

Asymchem Laboratories (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.

Articles of Association

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Asymchem Laboratories (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.

Articles of Association (Draft)

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 These Articles of Association are formulated in accordance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as the "Company Law"), the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as the "Securities Law"), the Special Regulations of the State Council on the Overseas Offering and Listing of Shares by Joint Stock Limited Companies (hereafter referred to as the "Special Regulations"), the Reply of the State Council on the Adjustment of the Notice Period of the General Meeting and Other Matters Applicable to the Overseas Listed Companies, the Mandatory Provisions for Articles of Association of Companies Listing Overseas (hereafter referred to as the "Mandatory Provisions"), the Letter of Opinions on Supplements and Amendments to the Articles of Association of Companies Listed in Hong Kong (hereafter referred to as the "Zheng Jian Hai Han"), the Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies (hereafter referred to as the "Guidelines for the Articles of Association"), the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (hereafter referred to as the "SZSE Listing Rules") and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (hereafter referred to as the "Hong Kong Listing Rules") and other relevant provisions for the purposes of safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of Asymchem Laboratories (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (hereafter referred to as the "Company"), its shareholders and creditors as well as regulating the organization and conducts of the Company.

Article 2 The Company was incorporated as a joint stock limited company accordance with the Company Law and other relevant PRC laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules and approved by the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area Management Committee.

The Company was established by way of promotion through the overall change of the Asymchem Laboratories (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (凱萊英醫藥化學(天津)有限公司), and obtained its business license after it had been registered with the Tianjin Binhai Hi-Tech Industrial Development Area Administration for Industry and Commerce on September 20, 2011. The unified social credit code is 91120116700570514A. All shareholders of the Asymchem Laboratories (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (凱萊英醫藥化學(天津)有限公司) as of June 30, 2011 are the promoters of the Company.

Article 3 On October 26, 2016, pursuant to the approval by China Securities Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred as to "CSRC"), the Company issued 22,863,500 RMB-denominated ordinary shares for initial public offering. The shares were listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange on November 18, 2016.

On September 16, 2021, pursuant to the approval by CSRC, the Company issued 18,415,400 overseas-listed foreign shares in Hong Kong (hereinafter referred to as "H shares"), and over-allotted [•] H shares. The H shares were listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Hong Kong Stock Exchange") on December 10, 2021 and [•], respectively.

Article 4 The registered name of the Company:

Chinese registered name of the Company: 凱萊英醫藥集團(天津)股份有限公司

English registered name of the Company: Asymchem Laboratories (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.

Article 5 Company address: No. 6 Dongting 3rd Street, Economic – Technological Development Area, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300457

Tel: 022-66252888

Fax:022-66252777

Article 6 The registered capital of the Company is RMB242,626,693. The Company is a joint stock limited company with perpetual existence.

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

Article 8 Total assets of the Company are divided into shares with same par value per share. The liability of a shareholder of the Company shall be limited to the shares subscribed by that shareholder, and the Company shall hold liable for its debt with all of its assets.

Article 9 These Articles of Association has been reviewed and approved at the general meeting of the Company and shall be effective as of the date on which the overseas-listed foreign shares (H shares) issued by the Company are listed and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. From the effective date of these Articles of Association, the original Articles of Association of the Company shall become invalid automatically.

From the date upon which the Articles of Association come into effect, the Articles of Association shall constitute a legally binding document regulating the Company's organization and activities, as well as the rights and obligations between the Company and its shareholders and between the shareholders.

These Articles of Association are legally binding upon the Company and its shareholders, directors, supervisors and senior management officers. The aforementioned persons shall be entitled to claim their rights regarding matters related to the Company in accordance with these Articles of Association.

A shareholder may take a legal action against the Company pursuant to the Articles of Association; a shareholder may take a legal action against other shareholders, directors, supervisors, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and other senior management officers of the Company pursuant to these Articles of Association; and the Company may take a legal action against the shareholders, directors, supervisors, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company pursuant to these Articles of Association.

The “legal action” referred to in the preceding paragraph includes the initiation of proceedings in a court or application to an arbitration institution for arbitration.

The “senior management officers” referred to in these Articles of Association includes Chief Executive Officer (CEO), co-Chief Executive Officer (Co-CEO), Chief Scientific Officer (CSO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and senior vice president, vice president, secretary to the Board of Directors appointed by the Board of Directors and other senior management personnel as determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 10 The Company is a legal person in the PRC and is subject to the jurisdiction and protection of the PRC law.

In conducting business activities, the Company must abide by PRC laws, regulations and relevant requirements, observe social morality and business ethics, be honest and trustworthy, accept the supervision of the government and the public, and assume social responsibility.

Article 11 The Company may invest in other limited liability companies and joint stock companies and is liable to the invested companies to the extent of the amount of investment. Unless otherwise specified in law, the Company may not become a capital contributor assuming joint and several liability for the debts of the invested enterprises.

CHAPTER 2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

Article 12 The operation objectives of the Company are: through the organization of a joint stock company, adopt advanced and applicable technology and scientific management methods, continue to follow the purpose of developing international leading new drug technology, get involved in the fields of biotechnology, chemical drugs and other fields, and continue to increase scientific and technological investment, so as to gradually develop into a modern pharmaceutical enterprise with the ability to compete in the international market in terms of quality, price and other aspects, improve economic efficiency to enable investors to obtain satisfying economic benefits.

Article 13 After being registered in accordance with the law, scope of business of the Company includes: development, production, and sales of high-tech pharmaceutical raw materials and intermediates and biotechnology products, formulation development, import and export of related equipment and accessories, wholesale and retail business (without shops) and technical consulting services and technology transfer related to the above (Items subject to approval in accordance with the law shall only be conducted upon the approval by relevant authorities).

CHAPTER 3 SHARES

Section 1 Shareholding of Shareholders

Article 14 The Company shall set ordinary shares at all times. Subject to approval of the department authorized by the State Council, the Company may set other classes of shares when necessary.

The shares of the Company shall be in the form of stocks. Stock is a certificate issued by the Company to certify the shares held by shareholders.

Article 15 The issuance of shares of the Company shall be subject to the open, fair and just principles, and shares of the same class shall have the same rights.

Shares issued at the same time in the same class shall be equal in price and shall be subject to the same conditions. The price paid by any organization or individual for each share shall be the same.

Article 16 The shares issued by the Company shall be denominated in Renminbi with a par value of RMB1 per share.

Article 17 Subject to the approval of the securities regulatory authority of the State Council, the Company may issue shares to domestic investors and foreign investors.

For the purpose of the preceding paragraph, the term “foreign investors” shall refer to those investors from foreign countries or Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan who subscribe for the Company’s shares. The term “domestic investors” shall refer to those investors who subscribe for the Company’s shares and who are from the territory of the People’s Republic of China excluding the regions mentioned above.

Article 18 The shares issued by the Company to domestic investors or other qualified investors for subscription in Renminbi shall be referred to as domestic shares. The shares issued by the Company to foreign investors for subscription in foreign currencies shall be referred to as foreign shares. The foreign shares that are listed overseas shall be referred to as overseas-listed foreign shares.

The term “foreign currencies” referred to in the preceding paragraph refer to the legal currency (other than Renminbi) of other countries or regions that are recognized by the foreign exchange administration authority of the PRC and that can be used for subscription payment of the Company’s shares.

Foreign shares issued by the Company that are listed in Hong Kong shall be referred to as H shares. H shares are shares that have been approved for listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, with nominal values denominated in Renminbi and subscribed for and traded in Hong Kong dollars.

Both holders of domestic shares and holders of foreign shares are holders of ordinary shares, and shall have and bear the same rights and obligations in respect of any distribution in the form of dividends or in other forms.

Article 19 The domestically listed domestic shares issued by the Company shall be deposited in Shenzhen Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited in a centralized way. The H-shares issued by the Company are mainly deposited in the trusted companies subordinate to Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited.

Article 20 Pursuant to the approval, 60 million ordinary shares were issued upon the establishment of the Company, all of which are subscribed by the promoters of the Company.

The name of the Company's promoters, the number of shares subscribed, the shareholding ratio, the mode of capital contribution are set out in the following table:

No.	Name	Number of shares subscribed (shares)	Shareholding ratio	Mode of capital contribution
1	ASYMCHEM LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED	35,308,982	58.848%	Net assets converting into shares
2	HAO HONG	3,738,982	6.232%	Net assets converting into shares
3	Chengdu Hongruntong Technology Consulting Co., Ltd. (成都弘潤通科技諮詢有限公司)	2,492,389	4.154%	Net assets converting into shares
4	Tianjin Tianchuang Fuxin Investment Co., Ltd.(天津天創富鑫投資有限公司)	2,482,759	4.138%	Net assets converting into shares
5	Tianjin Guorong Business Information Co., Ltd. (天津國榮商務信息諮詢有限公司)	2,364,532	3.941%	Net assets converting into shares
6	Kunlunjishi (Shenzhen) Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (昆侖基石(深圳)股權投資合夥企業(有限合夥))	2,068,966	3.448%	Net assets converting into shares
7	Beijing Shanghe Century Investment Co., Ltd. (北京上和世紀投資有限公司)	1,891,626	3.153%	Net assets converting into shares
8	Shijiazhuang Ruizhihui Investment Co., Ltd. (石家莊睿智匯投資有限公司)	1,730,583	2.884%	Net assets converting into shares
9	Shanghai Chenglun Electric Power Equipment Co., Ltd. (上海誠倫電力設備有限公司)	1,655,172	2.759%	Net assets converting into shares
10	Huafang Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (華芳創業投資有限公司)	1,655,172	2.759%	Net assets converting into shares
11	Tianjin Binhai Tianchuang Zhongxin Equity Investment Fund Co., Ltd. (天津濱海天創眾鑫股權投資基金有限公司)	1,241,379	2.069%	Net assets converting into shares

No.	Name	Number of shares subscribed (shares)	Shareholding ratio	Mode of capital contribution
12	Shanghai Junyi Boxing Venture Capital Center (Limited Partnership) (上海君翼博星創業投資中心(有限合夥))	1,034,483	1.724%	Net assets converting into shares
13	Shanghai Junyi Boying Venture Capital Center (Limited Partnership) (上海君翼博盈創業投資中心(有限合夥))	1,034,483	1.724%	Net assets converting into shares
14	Qinghai Mingjiao Co., Ltd. (青海明膠股份有限公司))	827,586	1.379%	Net assets converting into shares
15	Shenzhen Aitao Investment Co., Ltd. (深圳市艾韜投資有限公司)	472,906	0.788%	Net assets converting into shares
Total		60,000,000	100%	Net assets converting into shares

Article 21 Before the issuance of H shares, the total number of shares of the Company was 242,626,693 shares, all being RMB ordinary shares.

The Company issued 18,415,400 H-shares in 2021 upon approval of CSRC. After the abovementioned issuance, the total number of shares of the Company is 263,076,518, all being ordinary shares, including 244,661,118 shares of domestically listed domestic shares (A share), accounting for 93.00% of the total share capital of the Company; 18,415,400 shares of overseas-listed foreign shares (H shares), accounting for 7.0% of the total share capital of the Company.

Article 22 The Board of Directors of the Company may implement, through separate issuance, the proposals for the issuance of overseas-listed foreign shares and domestic shares as approved by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council.

The Company may implement separately its proposals for the issuance of overseas-listed foreign shares and domestic shares pursuant to the preceding paragraph within 15 months from the date of approval by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council or in the valid period of the approval document.

Article 23 Where the company issues overseas-listed foreign shares and domestic shares respectively within the total number of shares determined in the issuance plan, the respective shares shall be subscribed for in full at one time. If the shares cannot be subscribed for in full at one time under special circumstances, the shares may, subject to the approval of the securities regulatory authority of the State Council, be issued in separate tranches.

Section 2 Increase, Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

Article 24 Based on its operating and development needs, the Company may, pursuant to the laws and regulations and with the approval by resolution at the shareholders' general meeting, increase its capital in the following ways:

- (I) public offering of shares;
- (II) non-public offering of shares;
- (III) placing new shares to existing shareholders;
- (IV) distributing bonus shares to existing shareholders;
- (V) conversion of capital reserves into share capital;
- (VI) any other means stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules and approved by the relevant regulatory authorities.

After the Company's increase of share capital by means of the issuance of new shares has been approved in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, it shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the relevant regulatory authorities.

Article 25 The Company may reduce its registered capital. The reduction in registered capital shall be made in accordance with the procedures set out in Company Law, other applicable regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article 26 The Company must prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets when it reduces its registered capital.

The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days and shall publish an announcement in a newspaper within 30 days from the date of the Company's resolution to reduce registered capital. A creditor has the right to require the Company to repay its debts or to provide a corresponding guarantee for such debts within 30 days after receiving the notice, or within 45 days of the public announcement if no notice has been received.

The registered capital of the Company after the capital reduction shall not be less than the statutory minimum.

Article 27 The Company may, in accordance with the provisions set out in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and securities regulatory rules of the place where the share of the Company is listed and the Articles of Association, repurchase its shares under the following circumstances:

- (I) reduction of its registered capital;
- (II) merging with other companies that holds shares of the Company;
- (III) using shares for employee shareholding plans or for share incentives;

- (IV) repurchasing the shares held by shareholders who vote against any resolutions proposed in any general meeting on the merger and division of the Company upon their request;
- (V) using the shares for converting the convertible bonds issued by the Company to shares;
- (VI) necessary acts by the Company for safeguarding the corporate value and interest of shareholders;
- (VII) other circumstances as permitted by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and securities regulatory rules of the place where the share of the Company is listed.

Except for the above circumstances, the Company may not purchase its shares.

Article 28 The Company may repurchase its shares in one of the following ways:

- (I) making a pro rata general offer of repurchase to all its shareholders;
- (II) repurchasing through public trading on a stock exchange;
- (III) repurchasing shares through agreement outside a stock exchange;
- (IV) any other ways permitted by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and approved by the regulatory authorities.

The Company may repurchase its shares through public and centralized trading or other methods recognized by laws, regulations, and the CSRC. Where the repurchase of shares by the Company falls under the circumstances stipulated in (III), (V) and (VI) of the first paragraph of Article 27, the share repurchase shall be conducted in an open and centralized manner.

Article 29 The Company must obtain the prior approval of the shareholders at a general meeting, in the manner stipulated in the Articles of Association, before it can repurchase shares by means of an off-market agreement outside a stock exchange. The Company may, by obtaining the prior approval of the shareholders' general meeting in the same manner, rescind or vary the agreement it has entered into, or waive any rights thereunder.

An agreement for the repurchase of shares referred to in the preceding paragraph includes (but not limited to) agreements assuming obligations of share bought back and acquiring the rights of the shares bought back.

The Company shall not assign an agreement to repurchase its shares or any right thereunder.

The price of redeemable shares for which the Company has the rights to repurchase shall be limited to a maximum price if purchases are not made through the market or by tender. If purchases are by tender, the tender shall be available to all shareholders on the same terms.

Article 30 If the Company repurchases shares for reasons stipulated in (I) and (II) of the first paragraph of Article 27, it shall obtain approval by resolution of shareholders at general meeting; if the Company repurchases shares for reasons set out in (III), (V) and (VI) of the first paragraph of Article 27, it shall obtain approval by resolutions of the Board meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the directors in accordance with provisions of the Articles of Association or the authorization of the shareholders meeting.

Shares repurchased by the Company under (I) of the first paragraph of Article 27 hereof shall be cancelled within 10 days from the date of acquisition; the shares repurchased under (II) and (IV) of the first paragraph of Article 27 hereof shall be transferred or cancelled within 6 months; and the shares acquired by the Company in accordance with (III), (V) and (VI) of the first paragraph of Article 27 hereof shall not exceed 10% of the Company's total issued shares, and the shares acquired shall be transferred or cancelled within 3 years.

After the Company has repurchased shares according to laws, the repurchased shares shall be cancelled within the period prescribed by the relevant laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules, and an application shall be made to the original company registration authority for registration of change of registered capital. The aggregate par value of the cancelled shares shall be deducted from the Company's registered capital.

Where relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's share is listed have otherwise provisions on the relevant matters involved in the aforementioned share repurchase, those provisions shall prevail.

Article 31 Unless the Company is in the course of liquidation, it shall comply with the following provisions in relation to the repurchase of its outstanding issued shares:

- (I) where the Company repurchases its shares at par value, payment shall be deducted from the book balance of the distributable profits of the Company and the proceeds of any issue of new shares made for the purpose of the repurchase;
- (II) where the Company repurchases its shares at a premium to its par value, payment up to the par value may be deducted from the book balance of the distributable profits of the Company and the proceeds of new shares issued in order to repurchase old shares. Payment of the portion in excess of the par value shall be conducted as follows:
 - 1. if the shares being repurchased were issued at par value, payment shall be deducted from the book balance of distributable profits of the Company;
 - 2. if the shares being repurchased were issued at a premium to its par value, payment shall be deducted from the book balance of distributable profits of the Company and the proceeds of any issue of new shares made for the purpose of the repurchase of old shares, provided that the amount paid deducted from the proceeds of the new issuance shall neither exceed the aggregate amount of premiums of repurchased old shares obtained at the time of issuance nor the book value of the Company's share premium account (or capital reserve account) (including the premiums from the new issuance) at the time of the repurchase;

- (III) payment by the Company for the following purposes shall be paid out of the Company's distributable profits:
1. acquisition of the right to repurchase its shares;
 2. variation of any contract to repurchase of its shares;
 3. release of its obligations under any contract to repurchase of its shares.
- (IV) after the Company's registered capital has been reduced by the aggregate par value of the cancelled shares in accordance with the relevant regulations, the amount deducted from the distributable profits for payment of the par value of shares that have been repurchased shall be accounted for the Company's share premium account (or capital reserve account).

Where relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's share is listed have otherwise provisions on the financial arrangements related to the aforementioned share repurchase, those provisions shall prevail.

Section 3 Transfer of Shares

Article 32 Unless otherwise specified in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules in the place where the shares are listed, the shares of the Company can be freely transferred and are not subject to any lien.

The transfer of H shares shall be registered with the local stock registration institution entrusted by the Company in Hong Kong.

Article 33 All the fully paid up H shares are freely transferable pursuant to the Articles of Association, are not subject to any restriction of right of transfer and are not subject to any lien. However, the Board of Directors may refuse to recognize any instrument of transfer without stating any reason thereof, unless:

- (I) instrument of transfer and other documents relating to or affecting the title to any H shares shall be registered. If any fee is required for the registration, it shall not exceed the maximum fee set out in the Hong Kong Listing Rules from time to time;
- (II) the instrument of transfer involves only the H shares;
- (III) the stamp duty payable under the laws of Hong Kong on the instrument of transfer has been paid;
- (IV) the relevant share certificates and evidence reasonably required by the Board of Directors showing that the transferor has the rights to transfer such shares shall be provided;
- (V) if the shares are proposed to be transferred to joint holders, the number of such joint shareholders shall not be exceed four;
- (VI) the relevant shares are free of any lien in favor of the Company.

If the Board of Directors refuses to register the transfer of shares, the Company shall give the transferor and the transferee a refusal to register the transfer of shares within two months from the date of the formal application for transfer.

Article 34 All the H shares shall be transferred by way of written instrument of transfer in any usual or common format, or any other format acceptable to the Board of Directors (including the standard transfer format or form of transfer as prescribed from time to time by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange). An instrument of transfer may be only executed by hand or (where the transferor or transferee is a corporation) by the effective company seal. If the transferor or transferee is a recognized clearing house as defined by the relevant regulations of the laws of Hong Kong in effect from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the “Recognized Clearing House”) or its agent, the instrument of transfer may be signed by hand or in a machine-printed form.

All the instruments of transfer shall be kept at the legal address of the Company or such address as the Board of Directors may specify from time to time.

Article 35 The Company shall not accept its own shares being held as security under a pledge.

Article 36 Shares of the Company held by the promoters shall not be transferred within one year from the date of incorporation of the Company. Shares issued by the Company prior to its public offering of A shares shall not be transferred within one year from the date on which A shares of the Company are listed and traded in a stock exchange.

