

HANGZHOU TIGERMED CONSULTING CO., LTD.
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(considered at the 10th meeting of the fifth session of the board of
directors of the Company on August 28, 2024
and
approved at the 2024 third extraordinary general meeting on October 8, 2024)

The English version is for reference only. Should there be any inconsistency between the English and Chinese versions, the latter shall prevail.

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CHAPTER I GENERAL

Article 1 The articles of association are formulated in accordance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Company Law"), the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Securities Law"), the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrative Measures of Overseas Listing"), the Special Regulations of the State Council on the Overseas Offering and Listing of Shares by Joint Stock Limited Companies (hereinafter referred to as the "Special Regulations"), the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Hong Kong Listing Rules"), the Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies and other relevant provisions in order to protect the legal interest of Hangzhou Tigermed Consulting Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), the shareholders and creditors and standardize the organization and activities of the Company.

Article 2 The Company was incorporated as a joint stock limited company according to the Company Law, other PRC laws and administrative regulations through the overall change of Hangzhou Tigermed Limited. The Company was approved by Hangzhou Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau by the Administrative License Decision of Change of Hangzhou Tigermed Limited (Hang Zhou Jing Mao Wai Fu Xu [2010] No. 276) and established with the way of sponsor, as well as registered with and has received the business license of the Company from the Administration for Market Regulation of Zhejiang Province. The Unified Social Credit Number is 9133000076823762XE.

Article 3 The Company was approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "CSRC") with Zheng Jian Xu Ke [2012] No. 896 on July 3, 2012. After the initial public offering of its 13.40 million RMB ordinary shares, the Company's shares listed in the Shenzhen Stock Exchange on August 17, 2012. English abbreviation: "Tigermed". Stock code "300347".

After approval by the CSRC on June 22, 2020, the Company issued 107,065,100 overseas listed foreign shares (hereinafter referred to as the "H Shares"). H Shares listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Hong Kong Stock Exchange") on August 7, 2020.

Article 4 Chinese registered name of the Company: 杭州泰格醫藥科技股份有限公司
English registered name of the Company: Hangzhou Tigermed Consulting Co., Ltd.

Article 5 Company address: Room 2001-2010, 20/F, Block 8, No. 19 Jugong Road,
Xixing Sub-District, Binjiang District, Hangzhou
Postal code: 310051
Telephone no.: +86-571-28887227
Fax no.: +86-571-88211196

Article 6 The registered capital of the Company is RMB864.948570 million.

Article 7 The Company is a joint stock limited company with permanent existence.

Article 8 The Company's legal representative is the general manager of the Company. Where the general manager resigns, he shall be deemed to have resigned from the position of the legal representative simultaneously. Where the legal representative resigns, the Company shall determine a new legal representative within thirty days from the date of the resignation of the legal representative.

Article 9 The Company is an independent legal person with independent legal person properties and enjoys the right to legal person property. The total capital of the Company is divided into equal shares. A shareholder shall be liable for the debts of the Company to the extent of the shares it has subscribed to, whereas the Company shall be liable for its debts with all of its assets.

Article 10 The articles of association shall become effective from the date of consideration and approval by the general meeting of the Company.

The original articles of association of the Company shall be invalidated automatically on the effective date of the articles of association.

From the date on which the articles of association come into effect, they shall constitute a legally binding document regulating the Company's organization and activities, and the rights and obligations as between the Company and its shareholders and among the shareholders.

The articles of association are legally binding on the shareholders, directors, supervisors and members of the senior management of the Company, and the above-mentioned persons shall be entitled to make claims on matters relating to the Company in accordance with the articles of association. Pursuant to the articles of association, a shareholder can sue the Company, the Company can sue its shareholders, a shareholder can sue another shareholder or other shareholders, and a shareholder can sue directors, supervisors, general manager, co-president and other members of the senior management of the Company.

The term "sue" as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall include the initiation of proceedings in a court or application to an arbitration organization for arbitration.

Article 11 The term "members of the other senior management" as mentioned in this articles of associations refer to the vice general manager, the chief financial officer and the secretary to the board of directors of the Company.

Article 12 The Company may invest in other limited liability companies and joint stock limited companies and undertake liabilities for the invested company as limited to the capital contribution made by it. Unless otherwise provided by laws and administrative regulations, the Company shall not become an investor that is jointly and severally liable for the liabilities owed by the invested company.

CHAPTER II OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

Article 13 The operation objectives of the Company are: to combine all parties' advantages in technical management, operations and marketing and conduct business in the approved business scope of the Company, in order to obtain better economic effectiveness and investment return satisfactory to every party.

As registered according to laws, the Company's scope of business: services: technical development, technical consultation, results transfer of medical relevant industries and products, management and statistical analysis of clinical trial data, translation, engaging information technology such as data processing and business process outsourcing service through undertaking service outsourcing, adult non-certificate labor vocational skill training, adult non-cultural education and training, gathering, sorting out, storing and releasing talent demand and supply information, conducting job referral and conducting talent information consultation. (Businesses subject to approvals under laws shall be carried out upon approval by relevant authorities)

Article 14 The Company may adjust its scope of business according to the domestic and international market directions and the needs of operational development and its own capabilities, and such registration procedures shall be conducted accordingly.

