 2/3 of the voting rights held by the shareholders who attend the general meeting. Voting at the general meeting shall be conducted in the form of on-site vote and online vote to facilitate the minority shareholders' participation in the formulation or modification of the profit distribution policies.

As for cash dividends and other payments to holders of onshore-listed shares, the Company shall pay in RMB, and cash dividends and other payments to holders of foreign shares will be denominated and declared in RMB and paid in Hong Kong dollars. The Company shall, in accordance with the relevant regulations on foreign exchange control, pay in Hong Kong dollars for cash dividends and other payments to holders of foreign shares.

Upon passing of the resolution on profit distribution plan at the general meeting, the Company's Board shall complete the dividend (or share) distribution within two months after the general meeting.

Article 159 When the Company distributes its after-tax profits of the current year, it shall withdraw 10% of the profits as its statutory common reserve fund. Such withdrawal may be stopped when the statutory common reserve fund of the Company has accumulated to more than 50% of the registered capital of the Company.

If the statutory common reserve fund is insufficient to make up for the losses of the preceding year, the profits of the current year shall first be used to make up for the said losses before any statutory common reserve fund is withdrawn as per the preceding paragraph.

After statutory common reserve fund is withdrawn out of the after-tax profits, discretionary common reserve fund may also be withdrawn out of the same as per a resolution made at a general meeting.

If the general meeting or the Board, in violation of the Company Law, distributes profits to shareholders, the shareholders shall return the profits thus distributed to the Company; in the event of any loss caused to the Company, the shareholders, responsible directors and senior executives shall be liable for compensation.

The shares of the Company held by the Company shall not be subject to profit distribution.

Article 160 The Company shall appoint one or more collection agents in Hong Kong in charge of receiving dividends and other payables distributed by the Company in respect of its H Shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, who shall hold such monies in trust for the holders of such securities pending payment to such holders.

The collection agents appointed by the Company shall meet the requirements of the laws or the stock exchange of the listing place.

CHAPTER 15 APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Article 161 The Company shall appoint qualified Securities Law certified public accountants to perform audits of accounting statements, verification of net assets and other related advisory services for a term of one year, which may be renewed.

Article 162 The audit fees of the certified public accountants shall be subject to the decision of the general meeting.

Article 163 Appointment, dismissal or non-appointment of certified public accountants by the Company shall be subject to decision at the general meeting.

Article 164 Where the Company dismisses or does not continue appointing the certified public accountants, it shall notify the certified public accountants five days in advance, and the certified public accountants shall be allowed to present its opinion when the general meeting of the Company votes on the termination of the appointment of the certified public accountants.

CHAPTER 16 MERGER AND DIVISION OF THE COMPANY

Article 165 Where the consideration paid by the Company for the merger does not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Company, it may be made without a resolution of the general meeting, except as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association and the relevant laws and administrative regulations of the location where the Company's shares are listed.

Where any merger of the Company is not subject to a resolution of the general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall be subject to a resolution of the Board.

Article 166 Merger of the Company may be in two forms: merger by absorption and merger by consolidation.

In the event of merger of the Company, the parties concerned shall conclude a merger agreement and prepare balance sheets and property inventories. The Company shall notify all creditors within 10 days after adoption of the merger resolution and shall make announcements in newspapers or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days. The creditors may require the Company to repay debts or provide corresponding guarantees within 30 days after receipt of the notice or within 45 days after the announcement if the creditors have not received the notice.

The creditor's rights and debts of the parties concerned after merger of the Company shall be inherited by the company subsisting after merger or by the newly established company.

Article 167 Where the Company is divided, its properties shall be divided accordingly.

In the event of division of the Company, the parties concerned shall conclude a division agreement and prepare balance sheets and property inventories. The Company shall notify all creditors within 10 days after adoption of the division resolution and shall make announcements in newspapers or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days.

The companies after division shall bear joint liability for the debts of the Company before division, save as otherwise specified in the written agreement on debt repayment reached between the Company and its creditors before division.

Article 168 Change to registered particulars arising from a merger or division of the Company shall be registered with the company registration authority according to law. If the Company is dissolved, a cancellation of its registration shall be effected according to law. If a new company is established, registration of such establishment shall be effected according to law.