The directors, supervisors, senior management officers of the Company shall report their shareholdings in the Company and the respective changes. The number of shares transferred each year during their term of office shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the Company held by them. The shares of the Company held by them shall not be transferred within one year as of the listing date of the shares of the Company. The aforesaid personnel shall not transfer the Company’s shares held within half a year after they have terminated their employment with the Company.

Article 37 For directors, supervisors, senior management officers and shareholders holding more than 5% of the Company’s shares, if they have sold the shares of the Company held by them within six months after purchasing such shares, or they have purchased the shares within six months after selling their shares, the gains obtained therefrom shall be attributed to the Company and be forfeited by the Board of Directors. However, if a securities company holds more than 5% of the shares as a result of its underwriting of the untaken shares in an offer, the sale of the shares shall not be subject to a six-month lock-up.

For aforesaid directors, supervisors, senior management officers and natural person shareholders, the shares or other securities with an equity nature held by them include those held by their spouse, parents and children and held in accounts of others.

If the Board of Directors of the Company fails to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the shareholders shall have the rights to request the Board of Directors to implement the related provisions within 30 days. If the Board of Directors of the Company fails to implement the requirements within the specified time, the shareholders may directly institute a lawsuit in the People’s Court in their own name for the benefit of the Company.

If the Board of Directors of the Company fails to comply with the provisions of the first paragraph, the responsible directors shall assume joint and several liabilities in accordance with the law.

Section 4 Financial Assistance for the Purchase of Shares of the Company

Article 38 The Company or its subsidiaries (including affiliates of the Company) shall not at any time provide any financial assistance to purchasers or potential purchasers of the shares of the Company. The aforesaid acquirer of shares of the Company shall include any person who has directly or indirectly incurred any obligations as a result of the purchase of the shares of the Company.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries shall at any time and in any manner provide financial assistance to reduce and discharge the obligations assumed by aforesaid obligor.

This Article shall not be applicable to such circumstances as stated in Article 40 hereof.

Article 39 The “financial assistance” referred to in the Articles of Association shall include (without limitation) the followings:

- (I) gift;
- (II) guarantee (including the undertaking of liability or the provision of properties by the guarantor to secure the performance of obligation by the obligor), compensation (other than compensation in respect of the Company’s own fault), release or waiver of rights;
- (III) provision of a loan or entering into a contract under which the Company needs to perform its obligations ahead of the other contracting parties, or a change in the parties to, and the assignment of rights under, such loan or such contract;
- (IV) any other form of financial assistance given by the Company when the Company is insolvent or has no net assets or when its net assets would thereby be reduced to a material extent.

For the purposes of this chapter, “incurring an obligation” shall include incurring an obligation by the obligor by making a contract or arrangement (whether enforceable or unenforceable, and whether made on one’s own account or with any other person) or by changing one’s financial position by any other means.

Article 40 The following activities should not be regarded as prohibited activities under Article 38 hereof:

- (I) the provision of financial assistance by the Company in good faith for the benefit of the Company and the main purpose of the financial assistance is not for the acquisition of shares of the Company, or the financial assistance is an ancillary part of a master plan of the Company;
- (II) the lawful distribution of the Company’s assets as dividends;
- (III) the allotment of shares as dividends;

- (IV) reduction of registered capital, repurchase of shares, or reorganization of the capital structure of the Company in accordance with the Articles of Association;
- (V) the provision of loans by the Company within its scope of business and in the ordinary course of its business (provided that the net assets of the Company are not thereby reduced or that, to the extent that the assets are thereby reduced, the financial assistance is paid out of the Company's distributable profits);
- (VI) the provision of money by the Company for an employee stock ownership plan (provided that the net assets of the Company are not thereby reduced or that, to the extent that the assets are thereby reduced, the financial assistance is paid out of the Company's distributable profits).

Section 5 Share Certificates and Register of Shareholders

Article 41 The share certificates of the Company shall be in registered form. A share certificate of the Company shall contain the following major items:

- (I) the name of the Company;
- (II) the date of incorporation of the Company;
- (III) the class and par value of the shares and the number of the shares represented;
- (IV) the serial numbers of share certificates;
- (V) any other items as required to be specified by laws and regulations such as the Company Law and the Special Regulations and the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed;

If the share capital of the Company includes shares which do not carry voting rights, the words "non-voting" shall be inserted into the names of such shares. Where the share capital includes shares with different voting rights, the words "limited voting rights" or "restricted voting rights" shall be inserted into the name of each class of shares (other than those with the most favorable voting rights).

The H shares issued by the Company may take the form of certificate of overseas deposit or other derivative forms of share certificates pursuant to the laws of Hong Kong, the requirements of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and local practices governing registration and deposit of securities.

Article 42 During the period of listing of the Company's H shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Company shall ensure that all listing documents for all securities listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange contain the following statements, and shall instruct and cause its share registrar to refuse to register the subscription, purchase or transfer of its shares in the name of any particular holder unless and until such holder has submitted to the share registrar a duly signed form relating to the shares containing the following statements:

- (I) the share purchasers and the Company and each shareholder, as well as the Company and each shareholder, agree to abide by and comply with laws and regulations such as the Company Law and the Special Regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (II) the share purchasers agree with the Company, and each of the Company's shareholders, directors, supervisors, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and other senior management officers, and the Company (for itself and on behalf of each of its directors, supervisors, CEO and other senior management officers) agrees with each of the shareholders that, disputes or claims in connection with the affairs of the Company arising out of the Articles of Association or rights or obligations under the Company Law or other relevant laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules shall be submitted for arbitration in accordance with the Articles of Association, that any reference to arbitration shall be deemed to have authorized the tribunal to hear in public and publish its award, and such arbitration shall be final and conclusive;
- (III) the share purchasers agree with the Company and each of its shareholders that the shares of the Company are freely transferable by its holders;
- (IV) the share purchasers authorize the Company to enter into, on its behalf, a contract with each of its directors and senior management officers whereby such directors and senior management officers undertake to abide by and perform their obligations to the shareholders as prescribed in the Articles of Association.

Article 43 Share certificates of the Company shall be signed by the chairman of the Board of Directors. Where the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed requires that the share certificates shall be signed by other senior management officers of the Company, the share certificates shall also be signed by such senior management officers. The share certificates shall become effective after the Company seal is affixed thereto or printed thereon. The affixing of the Company's seal on share certificates shall be authorized by the Board of Directors. The signatures of the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company or other relevant senior management officers on the share certificates may also be in printed form.

Under the conditions of scriptless issue and trading of the shares of the Company, the applicable provisions provided by the securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges of the places where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail.

Article 44 The Company shall keep a register of shareholders which shall contain the following items:

- (I) the name, address (domicile), occupation or nature of each shareholder;
- (II) the class and number of shares held by each shareholder;
- (III) the amount paid or payable on the shares held by each shareholder;
- (IV) the serial numbers of the shares held by each shareholder;
- (V) the date on which each shareholder was registered as a shareholder;
- (VI) the date on which each shareholder ceased to be a shareholder.

The register of shareholders shall be the sufficient evidence of the shareholders' shareholding in the Company, except where evidence to the contrary exists.

Subject to compliance of the Articles of Association and other applicable provisions, upon transfer of the Company's shares, the name of the transferee of the shares shall be included in the register of shareholders as the holder of such shares.

Instrument of transfer and other documents relating to or affecting the ownership of any shares shall be registered in the domestic and foreign share registrars entrusted by the Company and registered in the register of shareholders.

When two or more persons are registered as joint shareholders of any share, they shall be deemed as joint holders of such share, and subject to the following restrictions:

- (I) the Company shall not register more than 4 persons as joint shareholders of any share;
- (II) all joint shareholders of any share shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all amounts due in respect thereof;
- (III) in the event of the death or cancellation of one of the joint shareholders, only the surviving joint shareholder(s) shall be deemed by the Company to have title to the relevant shares, but the Board of Directors shall have the right to demand the certificate of death and cancellation of such shareholder as necessary for the purpose of revising the relevant register of shareholders;
- (IV) in respect of the joint shareholder of any share, only the joint shareholders whose name stands first in the register of shareholders has the rights to receive certificates of the relevant shares from the Company and to receive notice or other document of the Company, and any notice given to such person shall be deemed to have been given to all joint shareholders in respect of the shares. Any of the joint shareholders may sign the form of proxy, but if more than one joint shareholder is present in person or by proxy, a vote by the joint shareholder in priority, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted as the sole vote on behalf of the remaining joint shareholders. For this purpose, the order of precedence of the joint shareholders shall be determined by the rank of such joint shareholders in the register of shareholders of the Company in relation to the shares concerned; and
- (V) if any one of the joint shareholders issues a receipt to the Company for any dividend, bonus or returns on capital payable to such joint shareholders, the receipt shall be deemed as a valid receipt issued by such joint shareholders to the Company.

Article 45 The Company may, in accordance with the understanding and agreement reached between the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council and the overseas securities regulatory authorities, keep the register of shareholders for overseas listed foreign shares outside the PRC and appoint overseas agencies for management. The original register of shareholders for overseas listed foreign shares listed in Hong Kong shall be maintained in Hong Kong.

A duplicate of the register of shareholders for overseas listed foreign shares shall be kept at the Company's legal address. The entrusted overseas agencies shall ensure the consistency between the original and the duplicate of the register of holders of overseas-listed shares at all times.

In case of any inconsistency between the original and duplicate of the register of shareholders for overseas listed foreign shares, the original version shall prevail.

Article 46 The Company shall keep a complete register of shareholders. The register of shareholders shall include the following:

- (I) the register of shareholders other than those provided in items (II) and (II) below kept at the Company's legal address;
- (II) the register of shareholders for overseas listed foreign shares kept in the places of the stock exchange(s) outside the PRC on which the shares are listed;
- (III) the register of shareholders maintained in other place(s) as the Board of Directors may decide necessary for listing the shares of the Company.

Article 47 Different parts of the register of shareholders shall not overlap. No transfer of shares registered in any part of the register of shareholders shall, during the continuance of that registration, be registered in any other part of the register of shareholders.

Alteration or rectification to each part of the register of shareholders shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the places where each part of the register of shareholders is kept.

Article 48 The registration of the change of register of shareholders due to share transfer shall not be conducted within 30 days prior to the general meeting or 5 days prior to the base date for the dividend distribution.

If laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and regulated documents, and the stock exchange(s) or the securities regulatory authorities where the Company's shares are listed have provisions on the period during which the share registrar is suspended before the general meeting or before the base date on which the Company decides to distribute dividends, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 49 Any person who disputes the register of shareholders and requests to have his/her name entered in or removed from the register of shareholders may apply to a competent court for rectification of the register.

Article 50 If the individual who has his/her name registered or requests to have his/her name registered on the register of shareholders loses his/her share certificate(s) (i.e., the "Original Share Certificate"), he/she may apply to the Company for issuing replacement share certificate(s) representing the same shares (i.e., the "Related Shares"). In the event that a shareholder of domestic shares loses his/her share certificate(s) and applies for issuing replacement share certificate(s), he/she shall follow the procedures as stipulated in the Company Law. In the event that a shareholder of overseas listed foreign shares loses his/her share certificate(s) and applies for issuing replacement share certificate(s), he/she shall follow the procedures as required by the laws, regulations and rules of the stock exchange or any other related provision in the place where the original register of shareholders for such overseas listed foreign shares is kept.

In the event that a shareholder of H shares loses his/her share certificate(s) and applies for issuing replacement share certificate(s), such issue shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (I) the applicant is required to submit his/her application in standard form as specified by the Company with a notarization or a statutory declaration. The notarization or statutory declaration shall contain the reasons for the application, the circumstances and evidence for the loss of the share certificates, and the declaration to state that no other persons shall be entitled to be registered as the shareholders of the Relevant Shares;
- (II) the Company has not received, prior to the Company's decision for the issue of replacement share certificates, any declaration from any person other than the applicant to request to be registered as the shareholder of the same shares;
- (III) the Company shall, if it decides to issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant, publish an announcement of its intention to issue the replacement share certificate in such newspapers designated by the board of directors. The period of the public announcement shall be 90 days, during which such announcements shall be published repeatedly at least once every 30 days.
- (IV) the Company is required, prior to the publication of the announcement on the issue of replacement share certificates, to deliver to the stock exchange where the relevant shares are listed a copy of the same announcement. The announcement is allowed to be published once the Company has received the confirmation of the stock exchange that the announcement has been exhibited at the premises of the stock exchange. The announcement shall be exhibited at the premises of the stock exchange for a period of 90 days;

If the application for issuance of a replacement share certificate was made without the consent of the registered holder of the Related Shares, the Company shall mail to such shareholder a copy of the public announcement to be published.

- (V) if the Company has not received any objection from any person in respect of the issue of replacement share certificates upon the expiration of the 90-day period for the posting of the announcement as required in items (III) and (IV) of this Article, the Company may issue replacement share certificates according to the application of the applicant;
- (VI) the Company is required to cancel the original share certificates immediately once the replacement share certificates are issued, and record such cancellation and the issuance of replacement share certificates in the register of shareholders as required by this Article;
- (VII) the applicant shall bear all the costs incurred to the Company relating to the cancellation of original share certificates and the issue of replacement share certificates. The Company has the right to refuse to take any action until reasonable guarantees are provided by the applicant.

Article 51 Upon the issuance of replacement share certificates by the Company according to the provisions of the Articles of Association, the names of the bona fide purchasers who have acquired such new share certificates and the shareholders (if they are bona fide purchasers) who have been subsequently registered as holders of the same shares are not allowed to be removed from the register of shareholders.

Article 52 The Company is not liable for any damages sustained by any person as a result of the cancellation of original share certificates or the issue of replacement share certificates, unless such person is able to prove that there is fraud on the part of the Company.

In the event that a warrant is issued by the Company to a bearer holder, the Company shall not issue any new warrant to replace the lost warrant unless the Company is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original warrant has been destroyed.

CHAPTER 4 SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' GENERAL MEETING

Section 1 Shareholders

Article 53 A shareholder of the Company is a person who lawfully holds shares in the company and whose name (title) is registered in the register of shareholders.

The Company shall establish the register of shareholders according to the vouchers provided by security registration institutions. The register of shareholders is the sufficient evidence to prove the holding of the shares of the Company by the shareholders. A shareholder shall enjoy rights and assume obligations according to the class and numbers of shares held by him/her. Shareholders who hold shares of the same class shall enjoy the same rights and assume the same obligations.

No powers shall be taken to freeze or otherwise impair any of the rights attaching to any share by reason only that the person or persons who are interested directly or indirectly therein have failed to disclose their interests to the Company.

Article 54 Where the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, distributes dividends, liquidates or conducts any other acts which require the determination of shareholdings, the Board of Directors or the convener of general meetings shall determine a record date for the determination of shareholdings in the Company. The shareholders of the Company shall be such persons whose names appear on the register of shareholders after the close of market on such record date.

Article 55 The ordinary shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

- (I) the right to receive distribution by way of dividends and otherwise in proportion to the number of shares held;
- (II) the right to request, convene, chair, attend or appoint a proxy to attend the shareholders' general meetings and exercise the corresponding voting right at the meetings in accordance with the laws;
- (III) the right to supervise and manage the operations of the Company and to raise proposals and queries;

- (IV) the right to additional purchase, receive shares or transfer, give or pledge the shares of the Company held by them in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed, provisions herein;
- (V) the right to obtain relevant information in accordance with the Articles of Association, including:
 - 1. the right to obtain a copy of the Articles of Association, subject to payment of costs;
 - 2. the right to freely inspect and copy, subject to payment of reasonable fee:
 - (1) all parts of the register of shareholders;
 - (2) personal particulars of the directors, supervisors, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and other senior management officers of the Company, including:
 - (a) present and former name and alias;
 - (b) principal address;
 - (c) nationality;
 - (d) full time and all other part-time occupations and duties;
 - (e) identification documents and the numbers thereof.
 - (3) reports of status of share capital issued by the Company;
 - (4) reports showing the aggregate par value, share number and the highest and lowest prices paid in respect of each class of shares repurchased by the Company since the end of the last financial year and the aggregate amount paid by the Company for this purpose (with a breakdown between domestic shares and foreign shares, if applicable, and H shares);
 - (5) stubs of company bond;
 - (6) meeting minutes of shareholders' general meetings (available only for shareholders), special resolutions, resolutions of the Board meeting and resolutions of meetings of the Board of Supervisors of the Company;
 - (7) the latest audited financial statements of the Company, reports of the Board of Directors, auditor and the Board of Supervisors;
 - (8) financial reports;
 - (9) copies of the annual report for the latest period that has been filed with State Administration for Industry and Commerce and other authorities.

The Company shall make the documents and any other applicable documents in items (1), (3), (4), (6), (7) and (9) above available for inspection by the public and shareholders free of charge at the Company's address in Hong Kong as required by the Hong Kong Listing Rules (except for the meeting minutes of general meetings which are only available for inspection by shareholders), and for reproduction by shareholders at reasonable charges. If the content to be inspected and copied involves the Company's trade secrets and inside information as well as the personal privacy of relevant personnel, the Company may refuse to provide the relevant information;

- (VI) the right to participate in the distribution of the Company's remaining assets corresponding to the number of shares held in the event of the termination or liquidation of the Company;
- (VII) request from shareholders who object to a resolution of a general meeting on merger or division of the Company for the Company to acquire their shares;
- (VIII) other rights conferred by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 56 Any shareholder requesting for inspection of the relevant information as set forth in the preceding Article or for obtaining information shall furnish with the Company written document evidencing the class and number of shares of the Company he/she holds and the Company shall comply with such shareholder's request upon verification of the shareholder's identity.

Article 57 If a resolution passed at the shareholders' general meeting or meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company violates the laws or administrative regulations, the shareholders shall have the rights to submit a petition to the people's court to render the same invalid.

If the procedures for convening, or the method of voting at, a shareholders' general meeting or meeting of the Board of Directors violate the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or the contents of a resolution violate the Articles of Association, shareholders shall have the rights to submit a petition to the people's court to revoke such resolution within 60 days from the date on which such resolution is adopted.

Article 58 If a director and senior management officer causes losses to the Company for violation of the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association during the performance of his/her duties, shareholders who hold more than 1%, individually or jointly, of the Company's shares for more than 180 days continuously, have the right to request the Board of Supervisors to initiate legal proceedings in the people's court; if the Board of Supervisors causes losses to the Company for violation of the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association during the performance of its duties, the aforesaid shareholders can request the Board of Directors in written form to initiate legal proceedings in the people's court.

Upon receipt of the written request by the shareholders as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, in case the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Supervisors refuses to initiate legal proceedings or fails to initiate legal proceedings within 30 days from receipt of such request, or in case of emergency where failure to initiate such proceedings immediately will result in irreparable damage to the Company's interests, the aforesaid shareholders shall have the right to initiate legal proceedings in the people's court directly in their own name for protection of the Company's interests.

In the event that any person infringes the legal interests of the Company, thus causing losses to the Company, the shareholders specified in the first paragraph may initiate legal proceedings in the people's court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Article 59 In the event of violation of the laws, administrative regulations or the provisions under the Articles of Association by a director or senior management officers in performing his/her duties resulting damage to the shareholders' interest, the shareholders may initiate legal proceedings in the people's court.

Article 60 Shareholders of ordinary shares of the Company shall assume the following obligations:

- (I) to abide by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association;
- (II) to pay for the shares based on the shares subscribed for and the manners in which they became shareholder;
- (III) not to surrender the shares unless required by laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules;
- (IV) not to abuse their shareholder's rights to damage the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the independent legal person status of the Company and the limited liability of shareholders to damage the interests of the creditors of the Company;

If any shareholder of the Company abuses the shareholder's rights and causes loss to the Company or other shareholders, he/she shall be liable for the compensation according to the laws.

If any shareholder of the Company abuses the independent legal person status of the Company and the limited liability of shareholders to evade debts and severely damage the interests of the creditors of the Company, he/she shall bear joint liability for the debts owed by the Company.

- (V) to assume other obligations required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Shareholders shall not be liable for making any further contribution to the share capital other than according to the terms agreed by the subscriber of the shares at the time of subscription.

Article 61 A shareholder holding more than 5% of the Company's shares with voting rights pledges any shares in his/her possession shall submit a written report to the Company from the date when he/she pledges his/her shares.

Article 62 In addition to obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, a controlling shareholder, when exercising his/her powers as a shareholder, shall not exercise his/her voting rights to make a decision which is prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders generally or of some of the shareholders in respect of the following matters:

- (I) to relieve a director or supervisor of his/her duty to act in good faith in the best interest of the Company;
- (II) to approve the misappropriation by a director or supervisor (for the benefit of his/her own or of another person), in any manner, of the Company's assets, including but not limited to, any opportunities favorable to the Company;
- (III) to approve the misappropriation by a director or supervisor (for the benefit of his/her own or of another person) of the personal rights of other shareholders, including but not limited to, rights to distributions and voting rights, save and except for a corporate restructuring of the Company submitted to and approved by the general meeting of shareholders in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Article 63 The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the Company shall not damage the interests of the Company by taking advantage of their affiliation. They shall be liable for compensation by violation of the rules for the loss suffered by the Company.

The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the Company shall bear the fiduciary duties to the Company and other shareholders. The controlling shareholder shall strictly exercise the rights of the investor accordance with law. The controlling shareholder shall not damage the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and other shareholders by means of profit distribution, asset restructuring, outbound investment, appropriation of capital, offering security for loans, etc., and shall not damage the interests of the Company and other shareholders by means of its controlling position.

Section 2 General Provisions of General Meetings

Article 64 The general meeting of shareholders is the body exercising the authority of the Company and shall exercise the following duties and powers in accordance with the law:

- (I) to decide on the business guideline and investment plan of the Company;
- (II) to elect and replace directors and supervisors who are not staff representatives, and to decide on matters relating to the remuneration of the relevant directors and supervisors;
- (III) to review and approve the reports of the Board of Directors;
- (IV) to review and approve the reports of the Board of Supervisors;
- (V) to review and approve the annual preliminary financial budget plans and final account proposals of the Company;

- (VI) to review and approve the profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan of the Company;
- (VII) to make resolutions on the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital;
- (VIII) to make resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds or other securities and public listing plans;
- (IX) to pass resolutions relating to matters such as the merger, division, dissolution or liquidation, or alternation of company form of the Company;
- (X) to amend the Articles of Association;
- (XI) to make resolutions on the appointment or dismissal or non-renewal of engagement of accounting firms by the Company;
- (XII) to review proposals raised by shareholder(s), individually or collectively, representing over 3% of the Company's voting shares;
- (XIII) to review and approve the major transactions stipulated by Article 65 in the Articles of Association;
- (XIV) to review and approve of the guarantees stipulated by Article 66 in the Articles of Association;
- (XV) related party transactions (other than receipt of cash assets donations by the Company and the provision of guarantees) proposed to be conducted between the Company and related legal persons with transaction amount of more than RMB30.00 million and accounting for more than 5% of the absolute value of the latest audited net assets of the Company;
- (XVI) to review and approve the matters relating to the change of use of proceeds;
- (XVII) to review stock incentive plan;
- (XVIII) to review matters relating to the Company's purchase and sale within one year of material assets, investments, guarantees (mortgaged, pledged or guaranteed) that are more than 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (XIX) to review all transactions where the Company's percentage ratios calculated in accordance with Rule 14.07 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules relating to percentage ratios are not less than 25% (including one-off transaction and a series of transactions which require combined percentage ratio calculation) and connected transactions where the percentage ratios are not less than 5% (including one-off transaction and a series of transactions which require combined percentage ratio calculation);
- (XX) to review other matters that shall be decided by the general meetings according to the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

The aforesaid functions and powers of general meetings shall not be exercised by the Board of Directors or by other organizations and individuals on behalf of shareholders through authorization.

Article 65 In addition to timely disclosure and approval by the Board of Directors in accordance with relevant laws and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the Company's transaction (other than receipt of cash assets donations by the Company) that meets one of the following standards shall also be submitted to the general meeting for consideration:

- (I) the total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 50% of the latest audited total assets of the Company, and if the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and appraised value, the higher of which shall be used for calculation;
- (II) the related operating income of the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent fiscal year accounts for more than 50% of the audited operating income of the Company in such fiscal year, with absolute amount exceeding RMB50.00 million;
- (III) the related net profit of the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent fiscal year accounts for more than 50% of the audited net profit of the Company in such fiscal year, with absolute amount exceeding RMB5.00 million;
- (IV) the concluded transaction amount (including liabilities and expenses incurred) accounts for more than 50% of the latest audited net assets of the Company, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB50.00 million;
- (V) the profits from the transaction account for more than 50% of the audited net profit of the Company in the most recent fiscal year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB5.00 million.

If the data involved in the calculation of the above indicators is negative, the absolute value of the data shall be used.

The "transactions" set forth in this Article shall be same meaning as that of Article 155 of the Articles of Association.

Article 66 The following external guarantees of the Company shall be considered and approved by the general meeting, in addition to the Board of Directors' consideration and approval:

- (I) any single guarantee with amount exceeds 10% of the latest audited net assets;
- (II) any guarantee provided the Company and its controlled subsidiaries after the total amount of external guarantees has exceeded 50% of the latest audited net assets;
- (III) the guarantee for guarantee objects whose liability-asset ratio exceeds 70%;
- (IV) any guarantee with amount exceeds 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets within 12 consecutive months;

- (V) any guarantee with amount exceeds 50% of the Company's latest audited total assets and the absolute amount exceeds RMB50.00 million within 12 consecutive months;
- (VI) any guarantee provided to the shareholder, actual controller and its related party;
- (VII) any other circumstances required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

When the proposal for providing guarantees to a shareholder, actual controller and related party is reviewed by the general meeting, the shareholder or the shareholders controlled by the actual controller shall not participate in the voting, and this proposal shall be adopted by the majority votes of other shareholders who present at the meeting.

References to "external guarantees", "guarantees" in the Article are to guarantees provided by the Company in favor of other persons, including guarantees provided by the Company in favor of its controlling subsidiaries.

Article 67 The general meetings are classified into the annual general meetings and the extraordinary general meetings. The annual general meetings shall be convened once a year, and shall be held within six months from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Article 68 The Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months from the date of the occurrence of the following circumstances:

- (I) when the number of directors is less than the statutory minimum quorum of five provided for in the Company Law or two-thirds of the number required by the Articles of Association;
- (II) when the uncovered loss of the Company reaches one-third of the total paid-up share capital of the Company;
- (III) upon written request(s) by shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding 10% or above of the Company's shares;
- (IV) when the Board of Directors deems it necessary;
- (V) when the Board of Supervisors proposes such a meeting be held;
- (VI) any other circumstances required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

The shareholdings as described in item (III) above shall be calculated as per the shares of the Company held by the shareholder on the date when such written request is made by such shareholder.

Article 69 The venue of the general meeting convened by the Company shall be the domicile of the Company or other place specified in the notice of general meetings. After a notice of a general meeting is given, the venue of the live conference of the general meeting shall not be changed. In case of actual needs to change, the convener shall make an announcement and explain the reasons at least 2 business days prior to the date of the live conference.

A meeting venue shall be established for the general meeting of shareholders, and meetings will take the form of physical meeting. On the premise of the lawfulness and validity of general meetings, according to the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the Company shall facilitate the participation of shareholders in general meetings by providing Internet, video, telephone or other means. The shareholders shall be deemed as present when participating in the general meeting via the above-mentioned methods.

Article 70 The Company shall engage lawyers to issue legal opinions in respect of the following matters relating to the holding of general meetings and make relevant announcements according to securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed:

- (I) Whether the convening and holding procedures of the meeting comply with the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association;
- (II) whether the qualifications of the attendees and the convener of the meeting are lawful and valid;
- (III) whether the procedures of voting at the general meeting and the voting results are lawful and valid;
- (IV) provision of any advice on any other matters requested by the Company.

Section 3 Convening of General Meetings

Article 71 The general meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors in accordance with law.

If the Board of Directors is unable to perform or does not perform the duty of convening a general meeting, the Board of Supervisors shall convene and preside over the meeting in time; if the Board of Supervisors does not convene and preside over the meeting, shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10 percent of the shares of the Company for more than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over the meeting themselves.

Article 72 The independent non-executive directors have the right to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting. For the proposal of independent non-executive directors of convening an extraordinary general meeting, the Board shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, give a written feedback on whether to agree or disagree with the meeting within ten days upon receipt of the proposal.

When the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within five days after the resolution is made by the Board. If the Board does not agree to convene such meeting, the reasons shall be stated and announced.

Article 73 Board of Supervisors has the right to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting. For the proposal of Board of Supervisors of convening an extraordinary general meeting, the Board shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, give a written feedback on whether to agree or disagree with the meeting within ten days upon receipt of the proposal.

When the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within five days after the resolution is made by the Board. Changes in the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting or does not provide feedback within ten days upon receipt of the written proposal, the Board shall be considered to be unable or fail to perform the duty of convening an extraordinary general meeting. The Board of Supervisors can convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

Article 74 When a shareholder requests to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting, the following procedures shall be followed:

- (I) the Shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 10% of the shares with voting rights of the Company shall have the right to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting, and shall make such proposal to the Board in writing and illustrate the topic of the meeting. The Board shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed, and the Articles of Association, give a written feedback on approval or disapproval of the convening of an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting within 10 days after receiving the written request.
- (II) when the Board agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within five days after the resolution is made by the Board. Changes in the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the approval of relevant shareholders. Where the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed have any other provisions, such provisions shall prevail.
- (III) if the Board does not agree to hold the extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting or fails to give a reply within 10 days after receipt of the request, shareholders severally or jointly holding more than 10% of the shares carrying the right to vote at the meeting sought to be held shall be entitled to propose and request in writing to the Board of Supervisors to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting.
- (IV) if the Board of Supervisors agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within 5 days after receipt of the said request. Changes in the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the approval of relevant shareholders.

If the Board of Supervisors fails to give the notice of such a meeting within the specified time limit, it shall be deemed to have failed to convene or preside over the meeting, in which case, shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than 10% of the shares carrying the right to vote at the meeting sought to be held for more than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over the meeting themselves.

Article 75 When the Board of Supervisors or the shareholders decide to convene a general meeting by themselves, they must notify the Board in writing and at the same time submit the relevant documentation to the local office of the CSRC in the locality of the Company and to the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed.

Before an announcement on resolutions of the general meeting is made, the shareholding percentage of the convening shareholders shall not be less than ten percent.

The convening shareholders shall provide relevant evidence to CSRC agency where the Company is domiciled and the stock exchange(s) where the Company's shares are listed at the time the notice of general meeting is issued and an announcement on resolutions of the general meeting is made.

Article 76 The Board and the secretary to the board shall align with the general meeting convened by the Board of Supervisors or the shareholders on their own and fulfill their information disclosure obligation in a timely manner. The Board shall provide the register of shareholders as at the date of record. If the Board fails to provide the register of shareholders, the convener may request to access the register at securities registration and clearing institution by presenting the relevant announcement of the notice of general meeting. The register of shareholders obtained by the convener shall not be used for purposes other than the convening of a general meeting of shareholders.

Article 77 If the Board of Supervisors or shareholders convene a general meeting or class meeting on their own, the Company shall bear the reasonable expenses incurred thereby and deduct the expenses from the amount owed by the Company to the defaulting directors.

Section 4 Proposals and Notices of the General Meeting

Article 78 Proposals for general meeting shall satisfy the following conditions:

- (I) the content shall not be in conflict with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, and shall fall within the terms of reference of a general meeting;
- (II) the proposal shall have a clear topic for discussion and specific issues for resolution;
- (III) the proposal shall be submitted or delivered to the convener in written form.

Article 79 When the Company convenes the general meeting, the Board of directors, Board of Supervisors and shareholders holding more than 3% of the shares of the Company separately or jointly are entitled to submit proposals to the Company.

The shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 3% of the shares of the Company may raise provisional proposal and submit it to the convener in writing 10 days before the general meeting is held. Upon the satisfaction that the proposal complies with the provisions in Article 78 of the Articles of Association, the convener shall, within 2 days after the receipt of the proposal, issue a supplementary notice of general meeting and announce the contents of the provisional proposal.

Save as specified in the preceding paragraph, the convener shall not change the proposal set out in the notice of general meeting or add any new proposals after the said notice is served.

The general meeting shall not vote or pass resolutions on proposals not listed in the notice of the general meeting or proposals not in conformity with Article 78 of the Articles of Association.

Article 80 Where the Company convenes an annual general meeting, it shall inform each shareholder of the date and place of the meeting and matters to be considered 20 net business days prior to the date of the meeting. In case of extraordinary general meeting, the shareholders shall be notified 15 days or 10 net business days prior to the date of meeting, whichever is longer. The “business days” mentioned in the Articles of Association shall be subject to the statutory business days announced by the Hong Kong government.

The date of the meeting shall not be included when calculating the starting time.

Article 81 The notice of the general meeting shall meet the following requirements:

- (I) be in written form;
- (II) specify the date, place and duration of the meeting;
- (III) state the matters and proposals to be reviewed at the meeting;
- (IV) provide the shareholders with the information and explanations necessary for them to make informed decision on the matters to be discussed. This principle includes (but is not limited to) the requirement that when the Company intends to make merger, repurchase shares, make capital restructuring or other reform, it shall provide the specific conditions and contracts (if any) of the proposed transaction, and make detailed explanation on the causes and effects;
- (V) if any director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers has material interest in the matters to be discussed, the nature and extent of the interest shall be disclosed; if the influence of the matters to be discussed on the said director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers is different from the influence on other shareholders of the same class, the relevant difference shall be specified;

- (VI) contain the full text of any special resolution proposed to be passed at the meeting;
- (VII) contain an explicit statement that all shareholders are entitled to participate in the general meeting and they may appoint in writing one or more proxies to attend and vote at such meeting on their behalves and such proxy or proxies need not be shareholder(s) of the Company;
- (VIII) specify the delivery time and place of the power of attorney for voting;
- (IX) contain the name and telephone number of the regular contact person for the meeting;
- (X) the date of record for the shareholders who are entitled to attend the general meeting.

The notice and the supplementary notice of the general meeting shall adequately and completely disclose the specific contents of all proposals, and all the materials or explanations necessary for the shareholders to make reasonable judgments on the matters to be discussed. If the matters to be discussed require opinions from independent non-executive directors, the opinions and reasons of independent non-executive directors will be disclosed at the time when the notice of the general meeting or the supplementary notice is issued.

If a general meeting of the Company is held online or otherwise, the designated time and procedure for voting online or through other means shall be expressly stated in the notice of such meeting. The time of online voting or voting through other means for the general meeting shall not be earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day before the on-site general meeting and shall not be later than 9:30 a.m. on the day of the on-site general meeting, and shall not conclude earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day of the on-site general meeting.

The interval between the date of record and the date of the meeting shall be no more than 7 business days. Once the date of record is confirmed, it shall not be changed.

Article 82 When the general meeting intends to discuss the election of directors and supervisors, the notice of the meeting shall fully disclose the details of the candidates for directors and supervisors, including, as a minimum, the following contents:

- (I) personal particulars such as education background, working experience and any concurrent positions;
- (II) whether one is connected with the shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares of the Company, actual controller, other directors, supervisors and senior management officers of the Company;
- (III) their shareholdings in the Company;
- (IV) any penalties imposed by CSRC and other relevant authorities and punishments imposed by the stock exchanges;
- (V) information required to be disclosed under the Hong Kong Listing Rules relating to the appointment, re-election or transfer of directors or supervisors.

Unless a director or supervisor is elected via the cumulative voting system, each candidate for director or supervisor shall be proposed via a single proposal.

Article 83 Unless otherwise specified by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange where the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, the notice of general meeting shall be delivered to the shareholder (whether he/she has voting rights at the general meeting or not) by sending to the address of the shareholder listed in the register of shareholders via personal delivery or prepaid mail. For the holders of domestic-listed domestic shares, the notice of general meeting may also be given via public announcement.

The aforesaid public announcement shall be published on one or several newspapers designated by the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council. Once public announcement is made, it is deemed that all the holders of domestic-listed domestic shares have received the notice of the relevant general meeting.

For the shareholders of H shares, the Company may also give notice of the general meeting by posting on the Company's website and the website designated by Hong Kong Stock Exchange or by such other means as may be permitted under Hong Kong Listing Rules and these Articles of Association, instead of personal delivery or prepaid mail delivery to shareholders of H shares, subject to the compliance with the laws, regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed and the performance of the relevant procedures.

After the notice of the general meeting is issued, without proper reason, the general meeting shall not be postponed or canceled, and the proposals set out in the notice shall not be canceled. In the case of any postponement or cancellation of the meeting, the convener shall notify the shareholders in writing at least 2 business days prior to the scheduled date of convening and give explanations.

Section 5 Holding of the General Meeting

Article 84 The Board of Directors and other conveners shall take necessary measures to ensure the proper order of the general meeting. They shall take measures to stop the conducts that interfere with the general meeting, seeking trouble and infringing on the legal rights and interests of the shareholders and report such act to the relevant authorities for investigation.

Article 85 All ordinary shareholders recorded in the register as at the shareholding record date (including the preferred shareholders who has resumed their voting rights) or their proxies shall have the right to attend the general meeting and exercise the voting rights in accordance with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Shareholders may attend the general meeting in person, and also may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf.

Any Shareholder entitled to attend the general meeting and vote has the right to appoint one or several persons (who is not necessary to be a shareholder) as his/her proxy (proxies) to attend and vote on his/her behalf. Such proxy is entitled to exercise the following rights pursuant to the appointment made by the appointing shareholder:

- (I) the same right as the shareholder to speak at the general meeting;
- (II) the right to require alone or together with others voting by ballot;
- (III) unless otherwise specified in the applicable listing rules of stock exchange(s) or other laws and regulations, exercise the right to vote by hand or in form of ballot, but if there are more than one proxy appointed by the shareholder, they may only exercise the right to vote in form of ballot.

If the shareholder is a recognized clearing house (or its agent) as defined in the relevant laws and ordinances of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the shareholder may authorize one or more persons as he/she deems appropriate to act as his/her representative at any general meeting or any class meeting. However, if more than one person is authorized, the power of attorney shall state the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is authorized and shall be signed by the authorized officer of the recognized clearing house. The authorized persons may attend the meeting (without presenting proof of shareholding, notarized authorization and/or further evidence to prove they have obtained official authorization) and exercise rights on behalf of a recognized clearing house (or its agent) as if he/she were an individual shareholder of the Company.

Article 86 An individual shareholder who attends the meeting in person shall present his/her own ID card or other valid documents or proof evidencing his/her identity. If a proxy is appointed to attend the meeting on his or her behalf, such proxy shall produce his/her own valid proof of identity and the power of attorney from the shareholder.

Corporate shareholders shall attend the meeting by legal representatives or proxies appointed by legal representatives. When the legal representative attends the meeting, he/she shall present his/her ID card, the valid evidence that proves his/her qualification as the legal representative; a proxy attending the meeting on behalf of the legal representative shall present his/her identity card and the written power of attorney lawfully issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholder.

Article 87 The shareholders shall appoint their proxies in writing, the power of attorney issued by a shareholder to appoint a proxy to attend the general meeting shall contain the following information:

- (I) the name of the proxy;
- (II) whether or not the proxy has the voting right;
- (III) separate instructions as to whether to cast affirmative, negative or abstention votes on each and every matter under consideration listed on the agenda of the general meeting;

(IV) the date of issue and validity period of the power of attorney;

(V) signature by the principal or the agent he/she entrusts in writing. If the principal is a legal person, the corporate seal shall be affixed or signed by its director or duly appointed agent.