CHAPTER 17 DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY

Article 169 The Company shall be dissolved and liquidated according to law in any of the following circumstances:

- (I) Any circumstance for dissolution specified in the Articles of Association arises;
- (II) The general meeting has resolved to dissolve the Company;
- (III) Merger or division of the Company entails dissolution;
- (IV) The business license is revoked according to law, or the Company is ordered to close or is cancelled;
- (V) If the Company gets into serious trouble in operations and management and continuation may incur material losses of the interests of the shareholders, and no solution can be found through any other channel, the shareholders holding more than 10% of the total voting rights of the Company may request the People's Court to dissolve the Company.

If the Company is dissolved upon the circumstances stipulated in the preceding paragraph, it shall publicize the reasons for dissolution through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 10 days. If the Company is dissolved by reason of items (I), (II), (IV) and (V) of the preceding paragraph, it shall be liquidated. The directors are the liquidation obligors of the Company and a liquidation team for liquidation shall be established within 15 days after the reasons for the dissolution occur. The liquidation team shall be composed of the directors unless otherwise specified in the Articles of Association or elected by a resolution of the general meeting. The liquidation obligors shall be liable for any losses incurred by the Company or its creditors as a result of their failure to perform liquidation obligations in a timely manner. If no liquidation team is established after the said timeframe or no liquidation is carried out after establishing the liquidation team, the interested parties may apply to the People's Court for appointment of relevant persons to establish a liquidation team to commence liquidation.

Article 170 In the circumstances set out in items (I), (II) in Article 169 of the Articles of Association, if the Company has not yet distributed property to shareholders, it may continue to subsist by amending the Articles of Association or by resolution of the general meeting. Any amendment to the Articles of Association or the resolution of the general meeting as per the preceding paragraph must be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the general meeting.

Article 171 The liquidation group shall notify all creditors within 10 days after its establishment and shall make announcements in newspapers or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 60 days. The creditors shall declare their creditor's rights to the liquidation group within 30 days after receipt of the notice or within 45 days after announcement if the creditors have not received the notice. To declare their creditor's rights, the creditors shall explain matters relating to their rights and provide relevant evidential documents. The liquidation group shall register the creditor's rights according to law.

Article 172 During liquidation, the liquidation group shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) To examine and take possession of the assets of the Company and prepare a balance sheet and a property inventory;
- (II) To inform creditors by notice or announcement;
- (III) To deal with the outstanding businesses of the Company relating to liquidation;
- (IV) To pay off the outstanding taxes and the taxes incurred in the process of liquidation;
- (V) To settle creditor's rights and debts;
- (VI) To distribute the remaining assets of the Company after repayment of debts;
- (VII) To represent the Company in civil proceedings.

Article 173 After the liquidation group has examined and taken possession of the assets of the Company and prepared a balance sheet and a property inventory, it shall formulate a liquidation proposal and submit it to the general meeting or the relevant competent authority for confirmation.

The assets of the Company shall be liquidated in the following order of priority: liquidation expenses, employees' salaries, social insurance expenses, statutory compensations, outstanding taxes, and the Company's debts.

The assets of the Company remaining after liquidation as specified in the preceding paragraphs shall be distributed to the shareholders as per the types of their shares and their shareholding percentages.

During the liquidation, the company continues to exist but shall not carry out any business operation that has nothing to do with liquidation.

Before liquidation as specified in the preceding paragraphs, the assets of the Company shall not be distributed to shareholders.

Article 174 In the event of liquidation due to dissolution of the Company, after the liquidation group has examined and taken possession of the assets of the Company and prepared a balance sheet and a property inventory, if it discovers that the Company's assets are insufficient to repay its debts in full, it shall immediately apply to the People's Court for bankruptcy liquidation.

Once the People's Court accepts a bankruptcy application, the liquidation group shall hand over the liquidation matters to the bankruptcy administrator appointed by the People's Court.

Article 175 After completion of liquidation of the Company, the liquidation group shall prepare a liquidation report, shall submit the same to the general meeting or the relevant competent authority for confirmation, and submit it to the company's registration authority to apply to cancel registration of the Company and announce termination of the Company.