Any power of attorney issued by the Board of Directors to the shareholders to appoint a proxy shall be in such form that allows the shareholders to freely instruct the proxy to vote for or against or abstaining from voting any proposal, and to provide separate instructions on the matters to be voted at every topic of the meeting.

The power of attorney shall specify that in the absence of specific instructions from the shareholder, the proxy may vote as he/she thinks fit.

Article 88 The power of attorney for proxy voting shall be deposited at the domicile of the Company or at such other places designated in the notice of the meeting 24 hours prior to the convention of the meeting at which the power of attorney authorizes to vote or 24 hours prior to the designated voting time. If the power of attorney is signed by the authorized person of the principal, the letter of authority for signing or other authorization documents shall be notarized. The notarized letter of authority or other authorization documents and the power of attorney for proxy voting shall be maintained at the domicile of the Company or other place specified in the notice of the meeting.

If the principal is a legal person, its legal representative or the person authorized by the Board of Directors or other decision-making authorities shall attend the general meeting of the Company on its behalf.

Article 89 If the principal is deceased, or loses capacity for act, or withdraws appointment, withdraws authorization for signing the power of attorney or the relevant shares have been transferred before the voting, as long as the written notice on such matters is not received by the Company before the commencement of the relevant meeting, the votes made by the proxy according to the power of attorney remain effective.

Article 90 The meeting register for the attendees shall be prepared by the Company. The meeting register shall specify the name of the attendees (or the entity name), the ID card number, the domicile address, the number of shares with voting rights he/she holds or represents, names of the principals (or the entity name) and other relevant matters.

Article 91 The convener and the lawyer engaged by the Company shall jointly verify the qualification of the shareholders according to the register of shareholders provided by the securities depository and clearing institution and shall register the names of each shareholder and the number of shares with voting rights he/she holds. The meeting registration shall be terminated by the time the chairman of the meeting announces the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting as well as the total number of shares with voting rights held by them.

Article 92 When the general meeting is held, all the directors, supervisors and secretary to the Board of Directors of the Company shall attend the meeting, while the chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers shall be present at the meeting.

Article 93 The general meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the Board of Directors. When the chairman of the Board of Directors is unable or fails to perform his/her duty, a director jointly elected by more than half of the directors shall preside over the meeting.

At a general meeting convened by the Board of Supervisors, the chairman of Board of Supervisors shall preside over the meeting. When the chairman of the Board of Supervisors is unable or fails to perform his/her duty, a supervisor jointly elected by more than half of the supervisors shall preside over the meeting.

If a general meeting is convened by shareholders, the convener shall elect a representative to preside over the meeting. If the convener fails to elect a representative to preside over the meeting for any reason, the shareholder (including shareholder proxy) holding the most voting shares thereat shall preside over the meeting.

When a general meeting is held, if the chairman of the meeting violates the rules of procedure, making continuance of the meeting impossible, with the consent of the shareholders holding more than half of the voting rights present at the meeting, the meeting may elect a person to serve as the chairman of the meeting and the meeting shall continue.

Article 94 The Company shall formulate rules of procedure for the general meeting and specify the convening and voting procedures of the general meeting, including notification, registration, consideration of proposals, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting results, formation of resolutions of the meeting, minutes of the meeting and signing and publication thereof, as well as the principle of authorization of the general meeting to the Board of Directors. The content of authorization shall be clear and specific. The rules of procedure for the general meeting shall be annexed to the Articles of Association and shall be prepared by the Board of Directors and approved by the general meeting.

Article 95 At the annual general meeting, the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors shall make report on their works in the past year to the general meeting. Each independent non-executive director shall also report on their duty performance.

Article 96 The directors, supervisors and senior management officers shall provide explanations and statements relating to the queries and suggestions put forward by the shareholders at the general meeting.

Article 97 The chairman of the meeting shall declare the number of attending shareholders and proxies and the total number of shares with voting rights they hold prior to voting. To determine the number of shareholders and proxies present and the total number of shares with voting rights they hold, the meeting register shall prevail.

Article 98 The general meeting shall have meeting minutes, and secretary to the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall contain the following contents:

- (I) the time, venue of, and the agenda for, the meeting, and the name or title of the convener;
- (II) names of the chairman of the meeting and the directors, supervisors and senior management officers attending the meeting or attending the meeting as non-voting attendee;

- (III) the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting, the total number of voting shares held and their respective proportions in the total number of shares of the Company;
- (IV) the consideration process, summaries of speeches and voting result for each proposal;
- (V) the inquiries or suggestions of the shareholders and the corresponding answers or explanations;
- (VI) names of lawyer, counting officer and monitoring officer;
- (VII) other contents that should be included in the meeting minutes as required by the general meeting or according to the Articles of Association.

Article 99 The convener shall guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and integrity of the contents of the meeting minutes. The directors, supervisors, secretary to the Board of Directors, convener or their representatives who attended the meeting, and the chairman of the meeting shall sign the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be maintained together with the registration record of the shareholders present, the power of attorney for proxy attendance, and the valid documents relating to the voting over network and other forms of voting at the domicile of the Company for a period of 10 years.

Article 100 Shareholders may have access to copies of the meeting minutes free of charge during the office hours of the Company. If any shareholder requests a copy of the relevant meeting minutes from the Company, the Company shall send the copy within seven days after receiving a reasonable fee.

Article 101 The convener shall ensure that the general meeting is held continuously until the final resolution is made. If the general meeting is suspended or the resolution cannot be made due to force majeure or other special causes, necessary measures shall be taken to resume the general meeting as soon as possible or directly terminate the general meeting, and make a responsive announcement. Meanwhile, the convenor shall report to the local office of the CSRC in the locality of the Company as well as the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed.

Section 6 Voting and Resolutions at General Meetings

Article 102 The resolutions of a general meeting are classified into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

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

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

Article 103 The following matters shall be passed by way of ordinary resolution of the general meeting:

- (I) work reports of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors;
- (II) profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan of the Company;
- (III) the appointment, dismissal and remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors and the method of payment of the remuneration;
- (IV) the Company's annual financial budget plans, final accounting plans, balance sheet, income statement and other financial statements;
- (V) annual report of the Company;
- (VI) the appointment and removal of accounting firms;
- (VII) any other matters other than those which are required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place on which the shares of the Company are listed or by the Articles of Association to be passed by way of special resolution.

Article 104 The following matters shall be passed by way of special resolution of the general meeting:

- (I) the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital;
- (II) the issuance of any type of shares, warrants and other similar securities by the Company;
- (III) the issuance of corporate bonds;
- (IV) the division, merger, dissolution, liquidation or change of organizational form of the Company;
- (V) the amendment to the Articles of Association;
- (VI) equity incentive scheme;
- (VII) the purchase and disposal of material assets by the Company within one year, or a guarantee amount exceeding 30% of the audited total assets in the most recent period of the Company;
- (VIII) any other matter as specified by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place on which the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association which, considered by the shareholders at a general meeting and resolved by way of ordinary resolution, may have a material impact on the Company and shall be adopted by way of special resolution.

Article 105 Shareholders (including proxies) shall exercise their voting rights by the number of voting shares they represent, and each share shall carry one voting right.

Votes for medium and small investors shall be separately counted when any material matter affecting their interests is considered at the general meeting. The results of separate vote counting shall be disclosed publicly in a timely manner according to relevant laws, regulations and securities regulatory rules of the place on which the shares of the Company are listed.

Shares held by the Company shall not carry any voting right and shall not be counted into the total shares with voting rights represented by shareholders attending the general meeting.

The Board of Directors, independent non-executive directors, shareholders holding more than 1% of the voting shares or other individuals of the Company may, acting by itself or entrusting a securities company or a securities service institution in the capacity of solicitor, publicly request the shareholders of the Company to entrust him/her to attend the general meeting and exercise the rights of shareholders such as the right to propose proposals and the right to vote on their behalf. Where the rights of shareholders are solicited in accordance with the provisions, the solicitors shall disclose the solicitation documents and the Company shall cooperate. Solicitation of shareholders' voting rights in a paid or disguised paid way shall be prohibited. The Company shall not impose any limitation related to the minimum shareholding ratio on the solicitation of voting rights.

Article 106 When related transactions are considered at the general meeting, the related shareholders shall not participate in voting, and the number of voting shares represented by them shall not be counted into the total number of valid votes. The announcement of any resolution made at the general meeting shall adequately disclose information relating to voting by non-connected shareholders.

When related transactions are considered at the general meeting, the Board of Directors of the Company shall remind the related shareholders to avoid voting prior to their votes, the related shareholders shall proactively declare the relationship to the general meeting and avoid voting. If the Board of Directors does not remind and a shareholder does not take the initiative to withdraw, other shareholders may request him/her to explain the relationship and withdraw. The convener shall review whether the shareholder is a related shareholder and whether the shareholder should withdraw in accordance with relevant regulations.

Related shareholders who should withdraw can participate in the discussion of related transactions involving themselves and can provide explanations and descriptions to the general meeting on matters such as the reasons for the related transactions, the basic conditions of the transactions, and whether the transactions are fair and legal.

Article 107 The Company shall, on the premise of ensuring that the general meeting is legal and effective, through various methods and channels, provide convenience for shareholders to attend general meetings by whatever means including providing modern information technology such as online voting platforms.

Article 108 Unless the Company is in a crisis or under other special circumstances, the Company shall not, without the approval by special resolutions at a general meeting, enter into contracts with persons other than directors and senior management officers granting that persons responsibility for the management of all or part of the Company's material business.

Article 109 List of nominations for the candidates for directors and supervisors shall be submitted by way of proposal at the general meeting for voting.

The general meeting shall vote on each candidate for director and supervisor one by one when going through the proposal. The Board of Directors shall announce to the shareholders the resumes and basic information of the candidates for directors and supervisors.

During voting at the general meeting on the election of two or more directors or supervisors to be represented by the shareholders, cumulative voting system may be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or the resolutions at the general meeting.

The cumulative voting system mentioned in the preceding paragraph means that when directors or supervisors are being elected at a general meeting, each share has any many voting right as the number of directors or supervisors to be elected, and the shareholders' voting rights may be used in a concentrated manner.

When electing directors and implementing cumulative voting system, the election of independent non-executive directors shall be separated from the election of other directors to ensure the proportion of independent non-executive directors in the Board of Directors of the Company.

Article 110 In addition to the cumulative voting system, the general meeting shall resolve on all the proposals separately. In the event of several proposals for the same issue, such proposals shall be voted on and resolved in the order of time at which they are submitted. Unless the general meeting is suspended or no resolution can be made for special reasons such as force majeure, voting of such proposals shall neither be shelved nor refused at the general meeting.

Article 111 No amendment shall be made to a proposal when it is considered at a general meeting, otherwise such amendments shall be deemed as a new proposal and shall not be voted at the current meeting.

Article 112 The same voting right can only be exercised in only one form: onsite, over the network, or otherwise. Where the same voting right is exercised more than once, the voting result of the first time shall prevail.

Article 113 Any vote by the shareholders at a general meeting must be taken by way of registered ballot, unless the chairman of the meeting has in good faith decided to allow a vote by a show of hands on a resolution purely relating to procedural or administrative matters.

If the chairman of the meeting decides to vote by a show of hands, unless the following people request to vote by ballot before or after voting by show of hands, or the ballot is required under securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the general meeting shall vote by show of hands:

- (I) the chairman of the meeting;
- (II) at least two shareholders with voting right or their proxies;
- (III) one or several shareholders (including shareholder proxies) severally or jointly holding more than 10% of the voting shares at such meeting.

If the chairman of the meeting decides to vote by a show of hands, unless somebody proposes voting by ballot, the chairman of the meeting shall announce the proposal approval situation based on the results of voting by a show of hands, and record the results in the meeting minutes as final basis and do not have to prove the number or proportion of affirmative or negative votes on the resolution passed at that meeting.

The request for voting by ballot may be withdrawn by the proposer.

In the event of vote by ballot, the Company shall appoint the supervisor for votes counting in accordance with the Hong Kong Listing Rules and disclose the relevant voting results to the extent in compliance with the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Article 114 If the matter on which voting by ballot is requested is to elect the chairman of the meeting or the suspension of the meeting, voting by ballot shall be taken immediately. In respect of other matters on which voting by ballot is requested, the chairman of the meeting shall decide when to conduct a voting, and the meeting may be continued to discuss other matters, provided that the result of the voting shall be deemed to be a resolution passed at that meeting.

Article 115 During voting by ballot, a shareholder (including shareholder proxies) entitled to two or more votes need not cast all his/her votes as affirmative votes or negative votes.

Article 116 When the number of negative votes is equal to the number of affirmative votes, either by a show of hands or by ballot, the shareholder as the chairman of the meeting is entitled to one additional vote.

If in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations or the Hong Kong Listing Rules, any shareholder is required to abstain from voting or is restricted to voting for or against any individual resolution, any vote by the shareholder (or proxies) in contravention thereof shall not be counted into the voting result.

Article 117 Before proposals are voted on at the general meeting, two shareholders' representatives shall be elected to participate in vote counting and scrutinizing. When any shareholder has interests in any matter under consideration, the said shareholder and proxy thereof shall not participate in vote counting or scrutinizing.

At the time of deciding on a proposal by voting at a general meeting, lawyers, shareholders' representatives and supervisors' representatives shall count and scrutinize the votes jointly and announce the voting results forthwith. The voting results in connection with the resolution shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.

Shareholders or their proxies voting via the network or other means shall have the right to check their voting results via the corresponding voting system.

Article 118 A on-site general meeting shall not end before that held on-line or otherwise, and the chairman of the meeting shall announce the voting status and results of each proposal and announce whether the proposal is adopted or not based on the voting results.

Prior to the formal announcement of voting results, the relevant parties involved in relation to the on-site voting or otherwise at the general meeting, including the Company, the persons responsible for counting votes and scrutinizing the voting, and the substantial shareholders, shall be obliged to keep the voting status confidential.

Article 119 The shareholders attending the general meeting shall express one of the following opinions on the proposal to be voted on: for, against, or abstain.

An blank, wrongly filled, or illegible vote, or an uncast vote shall be deemed to be a waiver of the voting right of the voter, and the voting result for the number of shares he/she holds shall be accounted as “abstention”, save for the circumstance under which the securities registration and settlement institution acting as the nominal holder of shares under the mutual stock market access between the Mainland and Hong Kong makes reporting in accordance with the instruction of the de facto holders of relevant shares.

If in accordance with the Hong Kong Listing Rules, any shareholder is required to abstain from voting or is restricted to voting for or against any individual resolution, any vote by the shareholder (or proxies) in contravention thereof shall not be counted into the voting result.

Article 120 If the chairman of the meeting has any doubts as to the result of a resolution which has been put to vote at the general meeting, he/she may have the votes counted. If the chairman of the meeting has not counted the votes, any shareholder present in person or by proxy who objects to the result announced by the chairman of the meeting may, immediately after the declaration, demand that the votes be counted, and the chairman of the meeting shall have the votes counted immediately.

If the votes are counted at the general meeting, the result shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.

Article 121 Resolutions of general meetings shall be announced in a timely manner in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s shares are listed and the provisions of the Articles of Association. The announcements shall set forth the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting, the total number of voting shares held and the proportion to the total number of voting shares of the Company, the voting method, the voting results on each proposal and the details of each of the resolutions passed.

Article 122 Where a proposal has not been passed or the resolutions of the preceding general meeting have been changed at the current general meeting, special mention shall be made in the announcement of the resolutions of the general meeting.

Article 123 If the general meeting passes a proposal concerning the election of directors or supervisors, the directors elected or supervisors elected shall take office immediately after the general meeting or at such time specified in the resolution adopted at the general meeting.

Article 124 If the general meeting passes the proposal on cash dividends, bonus shares or conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the Company shall implement the specific scheme in 2 months after the end of the general meeting.

Section 7 Special Voting Procedures for Shareholders of Different Classes

Article 125 Shareholders who hold different classes of shares are class shareholders.

Class Shareholders shall enjoy rights and assume obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association.

In addition to holders of other classes of shares, holders of domestic shares and H shares shall be deemed to be shareholders of different classes.

Where appropriate, the Company shall ensure adequate voting rights of the shareholders of preferred shares.

Article 126 If the Company intends to change or abrogate the rights of class shareholders, it may do so only with the approval of a special resolution of shareholders in a general meeting and by relevant class shareholders at a separate meeting conducted in accordance with Articles 128-132 of the Articles of Association.

The quorum required for a separate class meeting (but not including an adjournment) to consider a variation of the rights of any class of shares shall be the holders representing at least one third of the outstanding shares of that class.

Article 127 The rights of shareholders of a certain class shall be deemed to have been changed or abolished in the following circumstances:

- (I) to increase or decrease the number of shares of such class, or to increase or decrease the number of shares of a class having voting rights, or distribution rights or other privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of such class;
- (II) to effect an exchange of all or part of the shares of such class into shares of another class, or to effect an exchange or create a right of exchange of all or part of the shares of another class into the shares of such class;
- (III) to remove or reduce rights to accrued dividends or rights to cumulative dividends attached to shares of such class;
- (IV) to reduce or remove a dividend preference or property distribution preference during the liquidation of the Company attached to shares of such class;
- (V) to add, remove or reduce share conversion rights, options, voting rights, transfer rights, preemptive rights to rights issues or rights to acquire securities of the Company attached to shares of such class;
- (VI) to remove or reduce rights to receive amounts payable by the Company in a particular currency attached to shares of such class;

- (VII) to create a new class of shares with voting rights, distribution rights or other privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of such class;
- (VIII) to restrict or impose additional restrictions on the transfer or ownership of shares of such class;
- (IX) to issue rights to subscribe for, or convert into, shares of such class or another class;
- (X) to increase the rights and privileges of shares of another class;
- (XI) to restructure the Company where the proposed restructuring will result in different classes of shareholders having to bear liability to different extents;
- (XII) to amend or cancel the articles of this section.

Article 128 Shareholders of the affected class, whether or not originally having the right to vote at general meetings, shall have the right to vote at class meetings in respect of matters referred to in paragraphs (II) to (VIII) or (XI) to (XII) of Article 127 of the Articles of Association, except that the interested shareholders shall not have the right to vote at the class meetings.

The term “interested shareholders” referred to in the preceding paragraph shall have the following meanings:

- (I) if the Company has made a repurchase offer to all shareholders in the same proportion or has repurchased its own shares through public trading on a stock exchange in accordance with Article 28 of the Articles of Association, the controlling shareholders as defined in Article 268 hereof shall be the “interested shareholders”;
- (II) if the Company has repurchased its own shares by agreement outside a stock exchange in accordance with Article 28 of the Articles of Association, shareholders related to such agreement shall be the “interested shareholders”;
- (III) in the case of a restructuring of the Company, shareholders who will bear liability in a proportion smaller than that of the liability borne by other shareholders of the same class, or shareholders who have an interest in a restructuring proposal of the Company that is different from the interest in such restructuring proposal of other shareholders of the same class shall be the “interested shareholders”.

Article 129 Resolutions of class meeting may be passed only by affirmative votes representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights of shareholders of that class present at the meeting who, in accordance with Article 128, are entitled to vote thereat.

Article 130 To hold a class meeting, the Company shall notify all shareholders 20 net business days before the date of the annual class meeting; a written notice of an extraordinary class meeting shall be given to all shareholders 15 days or 10 net business days (whichever is longer) prior to the date of meeting, so as to notify all the shareholders of the relevant class listed on the register of the matters to be considered at the meeting and the meeting date and place.

If there are special provisions stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and rules governing securities of the place where the Company’s shares are listed, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 131 The notice of a class meeting shall be served only to the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting.

Class meetings shall be conducted in a manner which is as similar as possible to that of shareholders' general meetings. Provisions of the Articles of Association relevant to procedures for the holding of general meetings shall be applicable to class meetings.

Article 132 The special voting procedures for approval by a class of shareholders shall not apply:

- (I) where, as approved by way of a special resolution of the general meeting, the Company issues, either separately or concurrently, domestic shares and overseas listed foreign shares every twelve months, and the number of the domestic shares and overseas listed foreign shares intended to be issued does not exceed 20% of the issued and outstanding shares of the respective class;
- (II) where the plan for issuance of domestic shares and overseas listed foreign shares upon the establishment of the Company is completed within fifteen months after being approved by the securities regulatory agency under the State Council or the validity period of the relevant approval document;
- (III) where, with the approval of the securities regulatory agency under the State Council, the shareholders of domestic shares of the Company transfer all or part of the shares held by them to foreign investors and list them overseas.

CHAPTER 5 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1 Directors

Article 133 The directors shall be elected or replaced by the general meeting and may be relieved of their duties by the general meeting before the expiration of their term of office. The directors serve for a term of office of three years. Upon the expiration of the term, the directors may be re-elected and serve consecutive terms.

The term of office of directors shall last from the date on which the directors take office to the expiration of the term of office of the current Board of Directors. If the term of office of a director expires but the director is not reelected in time, the former director shall still perform the duties of a director in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association before the newly elected director takes office.

A director may be the chief executive officer (CEO) or senior management officers concurrently, provided that the number of directors who serve as chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers concurrently and the directors, who are employee representatives, shall not exceed one half of the number of directors of the Company.

Directors are not required to hold shares in the Company.

The general meeting may, subject to the provisions of relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, remove by ordinary resolution any director whose term of office has not yet expired (provided that claims of the director under any contract shall not be affected by this).

Article 134 The directors shall comply with the relevant provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association, and shall fulfill the fiduciary obligation to the Company as follows:

- (I) not to take advantage of his/her functions and powers to accept bribes or other illegal income, and not to misappropriate the property of the Company;
- (II) not to misappropriate the funds of the Company;
- (III) not to deposit the Company's assets or funds in an account opened in his/her own name or in the name of any other individual;
- (IV) not to lend the Company's funds to others or using the Company's assets as security for others in violation of the Articles of Association and without the prior approval of the general meeting or the Board of Directors;
- (V) not to enter into a contract or transaction with the Company in violation of the provisions of the Articles of Association, or without the consent of the general meeting;
- (VI) not to take advantage of his/her position to seek business opportunities that should belong to the Company for himself/herself or others, or engage in business similar to that of the Company for himself/herself or others, without the prior approval of the general meeting;
- (VII) not to accept and embezzle commissions from transactions between other persons and the Company;
- (VIII) not to disclose the secrets of the Company without authorization;
- (IX) not to damage the interests of the Company by taking advantage of his/her affiliation;
- (X) other fiduciary obligations stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

The income derived by the Directors in violation of this Article shall be returned to the Company. If losses are caused to the Company, they shall be liable for compensation.

Article 135 The directors shall comply with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association, and bear the following responsibilities of diligence to the Company:

- (I) to exercise the rights conferred by the Company with due discretion, care and diligence to ensure the business operations of the Company comply with the requirements of PRC laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and relevant PRC economic policies and are not beyond the business scope specified in the business license of the Company;
- (II) to be fair to all shareholders;
- (III) to timely understand the business operations and management of the Company;
- (IV) to sign a written confirmation to the Company's periodic reports, to ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete;
- (V) to provide the status reports and information to the Board of Supervisors honestly, and not to hinder the Board of Supervisors or supervisors from exercising their powers;
- (VI) other responsibilities of diligence stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 136 Means and procedures for nomination of directors:

- (I) candidates for independent non-executive directors shall be nominated by the Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors or shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 1% of shares issued by the Company. Candidates for other directors shall be nominated by the Board of Directors or the shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 3% of shares of the Company.
- (II) a written commitment shall be made by the candidate prior to the notice of a general meeting is issued, expressing his/her willingness to accept the nomination, promising to publicly disclose his/her information truthfully and completely and warranting to faithfully fulfill his/her obligations as a director after election; the nominator for independent non-executive directors shall express an opinion on the qualifications and independence of the nominee for serving as an independent non-executive director. The nominee shall make a public statement that there is no relationship between himself/herself and the Company that would affect his/her independent and objective judgment.
- (III) a notice on the intention to nominate a director candidate and the candidate's presentation of being willing to accept the nomination shall be issued to the Company at least seven days prior to the meeting. The period for giving such a notice shall commence from the despatch of the notice on the election and end not later than seven days prior to the date of such meeting (or earlier).

Article 137 If the director fails to attend the Board of Directors meeting in person or entrust any other directors to attend the meeting on his/her behalf for two consecutive times, it shall be deemed that he/she cannot perform his/her duties, and the Board of Directors shall advise the general meeting to remove such director.

Article 138 The director may resign before the expiration of his/her term. The director shall submit a written resignation report to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will disclose the relevant information within 2 days.

If the resignation of a director causes the Company's Board of Directors to be below the minimum quorum (five directors), the former director shall, before the newly elected director takes office, still perform the duties of a director in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association. Any person appointed by the Board of Directors as a director to fill a casual vacancy or increase the number of directors shall serve only until the next annual general meeting of the Company and shall in that time be eligible for re-election. All directors appointed to fill a casual vacancy should be subject to election by shareholders at the first general meeting after their appointment. Every director, including those appointed for a specific term, should be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.

Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, the resignation of directors shall come into force upon the delivery of the resignation report to the Board of Directors.

Article 139 Upon a director's submission of his/her resignation or at the expiry of his/her office, he/she shall complete all of the handover procedures with the Board of Directors, and his/her fiduciary obligations to the Company and the shareholders shall not necessarily cease before his/her resignation report becoming effective or within a reasonable period after it becoming effective or after the termination of tenure. The duty of confidentiality in relation to trade secrets of the Company shall survive upon termination of his/her tenure up until the disclosure of such trade secrets. The duration of other obligations shall be determined on the principle of fairness.

Article 140 Without the legal authorization by the Articles of Association or the Board of Directors, no director shall act on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors in his/her own name. Where a director acts in his/her own name, the director shall declare in advance his/her position and identity in the case that a third party would reasonably believe that the director is acting on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors.

Article 141 A director that violates laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association and causes losses to the Company in performing duties of the Company shall be liable for compensation.

Section 2 Independent Non-executive Directors

Article 142 The Company shall have independent non-executive directors. An independent non-executive director is a director who does not hold any other office in the Company other than as an independent non-executive director and who has no relationship with the Company or its major shareholders that may interfere with his/her independent and objective judgment.

The independent non-executive directors are required to demonstrate an acceptable standard of competence and adequate commercial or professional expertise to ensure that the interests of the general body of shareholders will be adequately represented. Independent non-executive directors shall account for at least one third of the number of members of the Board of Directors, and be no less than three. At least one of the independent non-executive directors shall have suitable professional qualification or have suitable accounting or relevant financial management expertise, and there shall be at least one independent non-executive director who generally resides in Hong Kong.

Article 143 Independent non-executive directors shall qualify for position and have independence as prescribed by laws and regulations and the rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

The independent non-executive director shall not simultaneously hold the post of independent non-executive director in more than five companies in principle, and he/she should ensure that he/she has sufficient time and energy to effectively perform his/her duties as an independent non-executive director.

Article 144 The term of office of the independent non-executive director is the same as that of other directors of the Company. Upon expiration of the term, the independent non-executive director may be re-elected, provided that the term of office shall not exceed six years.

Prior to the expiry of the term, the independent non-executive directors shall not be removed without proper reasons. In case of early dismissal, the company shall disclose it as a special disclosure.

If an independent non-executive director fails to attend the Board of Directors meeting in person for three consecutive times, the Board of Directors may request the general meeting for removal.

If the independent non-executive directors of the Company at any time do not meet the requirements for the number of people, qualification or independence specified in Hong Kong Listing Rules, the Company must inform Hong Kong Stock Exchange immediately, and explain the details and reason by means of announcement, and shall, within three months after noncompliance with the relevant provisions, appoint enough independent non-executive directors to meet the requirements of Hong Kong Listing Rules.

Article 145 An independent non-executive director may resign before the end of his/her tenure. The independent non-executive director shall submit a written resignation report to the Board of Directors, stating any circumstances relating to his/her resignation or which he/she considers necessary to bring to the attention of the Company's shareholders and the creditors.

If any independent non-executive director resigns so that the number of independent non-executive directors or the membership of the Board of Directors falls short of the quorum or the minimum number specified in the Articles of Association, such resignation shall not become effective until the vacancy is filled up by a succeeding director.

Article 146 Independent non-executive directors shall, in accordance with the requirements of relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and rules governing securities of the place where the Company's shares are listed,, earnestly perform their duties, safeguard the overall interests of the Company, and especially strive to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the minority shareholders. Independent non-executive directors shall perform their duties independently and shall not be influenced by substantial shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company or other units or individuals having interests in the Company.

Article 147 Where it is not expressly provided for in this section in relation to independent non-executive directors, the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, rules governing securities of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association concerning the directors of the Company shall apply.

Section 3 The Board of Directors

Article 148 The Company shall have a Board of Directors accountable to the shareholders' general meeting and reporting work to the meeting.

The Board of Directors is composed of 9 directors, including 1 chairman.

Article 149 The Board of Directors shall perform the following duties and powers:

- (I) to convene shareholders' general meetings and report to shareholders' general meetings;
- (II) to implement the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting;
- (III) to determine business operation plans and investment plans of the Company;
- (IV) to formulate the annual financial budget plans and final accounting plans of the Company;
- (V) to formulate the profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans of the Company;
- (VI) to formulate plans of the Company regarding increase or reduction of the registered capital, issuance of bonds or other securities and listing;
- (VII) to formulate plans for substantial acquisition, repurchase of shares, or merger, division, dissolution and change of corporate form of the Company;
- (VIII) to determine the outbound investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee, consigned financial management, connected transactions, etc. of the Company within the authority granted by the shareholders' general meeting;
- (IX) to determinate the setup of the Company's internal management structure;

- (X) based on the nominations of the chairman of the Board of Directors, to appoint or remove the Company's CEO and secretary to the Board of Directors; based on the nominations of CEO, to appoint or remove the Company's Co-CEO, CSO, COO, CFO, senior vice president, vice president and other senior management officers and to determine their remuneration, rewards and punishments;
- (XI) to formulate the basic management system of the Company;
- (XII) to formulate the amendment to the Articles of Association;
- (XIII) to manage the information disclosure of the Company;
- (XIV) to request the shareholders' general meeting to engage or replace the accounting firm that provides audits for the Company;
- (XV) to listen to the work report of the CEO of the Company and examine the CEO's work;
- (XVI) to review and approve, based on the calculation of the percentage ratio in accordance with the Article 14.07 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, (1) share transactions (including one-off transactions and a series of transactions requiring a combined percentage ratio) of which all the percentage ratios are less than 5% and the consideration includes the shares to be issued and listed, (2) discloseable transactions (including one-off transactions and a series of transactions requiring a combined percentage ratio) with the percentage ratios higher than 5% but lower than 25%, and (3) based on the calculation of the percentage ratio in accordance with the Article 14.07 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, partially exempt connected transactions and non-exempt connected transactions (including one-off transactions and a series of transactions requiring a combined percentage ratio) with the percentage ratios (except profit ratios) higher than 0.1% but lower than 5%;
- (XVII) other duties and powers that should be exercised by the Board of Directors stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

The above resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, except those in items (VI), (VII) and (XII) must be approved by not less than a two-thirds vote of the directors, may be approved by more than half of the votes by the directors.

If any matter of authority to be exercised by the Board of Directors above or any transaction or arrangement of the Company, any events beyond the authorization scope of the shareholders' general meeting or any transaction or arrangement of the Company, shall be subject to review by the shareholders' general meeting according to the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed, such matters shall be submitted to the general meeting for review.

Article 150 For the disposal of fixed assets by the Board of Directors, in the event that the aggregate amount of the expected value of the proposed disposal of fixed assets and the value of the disposed fixed assets during the four months prior to this proposed disposal exceeds 33% of the value of the fixed assets shown in the latest balance sheet as considered at the general meeting, the Board of Directors shall not dispose of or agree to dispose of such fixed asset without obtaining approval at the shareholders' general meeting.

The disposal of fixed assets as mentioned in this Article includes the transfer of certain interests of assets but excludes the provision of fixed assets as security.

The validity of the transactions for the disposal of fixed assets conducted by the Company shall not be affected by the breach of the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 151 The Board of Directors shall make explanations to the shareholders' general meeting on the non-standard audit opinions issued by the certified public accountants on the Company's financial reports.

Article 152 The Board of Directors shall formulate the Rules of Procedures of the Board of Directors, which shall prescribe procedures for convening and voting of the Board of Directors to ensure the implementation of resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting, enhance the working efficiency and ensure the scientific decision making.

The Rules of Procedures of the Board of Directors shall be prepared by the Board of Directors, approved at the shareholders' general meeting, and attached to the Articles of Association as an appendix.

Article 153 The Board of Directors shall establish special committees such as strategy committee, audit committee, nomination committee and remuneration and appraisal committee etc. according to the relevant resolutions of the shareholder's general meeting. All members of special committees are comprised of directors. Independent non-executive directors shall be the majority in the audit committee, nomination committee, remuneration and appraisal committee and shall serve as conveners. The audit committee shall have at least one independent non-executive director who is an accounting professional and serves as the convener. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for formulating the working rules of the special committees and regulating their operation.

Article 154 The shareholder's general meeting shall determine the scope of authorization of the Board of Directors in respect of external investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset mortgage, connected transactions and borrowings, establish strict inspection and decision-making procedures and formulate relevant systems. Major investment projects shall be assessed and examined by relevant experts and professionals and shall be approved at the general meeting.

Article 155 When a transaction of the Company (except for connected transactions and provision of guarantees) meets one of the following criteria, it shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval and be disclosed in time:

- (I) the total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 10% of the total audited assets of the Company in the latest period, and if the total assets involved in the transaction have both carrying value and appraised value, the higher of which shall be used for calculation;

- (II) the business income of the transaction subject (such as equity) in the latest accounting year accounts for more than 10% of the audited business income of the Company in that year, with absolute amount exceeding RMB10.00 million;
- (III) the net profit related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the latest accounting year accounts for more than 10% of the audited net profit of the Company in that year, with absolute amount exceeding RMB1.00 million;
- (IV) the transaction amount (including liabilities and expenses incurred) accounts for more than 10% of the latest audited net assets of the Company, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB10.00 million;
- (V) the profits from the transaction account for more than 10% of the audited net profit of the Company in the latest accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds RMB1.00 million.

If the data involved in the calculation of the above indicators is negative, the absolute value of the data shall be used.

The term “transaction” mentioned in this Article includes purchase or sale of assets; external investment (including entrusted wealth management, entrusted loans, investment in subsidiaries), provision of financial assistance, provision of guarantees, leasing assets as lessee or lessor, signing management contracts (including entrusted or trusted operations), giving or receiving assets as gift, restructuring of claims or debts, transfer of research and development projects, entering into license agreements.

The above assets purchased or sold exclude the purchase of raw materials, fuel and power, and the sale of products, commodities and other assets related to daily operation, but include the assets purchased or sold involved in asset swap.

If it is otherwise specified in provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s shares are listed on the approval authority of the matters involved in the aforementioned, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 156 The following connected transactions shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval, and be disclosed in time:

- (I) connected transactions that are entered into between the Company and a related natural person with a transaction amount of more than RMB300,000, whereas the Company shall not provide loans to the directors, supervisors or senior management officers directly or through its subsidiaries;
- (II) connected transactions that are entered into between the Company and a related legal person with a transaction amount of more than RMB3,000,000, representing more than 0.5% of the absolute value of the latest audited net assets of the Company.

The following connected transactions of the Company that take place within 12 consecutive months shall be subject to the aforesaid provisions in accordance with the principle of cumulative calculation:

- (I) transactions entered into with the same connected person;
- (II) transactions entered into with different connected person with respect to a same subject.

The same aforesaid connected person shall include other connected person controlled by the same entity or having a mutual equity control relationship with the connected person.

Connected transactions whose relevant obligations have been fulfilled in accordance with the first clause of this Article, shall no longer be included in the relevant cumulative calculation scope.

If it is otherwise specified in provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed on the approval authority of the matters involved in the aforementioned, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 157 Any guarantee to be provided by the Company shall be submitted to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' general meeting for consideration and be disclosed in time. Other external guarantees shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval, except for the external guarantees that shall be considered and approved by the shareholders' general meeting as stipulated in the Articles of Association and other internal systems of the Company.

The resolutions of the Board of Directors in respect of guarantee matters within the scope of authority of the Board of Directors shall, in addition to being passed by more than one half of the directors, require the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the directors attending the Board meeting.

If it is otherwise specified in provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed on the approval authority of the matters involved in the aforementioned, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 158 The chairman of the Board of Directors shall be a director of the Company and be elected and removed by more than half of all the directors. The chairman of the Board of Directors shall serve a term of three years, and is eligible for re-election.

Article 159 The chairman of the Board of Directors shall exercise the following duties and powers:

- (I) presiding over the shareholders' general meetings and convening and presiding over Board meetings;
- (II) procuring and examining the implementation of resolutions of the Board of Directors;
- (III) signing share certificates, corporate bonds and other securities issued by the Company and other significant documents;
- (IV) other duties and powers granted by the Board of Directors.

Article 160 Where the chairman of the Board of Directors is unable or fails to perform duties, more than half of the directors shall elect one director to perform its duties.

Article 161 Board meetings comprise regular Board meetings and extraordinary Board meetings.

Regular Board meetings are required to be held at least four times a year, approximately once per quarter. The Board meetings shall be convened by the chairman of the Board of Directors. Notices of regular Board meetings and meeting documents shall be delivered to all directors and supervisors at least 14 days before the meeting (not including the day of the meeting). The Board of Directors should have arrangements to ensure that all directors have the opportunity to propose matters for discussion on the agenda of regular Board meetings.

Regular meetings may not be convened by way of written resolution.

The Board meetings shall follow the principle of on-site convening. On the premise of ensuring the directors to fully express their opinions, the Board meetings may, if necessary, be convened by voting via video, telephone, fax or e-mail with the consent of the convener (chairman of the meeting) or the proposer. The Board meetings may also be held by the on-site method in parallel with other methods.

The notice of extraordinary Board meetings shall be delivered to all the directors 5 days before convening the meeting; with the approval of all the directors of the Company, the above notice time limit may be waived.

In case of emergency and it is necessary to convene an extraordinary Board meeting as soon as possible, the meeting notice may be sent by telephone or other oral means at any time, provided that the convener shall make explanations at the meeting.

The meeting notice shall be deemed to have been given to the directors who are present at the meeting and do not raise an objection that they have not received the notice of the meeting before or at the meeting.

Article 162 Under one of the following circumstances, the chairman of the Board of Directors shall convene an extraordinary Board meeting within 10 days after the proposal is received:

- (I) proposed by the shareholders representing more than 10% of the shares with voting rights of the Company;
- (II) jointly proposed by one-third or more of the directors;
- (III) proposed by the Board of Supervisors;
- (IV) considered by the chairman of the Board of Directors to be necessary;
- (V) proposed by no less than half of the independent non-executive directors;
- (VI) proposed by the CEO;
- (VII) requested by securities regulatory authorities.

Article 163 Notice of regular or extraordinary Board meetings shall be delivered by personal delivery, fax, e-mail or other methods, except for extraordinary Board meetings in case of emergency.

The notice of the Board meeting shall contain the following contents:

- (I) date and venue of the meeting;
- (II) duration of the meeting;
- (III) form of convening the meeting;
- (IV) reason to convene such meeting and proposals;
- (V) date of issue of notice.

Article 164 The Board meeting shall be held upon the attendance of more than half of the directors.

“One person, one vote” is performed for the vote on resolutions of the Board of Directors. Unless otherwise provided by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s shares are listed and the Articles of Association, all resolutions of the Board of Directors may be passed by the majority of all directors. In the event of a tie between for and against, the chairman of the Board of Directors is entitled to one additional vote.