CHAPTER 18 PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 176 The Company may amend the Articles of Association pursuant to the laws, administrative regulations, Listing Rules and the Articles of Association.

Article 177 If the amendment to the Articles of Association involves registration of the Company, the involved change shall be registered pursuant to law.

CHAPTER 19 NOTICE

Article 178 The notice of the Company may be served as follows:

- (I) By personal delivery;
- (II) By post;
- (III) By fax or email;
- (IV) By announcement on the website designated by the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and listing rules of the stock exchange at the location where the Company's shares are listed;

- (V) By bulletin;
- (VI) By other means specified beforehand by the Company or the recipient or approved by the recipient after receiving the notice;
- (VII) By other means approved by the relevant regulatory authority at the location where the Company's shares are listed or stipulated in the Articles of Association.

Unless the context otherwise requires, "announcement" described in these Articles of Association shall refer to the announcement published in such Chinese newspapers as specified, agreed or approved by the Chinese laws and regulations or the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council when issued to holders of onshore-listed shares or within the PRC in accordance with relevant regulations and the Articles of Association; or the announcement published in newspapers and/or other media (including websites) specified in accordance with relevant requirements of Listing Rules when issued to holders of the Company's H shares or in Hong Kong in accordance with relevant regulations and the Articles of Association.

Save as otherwise specified in the Articles of Association, if the Company sends the notice to the holders of H shares by announcement, it shall, according to the requirements of the Listing Rules, submit an electronic version that can be immediately published to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange via the electronic publication system of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on the same day, so that it can be published on the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, or publish the announcement in the newspapers and periodicals according to the requirements of the Listing Rules (including publishing ads in newspapers and periodicals). The announcement shall also be published on the Company's website. Moreover, save as otherwise specified in the Articles of Association, the notice shall be served by personal delivery or prepaid mail to the addresses of all the holders of overseas listed foreign shares in the shareholders' register, so that the shareholders are fully notified and have sufficient time to exercise their rights or act as per the notice.

The holders of overseas listed foreign shares of the Company may choose in written form to obtain (by email or by post) the information of the Company that the Company shall send to the shareholders, and may choose to receive either or both of the Chinese and English versions. They may also change the method for receiving the aforesaid information and the language version to be received as per appropriate procedures by sending a written notice to the Company in advance within a reasonable period.

If any shareholder or director wants to prove he/she has sent any notice, document, information or written statement to the Company, he/she shall provide evidence proving that the relevant notice, document, information or written statement has been served in a usual way or by prepaid mail to the correct address within the specified time.

Although the preceding paragraph specifies that the Company shall provide and/or send the information of the Company to the shareholders in written form, regarding the method used by the Company to provide and/or send information of the Company to the shareholders according to the requirements of the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, if the Company has obtained the shareholders' prior written consent or implied consent according to the relevant laws and regulations and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange amended from time to time, the Company may send or provide the information of the Company to its shareholders in an electronic way or by announcement on its website. Information of the Company includes but is not limited to: circular, annual report, interim report, notice of a general meeting and other information set out in the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Article 179

If the notice is sent by post, it is only required to specify the address and prepaid postage and put the notice in the envelope, and putting the envelope enclosing the said notice into the mailbox shall be deemed as sending out the notice, and the notice shall be deemed as served 48 hours after it is sent out.

CHAPTER 20 SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 180

The phrases "more than", "within", "less than" and "no more than" as mentioned in the Articles of Association are inclusive while "exceeding" and "beyond" are exclusive.

Article 181

The term "accounting firm" as used in the Articles of Association has the same meaning as "auditor".

The Articles of Association shall be executed in Chinese. In the event of any conflict between the Chinese version and other language versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Should there be any inconsistency between the Articles of Association and relevant laws, regulations, normative documents and the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed in respect of the issue, the latter shall prevail.

Any matters not covered herein shall be handled in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations, normative documents, the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed.

Article 182

The Articles of Association shall be subject to the interpretation of the Board of the Company, and shall come into effect upon consideration and approval by the general meeting of the Company.