Article 165 Where a director is affiliated with the enterprise involved in resolutions of the Board meeting, he/she shall not exercise the right to vote on the resolutions, nor shall he/she exercise the right to vote on behalf of another director. The Board meeting can be held by more than half of the uninterested directors. The resolutions of the Board meeting shall be adopted by more than half of the uninterested directors. If the number of uninterested directors present at the Board meeting is less than three, the matter shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration.

Article 166 Voting on Board meetings may be conducted by open ballot or by a show of hands. The extraordinary Board meetings may be held and pass resolutions by means of communication, with the resolutions signed by the attending directors, provided that the directors fully express their opinions.

Article 167 A director shall attend the Board meeting in person. If a director is unable to attend a Board meeting for some reason, he/she may appoint another director by a written power of attorney to attend on his/her behalf. The power of attorney shall specify the name of the proxy, the matters entrusted, the scope of authorization and the term of validity, and shall be signed or sealed by the principal.

The director attending the meeting as a proxy shall exercise the rights of the directors within the scope of authorization. The director not attending the Board meeting and not entrusting a proxy to attend the meeting shall be deemed to have waived the right to vote at the meeting.

Article 168 The Board meeting shall make meeting minutes, and the attending directors and the minute-taker shall sign the meeting minutes. After the Board meeting, the first draft and the final draft of the meeting minutes shall be sent to all the directors within a reasonable period of time. The first draft is for the directors to express their opinions, and the final draft is for their record.

The minutes of the Board meeting shall be kept as corporate files for a term of ten years. If any director gives reasonable notice, the meeting minutes shall be made available for inquiry at any reasonable time.

Article 169 The minutes of the Board meeting shall contain the following information:

- (I) date and venue of the meeting and the name of the convener;
- (II) name of the directors present and name of the directors (proxies) appointed by others to attend the Board meeting;
- (III) agenda of the meeting;
- (IV) main points of the statements of directors (including any concerns or objections expressed by directors);
- (V) the voting method and results of each resolution (the results shall indicate the number of votes approved, opposed or abstained);
- (VI) other matters that should be recorded in the opinion of the attending directors.

Article 170 The directors shall sign and be responsible for the resolutions passed at Board meetings. If any resolution of the Board meetings runs counter to the laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, thereby incurring losses to the Company, the directors adopting the said resolution shall be liable for compensating the Company. However, if a director has been proved as having expressed dissenting opinions on the resolution during the voting and such opinions are recorded in the meeting minutes, he/she may be exempt from liability.

CHAPTER 6 SENIOR MANAGEMENT OFFICERS

Article 171 The Company shall have one (1) Chief executive officer (CEO) who shall be nominated by the chairman of the Board and appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors. The Company shall have several Co-Chief Executive Officer (Co-CEO), Chief Scientific Officer (CSO), Chief Operations Officer (COO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Senior Vice General Manager and Vice General Manager. The Co-CEO, CSO, COO, CFO, Senior Vice General Manager and Vice General Manager shall be nominated by the CEO and appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.

Article 172 The circumstances stipulated in the Article of Association hereof with respect to disqualified directors of the Company shall be applicable to senior management officers of the Company.

The fiduciary duties and duties of diligence regarding the directors set out in Articles 134 and 135(IV)-(VI) respectively shall be applicable to senior management officers.

Article 173 Persons holding positions other than directors or supervisors in controlling shareholders of the Company may not serve as senior management officers of the Company.

Article 174 The CEO shall have a term of three years, eligible for reappointment.

Article 175 The CEO shall be accountable to the Board of Directors and shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) to supervise the production, operation and R&D management of the Company and to report to the Board of Directors;
- (II) to organize and implement the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, to organize the implementation of the annual business plans and investment plans of the Company;
- (III) to draft schemes for the establishment of the Company's internal management departments;
- (IV) to draft the basic management systems of the Company;
- (V) to formulate the specific rules of the Company;
- (VI) to propose to the Board of Directors to appoint or dismiss senior management officers other than the secretary to the Board of Directors;
- (VII) to decide to appoint or dismiss other employees of the Company other than those to be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors;
- (VIII) to determine the remuneration, welfare, reward and punishment policies and plans of the Company's employees other than senior management officers;
- (IX) to exercise other functions and powers conferred in the Articles of Association and by the Board of Directors.

The CEO shall be entitled to attend meetings of the Board of Directors.

Article 176 Transactions less than the amount specified in Article 155 of the Articles of Association and subject to deliberation by the Board, shall be reviewed and approved by the CEO authorized by the Board.

“Transactions” in this article shall have the same meaning as the “transactions” set out in Article 155 of the Articles of Association.

Article 177 The CEO shall formulate his/her terms of reference which shall be implemented after approval by the Board of Directors.

The terms of reference of the CEO shall include the followings:

- (I) the conditions and procedures for convening meetings of the CEO and eligible participants of the meetings;
- (II) specific duties and responsibilities of the CEO and other senior management officers;
- (III) authority on the utilization of capital and assets of the Company and execution of major contracts and the reporting duty to the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors;
- (IV) other matters considered necessary by the Board of Directors.

Article 178 The CEO may resign before the expiration of his/her term of office in accordance with the resignation procedure and method set out in the contract of employment between the CEO and the Company.

Article 179 The Company shall have the secretary to the Board of Directors, who shall be a senior management officers of the Company.

Article 180 The secretary to the Board of Directors shall be a natural person who has the requisite professional knowledge and experience and shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors. His/her main duties include:

- (I) ensure the completeness of the constitutional documents and records of the Company;
- (II) ensure the Company prepares and submits the reports and documents legally required by the competent authorities;
- (III) ensure the register of shareholders is properly established and those who have rights to obtain the relevant records and documents of the Company can receive them in time;
- (IV) be responsible for preparing general meetings and Board meetings, keeping documents and managing the shareholders' information of the Company;
- (V) to be responsible for the disclosure of information of the Company to ensure the timely, accurate, legal, true and complete information disclosure;
- (VI) to perform other duties as granted by the Board of Directors and required by the stock exchange at the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

The secretary to the Board of Directors shall abide by relevant regulations under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 181 The secretary to the Board of Directors may be held concurrently by a director or other senior management officers. The accountant from the accounting firm engaged by the Company shall not sever as the secretary to the Board of Directors concurrently.

Where the office of secretary to the Board of Directors is held concurrently by a director, and an act is required to be conducted by a director and a secretary to the Board of Directors separately, the person who holds the offices of director and secretary to the Board of Directors concurrently may not perform such act in a dual capacity.

Article 182 If any senior management officer violates the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association in performing his/her duties, thereby incurring any loss of the Company, the said senior management officers shall be liable for compensation.

CHAPTER 7 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Section 1 Supervisor

Article 183 The Board of Supervisors shall consist of representatives of shareholders and staff. Supervisors assumed by the Company's staff representatives shall not be less than one-third of the total number of supervisors. The representative of the shareholders shall be elected and removed by the shareholders in general meeting. The staff representatives within the Board of Supervisors are elected by the Company's staff through the staff representative meeting, staff meeting or other democratic method.

The nomination method and procedures of the Shareholder Representative Supervisors are set forth as follows:

- (I) the candidates for the post of Shareholder Representative Supervisor shall be nominated by the Board of Supervisors or the shareholders individually or jointly holding 3% or more of the shares of the Company carrying voting rights, and shall be elected by the general meeting of the Company;
- (II) the candidates for shareholder supervisors shall, before the notice of the general meeting is sent, provide written undertakings that they accept the nomination, that the information announced about them is true and complete, and they will diligently fulfil the duties as supervisors if elected;
- (III) the Board of Supervisors shall disclose detailed information relating to candidates for shareholders supervisors to the shareholders ten days before the notice of the general meeting is sent, so that the shareholders will have sufficient understanding of the candidates in voting.

Article 184 The circumstances stipulated in the Articles of Association hereof with respect to disqualified directors of the Company shall be applicable to the supervisors of the Company.

Directors and senior management officers shall not concurrently serve as supervisors.

Article 185 The term of the Board of Supervisors shall be three years. Supervisors may be re-elected upon expiry of the term.

Article 186 A supervisor may resign before the expiry of his/her tenure. The resigning supervisor shall submit to the Board of Supervisors a written resignation.

Where timely re-election fails upon expiry of the term of supervisors or resignation is received from any supervisor during his/her term of office, as a result of which the number of supervisors is less than the minimum number of supervisors required by law, the original supervisors shall, prior to the assumption of office by the newly elected supervisors, perform their duties in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed and the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Save for the circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Supervisor's resignation takes effect upon delivery of his/her resignation report to the Board of Supervisors.

Article 187 Supervisors may attend meetings of the Board of Directors, and raise questions or proposals regarding resolutions of the board meetings.

Article 188 Supervisors shall faithfully and diligently fulfil their obligations to the Company. The supervisors shall not take advantage of their positions in accepting bribes or any other illegal income, and shall not seize Company assets. The supervisors shall not damage the Company's interests by taking advantage of their connection relationships and shall be liable to compensate the Company for any loss so caused.

Supervisors who are in breach of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association in the course of performing their duties shall be liable to compensate the Company for any loss so caused.

Section 2 Board of Supervisors

Article 189 The Company shall establish a Board of Supervisors, which comprises three (3) supervisors. The Board of Supervisors shall have one (1) chairman, and may have vice chairman. The appointment and dismissal of the chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall be resolved by more than two-thirds of the supervisors of the Board of Supervisors.

The chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall convene and preside over the meetings of the Board of Supervisors. If the chairman of the Board of Supervisors cannot or fails to perform his/her duties, the vice chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall convene and preside over the meetings of the Board of Supervisors. If the vice chairman of the Board of Supervisors cannot or fails to perform his/her duties, one supervisor shall be elected jointly by more than half of the supervisors to convene and preside over the meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

Article 190 The Board of Supervisors shall perform the following duties:

- (I) to review the Company's periodical reports prepared by the Board of Directors and to express its comments in writing;
- (II) to inspect the Company's financial position;
- (III) to supervise the behaviour of the directors and senior management officers in performing their duties, and to advise on dismissal of any directors and senior management officers who are in breach of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Articles of Association or resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings;

- (IV) to verify the financial information such as the financial report, business report and plans for distribution of profits to be submitted by the Board of Directors to the shareholders' general meetings and, should any queries arise, to authorize, in the name of the Company, a re-examination by certified public accountants or practicing auditors;
- (V) to demand the directors and senior management officers to rectify their errors if they have acted in a harmful manner to the Company's interest;
- (VI) to propose to convene an extraordinary general meeting, and where the Board of Directors fails to perform the duties in relation to convening or presiding over a shareholders' general meeting as required by the Company Law, to convene and preside over the shareholders' general meeting;
- (VII) to propose motions at a shareholders' general meeting;
- (VIII) to represent the Company in negotiations with directors or senior management officers, or to take legal actions against directors and senior management officers in accordance with Section 151 of the Company Law;
- (IX) to investigate into any abnormalities in operation of the Company;
- (X) to exercise other authorities as authorized by the Articles of Association.

Supervisors shall attend meetings of the Board of Directors.

Article 191 When performing its duties, the Board of Supervisors may, where necessary, engage professional institutions such as law firms or accounting firms to render assistance, any costs so incurred shall be borne by the Company.

Article 192 The Board of Supervisors shall meet at least once every six months and the meetings shall be convened by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and notice of the meeting shall be sent to all supervisors in writing 10 days before convening the meeting.

Supervisors may propose to convene extraordinary meetings of Board of Supervisors. The notice of the extraordinary meeting shall be sent to all supervisors in writing 5 days before convening the meeting. Where a provisional meeting needs to be convened in emergency, the notice of meeting may be sent by telephone or by other verbal means.

The notice of meeting of the Board of Supervisors shall include: date and venue of the meeting and meeting duration, reasons of and matters for discussion, and date of the notice.

Article 193 The Board of Supervisors shall formulate Procedures of Meetings of the Board of Supervisors and specify the methods of discussion and procedures of voting so as to ensure that the Board of Supervisors operates effectively and makes decisions rationally. The Procedures of Meetings of the Board of Supervisors shall be attached to the Articles of Association as appendix and shall be formulated by the Board of Supervisors and approved at the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 194 Minutes shall be prepared for the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, and supervisors and the person taking the minutes present at the meeting shall sign thereon. Any supervisor shall be entitled to have an explanatory note made in the minutes regarding his/her speech at the meeting. The minutes of Board of Supervisors meetings shall be kept as archives of the Company for 10 years.

Section 3 Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors

Article 195 Voting at Board of Supervisors meetings shall be conducted by open ballot or a show of hands, and each supervisor shall have the right to one vote. Relevant specific methods are stipulated by the Procedures of Meetings of the Board of Supervisors.

Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the supervisors.

CHAPTER 8 QUALIFICATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS, CEO AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

Article 196 A person may not serve as a director, supervisor, CEO or other senior management officer of the Company if any of the following circumstances applies:

- (I) A person who loses or has limited capacity for civil conduct;
- (II) A person who has been imposed criminal penalty due to taking graft or committing bribery, infringing upon property, embezzling property or disrupting socialism market economic order and it is less than five years since completion of the enforcement of the criminal penalty; or is deprived of political rights due to offence and it is less than five years since completion of the enforcement of the penalty;
- (III) A person who is a former director, factory manager or manager of a company or enterprise which has been dissolved or put into liquidation as a result of mismanagement and who was personally liable for the winding up of such company or enterprise, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of completion of the insolvent liquidation of the company or enterprise;
- (IV) A person who is a former legal representative of a company or enterprise that the business license of which was revoked or which was ordered to close down due to violation of law and who are personally liable therefor, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of the revocation of the business license;
- (V) A person who has a large amount of outstanding debts which have become overdue;
- (VI) A person who is currently under investigation by judicial authorities for violation of criminal law;
- (VII) A person who is under a penalty of prohibited access to the securities market imposed by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council, which penalty is still effective;
- (VIII) A person is otherwise disqualified for an enterprise leader by the laws, administrative regulations or departmental rules;

- (IX) A person other than a natural person;
- (X) A person who has been convicted by the relevant competent authority for violation of relevant securities regulations and such conviction involves a finding that such person has acted fraudulently or dishonestly, where less than five years have lapsed from the date of such conviction;
- (XI) A person who has other contents specified in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed.

Where any director, supervisor or senior management officer is elected, appointed or engaged counter to the provisions in this article, the said election, appointment or engagement shall be invalid. Where any director, supervisor or senior management officer gets involved in any of the circumstances herein during his/her term of office, the Company shall remove him/her as director, supervisor, president or senior management officer.

Article 197 The validity of an act carried out by a director, CEO and other senior management officer of the Company on behalf of the Company as against a bona fide third party shall not be affected by any irregularity in his/her office, election or any defect in his/her qualification.

Article 198 In addition to the obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or the securities regulatory authorities of the places where the Company's shares are listed, each of the Company's directors, supervisors, CEO and other senior management officers shall owe the following obligations to all shareholders in the exercise of the duties and powers entrusted to them by the Company:

- (I) Not to cause the Company to operate beyond the scope of business stipulated in its business license;
- (II) To act honestly and in the best interests of the Company;
- (III) Not to expropriate the property of the Company in any way, including but not limited to deprivation of opportunities which benefit the Company;
- (IV) Not to expropriate the individual rights of shareholders, including but not limited to the rights to distribution and voting rights, save and except pursuant to a restructuring of the Company which has been submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for approval in accordance with these Articles of Association.

Article 199 Each of the Company's directors, supervisors CEO and other senior management officers shall, in the exercise of his/her powers and in the discharge of his/her duties, exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

Article 200 Each of the Company's directors, supervisors, CEO and other senior management officers shall exercise his/her powers or perform his/her duties in accordance with the fiduciary principle; and shall not put himself/herself in a position where his/her duty and his/her interest may conflict. This principle includes without limitation discharging the following obligations:

- (I) to act honestly in the best interests of the Company;
- (II) to act within the scope of his/her powers and not to exceed such powers;
- (III) to exercise the discretion vested in him/her personally and not to allow himself/herself to act under the control of another and, unless and to the extent permitted by laws, administrative regulations or with the informed consent given by the shareholders' general meeting, not to delegate his/her discretion to others to exercise;
- (IV) to treat shareholders of the same class equally and to treat shareholders of different classes fairly;
- (V) unless otherwise provided for in these Articles of Association or except with the informed consent of the shareholders' general meeting, not to enter into any contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company;
- (VI) not to use Company property for his/her own benefit in any way without the consent of the general meeting that has been informed;
- (VII) not to use his/her functions and power as a means for accepting bribes or other forms of illegal income, and not to illegally appropriate Company assets in any way, including (but not limited to) any opportunities that are favorable to the Company;
- (VIII) not to accept commissions in connection with Company transactions without the consent of the shareholders' general meeting that has been informed;
- (IX) to abide by the Articles of Association, perform his/her duties faithfully, protect the interests of the Company and not to seek personal gain with his/her position, functions and powers in the Company;
- (X) not to compete with the Company in any way without the consent of the shareholders' general meeting that has been informed;
- (XI) not to embezzle the Company's funds or lend the Company's funds to others, not to deposit the Company's assets in accounts opened in his/her own or in another's name, and not to use the Company's assets as security for the debts of the Company's Shareholders or other persons;
- (XII) not to disclose confidential information relating to the Company that was acquired by him/her during his/her office without the consent of the shareholders' general meeting that has been informed, and not to use such information except in the interests of the Company; however, such information may be disclosed to the court or other government authorities if:
 - 1. required by law;
 - 2. required for the public interest;
 - 3. required for the interest of such director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company.

Article 201 The directors, supervisors, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers of the Company shall not direct the following persons or institutions to do what the directors, supervisors, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers are prohibited from doing:

- (I) the spouse or minor child of a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company;
- (II) the trustee of a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company or of any person referred in paragraph (I) hereof;
- (III) the partner of a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company or of any person referred in paragraphs (I) and (II) hereof;
- (IV) the company over which a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company, alone or jointly with any person referred to in paragraphs (I), (II) and (III) hereof or any other director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company, has actual control;
- (V) a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of a company being controlled as referred to in paragraph (IV) hereof.

Article 202 The obligation of honesty and credibility of the Company's directors, supervisors, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers does not necessarily cease with the termination of their office. Their confidentiality obligation in relation to the Company's trade secrets shall continue after the termination of their office. The term for which other obligations shall continue shall be decided upon in accordance with the principle of fairness, depending on the time lapse between the termination and the occurrence of the matter as well as the circumstances and conditions under which the relationship with the Company is terminated.

Article 203 A director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company may be relieved from liability for a specific breach of obligations by the general meeting that has been informed, except in circumstances as specified in Article 62 hereof.

Article 204 If a Director, Supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company has directly or indirectly been vested a material interest in a contract, transaction or arrangement concluded or planned by the Company (except for his/her employment contract with the Company), he/she shall disclose the nature and extent of his/her interest to the Board at the earliest opportunity, whether or not the matter is normally subject to the approval of the Board.

Except as provided for in note 1 appended to Appendix 3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules or approved by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the director shall not vote on any contract or arrangement or any other proposed resolution of the Board in which he/she has a material interest through himself/herself or any of his/her close associates (as defined in the Hong Kong Listing Rules); nor shall he/she be counted when determining whether a quorum is present at the meeting. Unless the interested director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company has disclosed such interest to the Board as required under the preceding paragraphs of this Article and the matter has been approved by the Board at a meeting in which he/she was not counted in the quorum and had refrained from voting, the Company shall have the right to void the contract, transaction or arrangement, except where the other party is a bona fide party acting without knowledge of the breach of obligation by the director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers concerned.

A director, a supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company shall be deemed to have an interest in any contract, transaction or arrangement in which a connected person of that director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers has an interest.

Article 205 If a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company gives a written notice to the Board before the conclusion of the contract, transaction or arrangement is first considered by the Company, stating that due to the contents as stipulated in the notice, he/she has an interest in the contract, transaction or arrangement that may subsequently be entered into by the Company, such a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company shall be deemed for the purposes of the preceding articles of this Chapter to have declared his/her interest, insofar as attributable to the scope stated in the notice.

Article 206 The Company shall not pay taxes in any way on behalf of its directors, supervisors, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers.

Article 207 The Company shall not directly or indirectly provide a loan or loan guarantee to its directors, supervisors, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers, those of its parent company, or connected persons of the above-mentioned persons.

The preceding paragraph shall not apply to the following circumstances:

- (I) The provision by the Company of a loan to or loan guarantee for its subsidiary;
- (II) The provision of a loan or loan guarantee or other funds by the Company to a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company under an employment contract approved by the general meeting, so as to enable him/her to pay the expenses incurred for a purpose in relation to the Company or for the performance of his/her duties to the Company;
- (III) The provision of a loan or loan guarantee by the Company to the relevant director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company or to a connected person thereof on normal commercial terms, if the ordinary business scope of the Company includes the lending of money or the provision of loan guarantee.

Article 208 A loan provided by the Company in violation of the preceding Article shall be immediately repayable by the recipient of the loan, regardless of the terms of the loan.

Article 209 Loan guarantee provided by the Company in breach of first paragraph of Article 207 shall not be enforceable against the Company, unless:

- (I) when the loan is provided to a connected person of a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company or its parent company, and the loan provider is not aware of the circumstances;
- (II) the collateral provided by the Company has been lawfully sold by the loan provider to a bona fide purchaser.

Article 210 For the purposes of the preceding articles of this Chapter, the security shall cover an act whereby a guarantor assumes liabilities or provides property to guarantee or secure the performance of obligations by an obliger.

Article 211 If a director, a supervisor, or other senior management officers of the Company breaches his/her obligations to the Company, the Company shall, in addition to any right and remedy available under laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules, have the right to:

- (I) require the relevant director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers to compensate for the losses suffered by the Company as a consequence of his/her dereliction of duty;
- (II) rescind any contract or transaction concluded by the Company with the relevant director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers and any contract or transaction with a third party where such third party is aware or shall be aware that the director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers representing the Company was in breach of his/her obligations to the Company;
- (III) require the relevant director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers to surrender the gains derived from the breach of his/her obligations;
- (IV) recover any funds received by the relevant director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers that shall have been received by the Company, including (but not limited to) commissions;
- (V) require the relevant director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers to return any interest accrued or could have accrued on funds which should have been paid to the Company.

Article 212 The Company shall enter into a contract in writing with each director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers containing at least the following provisions:

- (I) Directors, supervisors, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers undertake to the Company that they will comply with the Company Law, the Special Provisions, the Articles of Association, the Code on Takeovers and Mergers approved (as amended from time to time) by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong, the Code on Share Repurchases, and other provisions of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and agree that the Company will enjoy the remedies provided for in the Articles of Association and that the contract and the post shall not be assignable;
- (II) The director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers undertakes to the Company that he/she will observe and perform his/her duties to shareholders under these Articles of Association;
- (III) The arbitration clause stipulated in Article 267 of these Articles of Association.

Article 213 The Company shall enter into a written contract with each director and supervisor concerning his/her remuneration with the prior approval of shareholders' general meeting. The above-mentioned remuneration shall include:

- (I) remuneration in respect of his/her service as a director, supervisor or senior management officers of the Company;
- (II) remuneration in respect of his/her service as a director, supervisor or senior management officers of the subsidiary of the Company;
- (III) remuneration in connection with other services he/she provides for the management of the Company or any subsidiary thereof;
- (IV) funds as compensation for loss of office or retirement for the director or supervisor.

A director or supervisor may not sue the Company for benefits due to him/her on the basis of the above-mentioned matters, except under a contract as mentioned above.

Article 214 The contract for remunerations entered into between the Company and its directors or supervisors shall provide that in the event of a takeover of the Company, the directors and supervisors shall, subject to the prior approval of the shareholders in the general meeting, have the right to receive compensation or other payment for loss of the position or retirement.

A takeover of the Company as referred to above means:

- (I) anyone making a takeover offer to all the shareholders;
- (II) anyone making a takeover offer with the purpose of making the offeror a controlling shareholder. The definition of controlling shareholders is in line with the definition in the Article 268 of the Articles of Association.

If the relevant director or supervisor fails to comply with this Article, any fund received by him/her shall belong to the persons who have sold their shares as a result of their acceptance of the above-mentioned offer, and the expenses incurred in the distribution of such funds on a proportional basis shall be borne by the relevant director or supervisor and may not be paid out of such funds.

CHAPTER 9 FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS, DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS AND AUDIT

Section 1 Financial and Accounting Systems

Article 215 The Company shall formulate its own financial and accounting systems in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and rules of the relevant authorities of the State.

Article 216 The Company's finance department shall prepare its annual financial accounting reports and submit them to the CSRC and the stock exchange(s) where the Company's Shares are listed and make an announcement within 4 months from the ending date of each financial year, prepare the semi-annual financial accounting reports and submit them to the delegated institution of the CSRC and the stock exchange(s) where the Company's Shares are listed and make an announcement within 2 months from the ending date of the first 6 months of each financial year, and prepare the quarterly financial accounting reports and submit them to the delegated institution of the CSRC and the stock exchange(s) where the Company's Shares are listed within 1 month from the ending dates of the first 3 and first 9 months of each financial year respectively.

The above-mentioned financial and accounting reports shall be prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules.

The financial statements of the Company shall be prepared not only in accordance with China's accounting standards, laws and regulations but also in accordance with international accounting standards or the accounting standards of the overseas places where Shares of the Company are listed. If there are any major differences in the financial statements prepared in accordance with these two sets of accounting standards, such differences shall be stated in notes appended to such financial statements. For purposes of the Company's distribution of after-tax profits in a given fiscal year, the smaller amount of after-tax profits shown in the above-mentioned two kinds of financial statement shall apply.

The interim results or financial statements published or disclosed by the Company shall be prepared not only in accordance with China's accounting standards, laws and regulations but also in accordance with international accounting standards or the accounting standards of the overseas places where Shares of the Company are listed.

Article 217 The Board shall submit to the shareholders at each annual general meeting the financial reports that the Company is required to prepare according to the relevant laws, administrative regulations and regulatory documents promulgated by the local governments and the competent authorities.

Article 218 The financial reports of the Company shall be made available for inspection at the Company by shareholders 20 days prior to an annual general meeting. Each Shareholder of the Company shall have the right to obtain a copy of the financial reports referred to in this chapter.

Unless otherwise specified in the Articles of Association, the Company shall send the aforesaid report or the report of the Board together with the balance sheet (including the documents required by regulations to be appended to the balance sheet), statement of profit and loss, statement of income and expenditure, or summary financial report to each Shareholder of H Shares via personal delivery or postage prepaid mail or by such other means as may be permitted by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange at the recipient's address shown in the register of Shareholders no later than 21 days prior to an annual general meeting. On the premise of conforming to laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and relevant provisions of the securities regulatory authorities in the places where the shares of the Company are listed, such documents can be delivered by means of announcement (including announcement through the website of the Company and/or publication in newspapers).

Article 219 The Company shall publish its financial report twice a fiscal year, that is, its interim financial report shall be published within 60 days after the end of the first 6 months of the fiscal year and its annual financial report shall be published within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

If the securities regulatory authorities where the Company's Shares are listed stipulate otherwise, the relevant provisions shall prevail.

Article 220 The Company will not set up any other accounting books except for the legal accounting books. The assets of the Company shall not be deposited into an account established in the name of any individual.

Article 221 When the Company distributes the after-tax profits of the current year, it shall allocate 10% of the profits into the statutory reserve fund. If the accumulated amount of the statutory reserve fund reaches 50% or more of the registered capital, the Company is released from the obligation of withdrawing statutory reserve fund.

Where the Company's statutory reserve fund is insufficient to cover the previous year's losses, the Company shall first use the profits of the current year to cover the losses before withholding the statutory reserve fund according to the provisions of the previous paragraph.

After the Company withholds the statutory reserve fund from the after-tax profit, it may also withhold optional reserve fund from the after-tax profit upon the resolution of the general meeting.

The remaining after-tax profits of the Company after making up the losses and withdrawing the reserve funds may be distributed according to the proportion of shares held by the shareholders.

Where the general meeting, in violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, distributes the profits to the Shareholders before the Company makes up the losses and withholds the statutory reserve fund, the Shareholders must return the profits distributed in violation of the provisions to the Company.

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

Article 222 The reserve fund of the Company shall be used to cover the Company's losses, expand its production and operation or to increase its capital. However, the capital reserve fund shall not be used to cover the loss of the Company. The capital reserve fund consists of the following:

- (I) the premium from the issuance of shares in excess of their face value; and
- (II) other income to be included in the capital reserve fund as stipulated by the competent financial department of the State Council.

When the statutory reserve fund is converted into capital, the remaining statutory reserve fund shall be no less than 25% of the registered capital of the Company before the capital increase.

Article 223 After the Company pays the income tax, the profit after making up the loss of the previous year shall be distributed in the following order:

- (I) withdrawal of statutory reserve fund;
- (II) withdrawal of optional reserve fund;
- (III) distribution to shareholders.

Article 224 Principles for profit distribution of the Company:

- (I) The Company shall attach great importance to the reasonable returns to investors, especially small and medium investors, and shall formulate a continuous and stable profit distribution policy, and distribute dividends to shareholders every year according to the stipulated proportion of distributable profits realized in the current year;
- (II) The profit distribution policy of the Company shall maintain continuity and stability. After the profit distribution policy is determined, it shall not be adjusted at will to reduce the level of return to shareholders;
- (III) The profit distribution policy of the Company shall take into account the long-term interests of the Company, the interests of all shareholders as a whole and the sustainable development of the Company. The Company shall formulate the profit distribution plan based on the profitability of the Company, taking into account the capital requirements of the Company's operation and the shareholders' return plan, social capital costs and external financing environment and other factors;
- (IV) The Company shall give priority to dividend distribution in cash.

Article 225 Polices for profit distribution of the Company:

- (I) Forms of profit distribution: The Company distributes profits in cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock. Among the profit distribution forms, the Company shall give priority to distribution of profits in cash over stock. The Company shall make annual profit distribution when the conditions for which are met, and the Company may make interim profit distribution. The Company shall make cash distribution in annual profit distribution proposal if the conditions of cash dividend are met ;
- (II) Specific conditions and proportion of cash dividends: in the event that the Company's audited net profit for the year is positive and the conditions for dividend stipulated in the Company Law are met, the Company shall make cash distribution in an amount of no less than ten percent of the distributable profit realized for the year in each year.
- (III) Conditions for the distribution of stock dividends
 - 1. Conditions for the distribution of stock dividends: the Company shall include true and reasonable factors such as growth of the Company, the sound operation condition and dilution of net assets per Share. The Company can propose a stock dividend distribution proposal when the aforesaid conditions are satisfied and the Board of Directors believes that the Company's stock price does not match the Company's share capital and that issuing stock dividends is beneficial to the overall interests of all shareholders of the Company, under the premise that the above-mentioned conditions for cash dividends are met.
 - 2. When intending to distribute profits in stock, the Company shall comprehensively consider the characteristics of the industry, the development stage, business model, profit level of the Company, whether there is a major capital expenditure arrangement and other relevant factors and at the same time make profit distribution in cash: (1) If the development stage of the Company is in the mature stage and there is no significant capital expenditure arrangement, when making profit distribution, the lowest proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution for the year shall be at least 80%; (2) If the development stage of the Company is in the mature period and there are major capital expenditure arrangements, when making profit distribution, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution for the year shall be at least 40%; (3) If the development stage of the Company is in the growth stage and there are major capital expenditure arrangements, when making profit distribution, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution for the year shall be at least 20%; (4) If it is difficult to distinguish the Company's stage of development but if it has significant capital expenditure arrangement, the profit distribution may be dealt with pursuant to the preceding provisions.

Above mentioned significant cash expenditure arrangement refer to the proposed external investment or acquisition of assets by the Company in the coming twelve months with an accumulated expenditures amounting to or exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company.

Article 226 Decision-making mechanism and procedures for profit distribution of the Company:

- (I) The policy and proposal for profit distribution of the Company shall be formulated by the Board of Directors;
- (II) The Board of Directors shall fully discuss with independent non-executive directors and seek for the opinions of shareholders, especially the public shareholders when determining the profit distribution proposal according to the established profit distribution policy. The profit distribution proposal shall provide continuous, stable and reasonable return to all shareholders;

The profit distribution proposal should include an explanation for the use of retained undistributed profits, and if the Company's profit distribution proposal does not include a cash dividend, the Board of Directors should provide a special explanation of the specific reasons, the exact use of the Company's retained earnings, the expected investment income and other matters.

- (III) The Board shall carefully study and discuss the timing, conditions, and minimum proportion of cash dividend of the Company, conditions for adjustment, and requirements for decision-making procedures, etc. when considering the specific proposal of cash dividend. Independent non-executive directors shall express clear opinions; the Board shall record in detail the advice of the management, key points of the speeches of the directors present at the meeting, opinions of independent non-executive directors, voting results of the Board, etc. and form written minutes to be properly kept as the Company's records.

The profit distribution proposal of the Company shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration only after it has been approved by more than half of all directors and by more than two-thirds of the independent non-executive directors of the Company, and after a special resolution has been formed by the Board of Directors of the Company. In the event that the Company does not make cash dividends due to the circumstances stipulated in this Article, the profit distribution proposal shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration only after the independent non-executive directors have expressed their opinions and disclosed such opinions.

- (IV) The Board of Supervisors shall consider the profit distribution proposal prepared or amended by the Board of Directors which shall be approved by at least two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors;

If the Company makes annual profits but does not propose a cash dividend proposal, the Board of Supervisors shall issue special explanations and opinions on the implementation of relevant policies and plans.

The Board of Supervisors shall supervise the implementation of the profit distribution proposal and the shareholder return plan.

- (V) The Company shall provide various channels including telephone, fax, e-mail and interactive platform, etc., to communicate and interact with shareholders, listen to their suggestions on the Company's dividends, and opinions of the medium and minority shareholders shall be fully heard, with their concern addressed in a timely manner so as to effectively protect the right of public shareholders to participate in the general meetings.

In the event that the Company achieves profitability during the reporting period but the Board of Directors does not make a profit distribution proposal in cash, the Board of Directors shall explain the reasons and the independent non-executive Directors shall express an independent opinion in this regard. In addition to on-site meetings, the Company shall provide shareholders with an online voting platform when convening the general meetings for consideration.

The profit distribution proposal shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by the Shareholders (including their proxies) present at the general meeting.

- (VI) Changes of profit distribution policy of the Company :

1. The profit distribution policy shall not be changed at will, and the Company shall strictly implement the cash dividend policy stipulated in the Articles of Association and the specific proposal of cash dividend considered and approved at the general meeting.
2. If the production and operation of the Company is seriously affected by war, natural disasters and other force majeure or the changes in external operation conditions of the Company, the Company may change its profit distribution policy.
3. The Board of Directors shall, in the process of revising the profit distribution policy, take the protection of shareholders' rights and interests as the starting point and fully listen to the opinions of shareholders (especially public shareholders) and independent non-executive directors. In the event that the Board of Directors proposes to adjust or change the profit distribution policy, it shall give detailed arguments and reasons, the independent non-executive directors shall express independent opinions on the proposal to adjust or change the profit distribution policy, and the Board of Supervisors shall express special opinions on the proposal to adjust or change the profit distribution policy.

When the Company makes any adjustment to the plan for the use of retained undistributed profits, it shall re-submit the proposal to the Board of Directors and the general meeting for approval, and shall demonstrate and explain in detail the reasons for such adjustment, and the independent non-executive directors shall express their independent opinions in this regard.

4. If it is really necessary to adjust or change the cash dividend policy determined by the Articles of Association, the conditions stipulated in the Articles of Association shall be met, and the Board of Directors must make a special discussion to give detailed justification, and submit a written justification report to the general meeting for consideration with the approval of more than half of all directors and two-thirds or more of the independent non-executive directors. The report shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the general meeting.

When the general meeting considers the change to the profit distribution policy, the Company must make Internet voting accessible to the shareholders.

Article 227 When a resolution is made by the general meeting on the profit distribution proposal, the Board shall complete the dividend (or Share) distribution in two months after the general meeting.

Article 228 The Company shall have the right to cease sending dividend warrants to the holder of H Shares by post if such warrants have been left uncashed after having been sent twice consecutively. Such right may be exercised after the first occasion on which such a warrant is returned undelivered.

On the premise of abiding by relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and regulations and relevant regulations of the securities regulatory authorities where the Company's Shares are listed, the Company shall have the right to sell the Shares of the Shareholders of H Shares that cannot be contacted in such manner as the Board deems appropriate subject to the following conditions:

- (I) during a period of 12 years, at least three dividends in respect of the Shares in question have become payable by the Company and no dividend has been claimed during that period;
- (II) upon the expiry of the 12-year period, the Company gives notice of its intention to sell the shares by way of announcement published in one or several newspapers and notifies the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are listed of such intention.

Any amount paid up in advance of calls on any Share may carry interest but shall not entitle the Shareholder to receive in respect thereof a dividend subsequently declared.

Subject to relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and relevant regulations of the securities regulatory authorities where the Company's Shares are listed, the Company may exercise the right to forfeit unclaimed dividends, but such right shall not be excised until the expiration of the applicable relevant period of limitation.

Article 229 The Company shall appoint collection agents for shareholders of overseas listed foreign shares. The collection agents shall collect the dividends and other payable amounts by the Company in respect of the overseas listed foreign shares on behalf of the shareholders concerned.

The collection agents appointed by the Company shall meet the requirements of the laws of the place(s), or the relevant regulations of the stock exchange(s) where the Company's Shares are listed. The collection agent appointed by the Company for shareholders of the H foreign shares shall be a trust company registered under the Trustee Ordinance of Hong Kong.

Article 230 Special provisions for disclosure of profit distribution of the Company:

- (I) The Company shall disclose the implementation of the profit distribution policy and cash dividend policy in its annual and semi-annual reports, and explain whether it is in compliance with the provisions of this Articles of Association or requirements of the resolutions of the general meeting, whether the criteria and proportion of dividend distribution is specific and clear, whether the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanism are complete, whether independent non-executive directors duly perform their duties and play their due roles, whether medium and small shareholders have opportunities to fully express their opinions and requests, and whether the legitimate interests of medium and small shareholders are fully protected. Where the Company adjusts or changes its cash dividend distribution policy, it shall explain in details as to whether the conditions and procedures of such adjustments or changes are in compliance with relevant regulations and transparent.
- (II) When the Board of Directors of the Company choose not to distribute cash dividend, it shall disclose the reasons in the regular report, and give special explanations on the specific reasons for not distributing cash dividend, the exact use of the Company's retained earnings, the expected investment income and other matters, which shall be commented by the independent non-executive directors and submitted to the general meeting for consideration, and then disclosed on the designated media of the Company.

Section 2 Internal Audit

Article 231 The Company shall adopt an internal audit system with full time auditors to supervise the internal audits of incomes and expenses as well as the business activities of the Company.

Article 232 The internal audit system of the Company and the duties of auditors shall come into effect upon approval of the Board of Directors. The person in charge of audits shall be accountable and report to the Board of Directors.

Section 3 Appointment of Accounting Firm

Article 233 The Company shall appoint an accounting firm which is qualified to “engage in securities-related business” to audit the accounting statements and verify the net assets of the Company and to provide other relevant consultation services. The accounting firm shall be engaged with a term of one year from the conclusion of current annual general meeting until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting, which is renewable upon reappointment.

Article 234 Employing an accounting firm for the Company must be decided by the general meeting. The Board shall not appoint an accounting firm before a general meeting is held, except in circumstances as specified in the Articles of Association.

Article 235 The Company shall ensure that the accounting documents, books of accounts, financial reports and other accounting information provided to the accounting firm appointed is true and complete without any refusal, concealment or false statement.

Article 236 The accounting firm appointed by the Company shall have the following rights:

- (I) the right to inspect the books, records and vouchers of the Company at any time, and to require the directors, chief executive officer (CEO) and other senior management officers of the Company to provide relevant information and explanations;
- (II) the right to require the Company to take all reasonable steps to obtain from its subsidiaries such information and explanation as are necessary for it to discharge its duties;
- (III) the right to attend general meetings and to receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any general meeting which any shareholder is entitled to receive, and to speak at any general meeting in relation to matters concerning its role as the accounting firm of the Company.

Article 237 If there is a vacancy in the position of accounting firm of the Company, the Board of Directors may appoint an accounting firm to fill such vacancy before convening of the general meeting, provided that such appointment shall be confirmed by the next general meeting. During the period that the vacancy remains, if there is other existing accounting firm appointed by the Company, such accounting firms may continue to act during the period of vacancy.

If a resolution is proposed at a general meeting for approving the appointment of another accounting firm to fill a vacancy, or the reappointment of a retiring accounting firm that was appointed by the Board of Directors to fill a vacancy, or the dismissal of an accounting firm before the expiration of its term of office, the following provisions shall apply:

- (I) the appointment or removal proposal shall be sent to the accounting firm which is proposed to be appointed or dismissed or which has left its post in the relevant accounting year before the notice of the general meeting is given to the shareholders. The leaving of an accounting firm includes the removal, resignation or retirement of such firm;
- (II) if the retiring accounting firm makes representations in writing and requests the Company to give the shareholders notice of such representations, the Company shall (unless the representations have been received too late) take the following measures:
 - 1. on any notice of the resolution given to shareholders, state the fact that the retiring accounting firm has made such representations;
 - 2. attach a copy of the representations to the notice and deliver it to the shareholders in the manner as stipulated in these Articles of Association.
- (III) if the Company fails to send out the representations of the accounting firm in the manner set out in sub-paragraph (II) above, such accounting firm may require that such presentations be read out at the meeting and may make a further appeal;

(IV) the retiring accounting firm shall be entitled to attend the following meetings:

1. the general meeting at which its term of office expires;
2. the general meeting at which it is proposed to fill the vacancy caused by its removal;
3. the general meeting which is convened as a result of its resignation.

The retiring accounting firm shall be entitled to receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any such meeting, and to speak at any such meeting which concerns it as a former accounting firm of the Company.

Article 238 The general meeting may by ordinary resolution remove the accounting firm of the Company before the expiration of its term of office, irrespective of the terms and conditions of the contract entered into between the Company and the accounting firm but without prejudice to the accounting firm's right to claim for damages which arise from its removal.

Article 239 The remuneration of the accounting firm or the manner in which such firm is to be remunerated shall be determined at the general meeting. The remuneration of the accounting firm appointed by the Board of Directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 240 When the Company dismisses or does not renew the employment of an accounting firm, it shall give a 30-day prior notice to the accounting firm, and the accounting firm shall have the right to state its opinions at the general meeting where a voting process concerning the dismissal of such accounting firm is carried out.

If an accounting firm resigns from its position, it shall make representations at the general meeting whether there has been any impropriety on the part of the Company.

An accounting firm may resign from its office by way of depositing at the Company's domicile a resignation notice in writing, which shall become effective on the date of such deposit or on such later date as may be stipulated in such notice. Such notice shall contain the following statements:

- (I) a statement to the effect that there are no circumstances in connection with its resignation which it considers should be brought to the notice of the shareholders or creditors of the Company;
- (II) a statement of any other circumstances requiring an explanation.

The Company shall send a copy of the notice referred to in the preceding paragraph to the relevant governing authority within 14 days after receipt. If the notice contains a statement as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, a copy of such statement shall be placed at the Company for the inspection by the shareholders. Unless otherwise provided for in these Articles of Association, the Company shall also send a copy of such statement by prepaid mail or other ways permitted by the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed to all shareholders entitled to the report of financial position of the Company at the address registered in the register of shareholders.

If the notice of resignation of accounting firm contains a statement in respect of any circumstances requiring an explanation, it may require the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of giving an explanation of the circumstances in connection with its resignation.

The succeeding accounting firm shall ask the former accounting firm and the Company about the reason for replacement of accounting firm. The former accounting firm (auditing firm) shall give assistance to the succeeding accounting firm (auditing firm), and if necessary, provide relevant working sheets.

CHAPTER 10 NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Section 1 Notices

Article 241 Subject to the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and relevant regulations of the securities regulatory authorities where the Company's Shares are listed, notices of the Company may be delivered by the following means:

- (I) by personal delivery;
- (II) by post;
- (III) by fax or email;
- (IV) by publishing them on the website of the Company and the website designated by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the Company's Shares are listed and the Articles of Association;
- (V) by way of an announcement;
- (VI) by other means agreed by the Company or the addressee in advance or approved by the addressee upon receipt of the notice;
- (VII) by other means acceptable to the securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are listed or stipulated in the Articles of Association.

For the purpose of the method for the Company to provide or send any communications of the Company to Shareholders of H Shares as required by the Hong Kong Listing Rules, subject to laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's Shares are listed as well as the Articles of Association, all communications of the Company may be provided or sent to such holders of H Shares through the websites designated by the Company and/or the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or by other electronic means. All notices or other documents required to be lodged with the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under Chapter 13 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules shall be written in English or accompanied by a signed and certified English translation.

Corporate communications referred to in the preceding paragraph means any document issued or to be issued by the Company for the information or action of the holders of H shares or other persons required by the Hong Kong Listing Rules, including but not limited to:

1. annual report of the Company (including report of the Board of Directors, annual accounts accompanied by auditors' report, audit report and summary of financial report of the Company (if applicable));
2. interim report and summary of interim report of the Company (if applicable);
3. notices of meetings;
4. listing documents;
5. circulars;
6. proxy forms (as defined in the listing rules of the stock exchange where the shares of the Company are listed).

Where a notice is given by way of announcement under authorisation conferred by these Articles of Association, such announcement shall be published in accordance with the methods prescribed in the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

Article 242 If a notice of the Company is sent by way of announcement, once an announcement is made, it is deemed that all relevant personnel have received the notice.

Article 243 Any notice for convening a shareholders' general meeting of the Company shall be given by way specified in Article 81 of the Articles of Association.

Article 244 Any notice for convening a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be given by hand, by fax, by mail, or by other ways.

Article 245 Any notice for convening a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Company shall be given by hand, by fax, by mail, or by other means.

Article 246 If the notice of the Company is delivered by hand, the addressee shall sign (or stamp) on the receipt of service, and the date of signature of the addressee shall be the date of service; if a notice of the Company is sent by mail, the date of service shall be the fifth workday after the date of delivery to the post office; if the notice of the Company is sent by fax, the date of delivery shall be the sending date (as shown in the fax report); if the notice of the Company is sent by mail, the date of the entrance of the email in the mail system designated by the recipient shall be the date of service; if a notice of the Company is sent by way of announcement, the date of publication of the first announcement shall be the date of service.

Article 247 The meeting and the resolution of the meeting shall not be null and void if the notice of the meeting fails to be delivered to or received by any person entitled to the notice due to accidental omission.

Article 248 Where the listing rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed require the Company to send, mail, distribute, issue, publish or otherwise provide the relevant documents of the Company in English and Chinese, if the Company has made appropriate arrangements to determine whether its shareholders wish to receive only the English version or the Chinese version and, to the extent permitted by and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the Company may send only the English version or only the Chinese version to the relevant shareholder (at the shareholder's stated wish).

Section 2 Announcement

Article 249 The websites, Juchao Information (<http://www.cninfo.com.cn>), China Securities Journal, Shanghai Securities News, Securities Times and Securities Daily, are designated by the Company to publish company announcements and other information that needs to be disclosed to domestic shareholders.

If an announcement is to be made to Shareholders of H Shares under the Articles of Association, such an announcement shall also be published in accordance with the method set out in the Hong Kong Listing Rules. The information disclosed by the Company in other public media shall not precede the designated newspapers and websites, and the Company announcements shall not be replaced by other forms of disclosure such as press release or interview with reporters.

CHAPTER 11 MERGER, DIVISION, CAPITAL INCREASE AND REDUCTION, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

Section 1 Merger, Division, Capital Increase and Reduction

Article 250 The Company may carry out merger or division in accordance with the law.

Merger of the Company may take two forms: merger by absorption and merger by new establishment. A company that absorbs another company is known as merger by absorption whereby the company being absorbed shall be dissolved. The merger of two or more companies by the establishment of a new company is known as merger by new establishment whereby the merged companies shall be dissolved.

Article 251 For merger or division of the Company, the Board of the Company shall put forward the proposal for examination and approval in accordance with the laws after the same has been approved under the procedures provided in the Articles of Association. Shareholders opposing such proposal on the merger or division of the Company shall have the right to require the Company or the shareholders that are in favor of such proposal to purchase their shares at a fair price. The contents of resolutions approving the merger or division of the Company shall be compiled in a special document for inspection by shareholders.

H Shareholders of Shares shall be served with the above-mentioned document by mail or by such other means as may be permitted by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Article 252 In the case of a merger, parties to the merger shall execute a merger agreement, and shall prepare the balance sheets and a schedule of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within a period of 10 days since the date on which the resolution to proceed with the merger is passed and publish announcements on the merger in newspaper or by other means within 30 days. The creditors shall, within 30 days since the date of receiving a written notice or within 45 days since the date of the public announcement for those who have not received a written notice, be entitled to require the Company to pay off its debts or to provide a corresponding guarantee.

In the case of a merger, the credits and liabilities of each of the merging parties shall be assumed by the company in existence or the newly established company after the merger.

Article 253 If the Company is to be divided, its property shall be divided accordingly.

For the division of the Company, a balance sheet and a schedule of assets shall be prepared. The Company shall notify its creditors within a period of ten days since the date on which the resolution to proceed with the division is made and publish announcements on the division in newspaper or by other means within 30 days.

Debts owed by the Company prior to the division shall be assumed by the companies in existence after the division jointly and severally, except as otherwise stated in the written agreement entered into between creditors and the Company for debt service prior to the division.

Article 254 Where the merger or division of the Company results in a change in its registered particulars, such change shall be registered with the company registry according to law. Where the Company is dissolved, it shall cancel its registration according to law. Where a new company is established, its establishment shall be registered according to law.

The increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital shall be registered with the company registry according to law.

Section 2 Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 255 The Company shall be dissolved if:

- (I) business term specified in the Articles of Association expires or other dissolution reasons as stipulated in the Articles of Association arise;
- (II) the general meeting resolves to dissolve the Company;
- (III) dissolution is required due to merger or division of the Company;
- (IV) the Company is declared bankrupt according to law because it is unable to pay its debts as they fall due;
- (V) the Company is revoked of business license, ordered to close or canceled according to law;

(VI) there is severe difficulty in the operation and management of the Company, and the continued existence of the Company will have material prejudice to the interests of the shareholders and there is no other way to resolve, shareholders who hold an aggregate of over 10% of the whole voting rights can make a petition to the People's Court to dissolve the Company;

(VII) other dissolution reasons as stipulated in the Articles of Association arise.

Article 256 For the circumstance in item (I) above, the Company may continue to subsist by amending the Articles of Association. If the Company is dissolved under items (I), (II), and (VI) above, a liquidation committee shall be set up to start liquidation within 15 days from the date of occurrence of the cause for dissolution. The members of such liquidation committee shall be determined by the Board or the general meeting. If the liquidation committee is not established within the prescribed period, the creditors can submit an application to the People's Court for appointing relevant officers to establish the liquidation committee to carry out the liquidation.

If the Company is dissolved under item (V) above, relevant competent authorities shall organize the Shareholders, relevant authorities and relevant professionals to form a liquidation committee to carry out liquidation.

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

Article 257 If the Board decides that the Company shall be liquidated (except for liquidation as a result of the Company's declaration of bankruptcy), the notice of the general meeting convened for such purpose shall include a statement to the effect that the Board has made full inquiry into the position of the Company and that the Board holds the opinion that the Company can repay its debts in full within 12 months after the commencement of liquidation.

The functions and powers of the Board of the Company shall be terminated immediately after the general meeting has adopted a resolution to carry out the liquidation.

The liquidation committee shall take instructions from the general meeting, and make a report to the general meeting on the committee's income and expenditure, the business of the Company and the progress of the liquidation not less than once a year. It shall make a final report to the general meeting when the liquidation is completed.

Article 258 The liquidation committee shall exercise the following functions and powers during liquidation:

- (I) thoroughly examining the assets of the Company and preparing a balance sheet and a schedule of assets respectively;
- (II) notifying the creditors by a notice or public announcement;
- (III) handling the outstanding business of the Company in connection with liquidation;
- (IV) repaying all outstanding tax payment and the tax payment which arise in the course of the liquidation process;
- (V) clearing up claims and debts;

(VI) dealing with the remaining assets after full payment of the Company's debts;

(VII) participating in civil litigation on behalf of the Company.

Article 259 The liquidation committee shall notify the creditors within a period of 10 days since the date it is established, and publish the relevant announcements in newspaper or other means within 60 days. Creditors shall, within 30 days since the date of receiving the notice, or for creditors who do not receive the notice, within 45 days since the date of the public announcement, report their creditors' rights to the liquidation committee.

When reporting creditors' rights, the creditor shall provide an explanation of matters relevant to the creditor's rights and provide the supporting evidence. The liquidation committee shall register the creditors' rights. In the course of reporting the creditors' rights, the liquidation committee shall not repay the creditors.

Article 260 After the liquidation committee has thoroughly examined the Company's assets and prepared a balance sheet and schedule of assets, it shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit such plan to the general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation.

The remaining property of the Company after paying the liquidation expenses, wages owed to employees of the Company, labor insurance fees and statutory compensation, outstanding taxes and debts of the Company shall be distributed by the class of shares held by shareholders and in proportion to the number of shares held by shareholders.

During the liquidation period, the Company still exists but shall not carry out any business activities not related to liquidation. The property of the Company shall not be distributed to the Shareholders until all liabilities have been paid off in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 261 If the liquidation committee, having thoroughly examined the Company's property and prepared a balance sheet and schedule of assets, discovers that the Company's property is insufficient to pay its debts in full, it shall immediately apply to the People's Court for a declaration of bankruptcy. After the People's Court has ruled for the Company to declare itself bankrupt, the Company's liquidation committee shall refer the liquidation matters to the People's Court.

Article 262 Following the completion of liquidation, the liquidation committee shall formulate a liquidation report, a revenue and expenditure statement and financial account books in respect of the liquidation period and, after verification thereof by an accountant registered in the PRC, submit the same to the general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation. Within 30 days from the date of confirmation of the above-mentioned report by the general meeting or the People's Court, the liquidation committee shall deliver the same to the company registry, apply for cancellation of the Company's registration and publicly announce the Company's termination.

Article 263 Members of the liquidation committee are required to discharge their duties in good faith and perform liquidation in compliance with the laws. Members of the liquidation committee shall be prohibited from abusing their authority to accept bribes or other unlawful income and from misappropriating the Company's properties.

Members of the liquidation committee are liable to indemnify the Company and its creditors in respect of any loss arising from their willful or material default.

CHAPTER 12 AMENDMENTS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 264 Our Company may amend the Articles of Association based on the provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's Shares are listed and Articles of Association.

In any of the following circumstances, our Company shall amend the Articles of Association:

- (I) if upon amendments to the PRC Company Law, relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company's Shares are listed, any terms contained in the Articles of Association become inconsistent with the provisions above mentioned;
- (II) a change in our Company causes inconsistency with those contained in the Articles of Association;
- (III) the Shareholders' general meeting resolves to amend the Articles of Association.

Article 265 Any amendment to the Articles of Association involving the contents of the Mandatory Provisions shall come into effect after being approved by the examination and approval department authorized by the State Council and the securities regulatory authority under the State Council (if applicable). Where the Company's registered items are involved, change registration shall be made according to law.

Article 266 The Board shall amend the Articles of Association in accordance with the resolutions of the general meeting and the approval opinions of relevant competent authorities.

CHAPTER 13 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Article 267 The Company shall abide by the following principles for dispute resolution:

- (I) If any dispute or claim arises between a shareholder of overseas listed foreign shares and the Company, or between a shareholder of overseas listed foreign shares and a director, supervisor, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officer of the Company, or between a shareholder of overseas listed foreign shares and a shareholder of domestic shares, in connection with the rights and obligations relating to the Company's affairs and as regulated by these Articles of Association, the Company Law or other relevant laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules, the parties concerned shall submit the dispute or claim for arbitration.

When a dispute or claim as described above is submitted for arbitration, such dispute or claim shall be in its entirety, and all persons being the Company or shareholders, directors, supervisors, chief executive officer (CEO) or other senior management officers of the Company that have a cause of action due to the same facts or whose participation is necessary for the settlement of such dispute or claim shall submit to the arbitration.

Disputes concerning the definition of Shareholders and the register of Shareholders are not required to be settled by means of arbitration.

- (II) A dispute or claim submitted for arbitration may be arbitrated, at the option of the arbitration applicant, by either China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in accordance with its arbitration rules or Hong Kong International Arbitration Center in accordance with its securities arbitration rules. After the arbitration applicant has submitted the dispute or claim for arbitration, the other party must participate in the arbitration in the arbitration institution selected by the applicant. If the arbitration applicant opts for arbitration by the Hong Kong International Arbitration Center, either party may request for the arbitration to be conducted in Shenzhen in accordance with the securities arbitration rules of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Center;
- (III) Unless otherwise prescribed by laws, administrative regulations or departmental rules, the laws of the People's Republic of China shall apply to the settlement by means of arbitration of the disputes or claims referred to in item (I);
- (IV) The award made by the arbitration institution shall be final and binding on all the parties involved;
- (V) The said arbitration agreement is reached between the Directors or Senior management officers and the Company, with the Company representing both itself and each of its Shareholders;
- (VI) Any arbitration submitted shall be deemed as authorizing the arbitration tribunal to conduct public hearing and announce the arbitration award.

CHAPTER 14 SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 268 Definitions:

- (I) Controlling Shareholder shall cover a Shareholder who meets any of the following conditions:
 - 1. When acting alone or in concert with others, he/she may elect more than half of the Directors;
 - 2. When acting alone or in concert with others, he/she may exercise more than 30% (including 30%) of the voting rights of the Company or may control more than 30% (including 30%) of the voting rights of the Company;
 - 3. When acting alone or in concert with others, he/she holds more than 30% (including 30%) of the outstanding shares issued by the Company;
 - 4. When acting alone or in concert with others, he/she has de facto control over the Company in any other way;
 - 5. Circumstances specified in Rule 19A.14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules.
- (II) Actual controller means a person who, although not a shareholder of the Company, is able, through investment relationships, agreements or other arrangements, to actually control the conduct of the Company.

(III) Affiliation refers to the relationship between the controlling shareholders, actual controllers, directors, supervisors and senior management officers of the Company and the enterprise directly or indirectly controlled by the Company, and other relationships that may lead to the transfer of interests of the Company, provided that the state-controlled enterprises are not affiliated because they are controlled by the state.

Article 269 The Board may formulate detailed rules for the Articles of Association in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association. The detailed rules for the Articles of Association shall not be in conflict with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Article 270 The Articles of Association are prepared in Chinese. In case of any inconsistency between the Articles of Association and the Articles of Association in any other language or of a different version, the latest Chinese version of the Articles of Association approved by and registered with the company registry shall prevail.

Article 271 Unless otherwise stipulated by the Articles of Association, the expressions of “more than”, “below”, and “within” used in the Articles of Association shall include the original number, while the expressions of “beyond”, “less than”, “over” and “under” shall not include the figure mentioned.

Article 272 The Articles of Association are prepared in Chinese. In case of any inconsistency between the Articles of Association and the Articles of Association in any other language or of different version, the Chinese version of the Articles of Association shall prevail.

Article 273 In case of any inconsistency between the Articles of Association and laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s Shares are listed, the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s Shares are listed shall prevail.

Any other matters concerned shall follow the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents and securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company’s Shares are listed.

Article 274 The interpretation of the Articles of Association shall be vested to the Board of Directors of the Company.