CHAPTER III SHARES

Section 1 Issue of Shares

Article 15 The Company's shares shall be in the form of share certificates.

Article 16 The issue of shares by the Company shall adhere to the principle of openness, equality and fairness. 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 17 All the shares issued by the Company shall have a par value; with par values stated in RMB and its par value shall be RMB1 for each share.

Article 18 Subject to the approval, registration or filing of the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council or departments authorized by the State Council, the Company may issue shares to domestic investors or foreign investors. Foreign Investors referred to in the preceding paragraph mean those investors who have subscribed for the Company's shares and are residents in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan or other foreign countries. Domestic Investors mean those investors who have subscribed for the Company's shares and are residents in the People's Republic of China excluding the above-mentioned regions.

Article 19 The shares issued by the Company to the PRC investors and other qualified investors for subscription in RMB shall be referred to as domestic shares. The shares issued by the Company to overseas 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.

Shares listed on overseas stock exchange with the approval, registration or filing of the relevant securities regulatory authority under the State Council and overseas securities regulatory authorities are collectively referred to as overseas listed shares. The overseas listed foreign shares issued by the Company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange shall be known as H shares. H Shares was approved for listing by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, with nominal values denominated in RMB, and subscribed and traded in Hong Kong dollars.

The term “foreign currencies” as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall refer to the lawful currencies in other countries or regions (other than RMB), which are recognized by State’s foreign exchange authority and acceptable to pay for the shares to the Company.

A holder of domestic shares and a holder of foreign shares are both holders of ordinary shares and shall have the same rights in the distribution of dividend or distribution in any other form, and assume the same obligations.

Article 20 Domestic listed domestic shares issued by the Company shall be held in central custody at the Shenzhen Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited; whereas H Shares issued by the Company shall be held in custody mainly at the authorized depository companies under the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited.

Article 21 Sponsors, numbers of subscribed shares, method of shareholding, way of contribution, and the time of contribution upon the establishment of the Company are as follows:

No.	Name of sponsor	Method of contribution	No. of subscribed share (ten thousand shares)	Percentage of shareholding (%)	Time of Contribution
A	Ye Xiaoping	Shares converted from net assets	1488.8960	37.2224	2010.09.15
B	Cao Xiaochun	Shares converted from net assets	517.0080	12.9252	2010.09.15
C	Shi Xiaoli	Shares converted from net assets	206.6680	5.1667	2010.09.15
D	Xu Jialian	Shares converted from net assets	204.9800	5.1245	2010.09.15
E	Gong Yunjie	Shares converted from net assets	103.3360	2.5834	2010.09.15
F	QM8 Limited	Shares converted from net assets	695.6480	17.3912	2010.09.15

No.	Name of sponsor	Method of contribution	No. of subscribed share (ten thousand shares)	Percentage of shareholding (%)	Time of Contribution
G	Shihezi Taimo Investment (formerly known as Hangzhou Taimo Investment Management Limited)	Shares converted from net assets	192.4840	4.8121	2010.09.15
H	Shihezi Taidi Investment (formerly known as Hangzhou Taidi Investment Management Limited)	Shares converted from net assets	94.5560	2.3639	2010.09.15
I	Wen Chen	Shares converted from net assets	50.6560	1.2664	2010.09.15
J	Hongqiao Zhang	Shares converted from net assets	33.7680	0.8442	2010.09.15
K	Zhuan Yin	Shares converted from net assets	225.6000	5.6400	2010.09.15
L	Bing Zhang	Shares converted from net assets	106.8000	2.6700	2010.09.15
M	Minzhi Liu	Shares converted from net assets	27.6000	0.6900	2010.09.15
N	Ruiqin Investment Consulting Co., Limited	Shares converted from net assets	52.0000	1.3000	2010.09.15
Total			4000.000	100.0000	—

Article 22 The Company was approved by the CSRC on July 3, 2012 to conduct initial public offering of 13.40 million RMB ordinary shares (hereinafter referred to as the “A Shares”).

The total number of shares of the Company is 864.948570 million, all being ordinary shares, including 741,823,770 shares held by shareholders of domestic listed domestic shares (A Shares), accounting for about 85.77% of the total share capital of the Company; 123,124,800 shares held by overseas listed foreign shares (H Shares) shareholders, accounting for approximately 14.23% of the total share capital of the Company.

Article 23 The Company’s board of directors may arrange for a separate issuance of the overseas listed foreign shares (H Shares) and domestic listed domestic shares (A Shares) under the authorization at the general meeting after the proposals for the same have been approved by, registered or filed with the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council or departments authorized by the State Council.

Section 2 Increase, Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

Article 24 Based on the needs of operation and development, the Company may increase capital by the following means in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting:

- (I) public offering of shares;
- (II) non-public offering of shares;
- (III) placing shares to existing shareholders;
- (IV) distributing bonus shares to existing shareholders;
- (V) conversion of provident fund into share capital;
- (VI) other methods approved by laws, administrative regulations and the relevant regulatory authorities. After the Company's capital increase to issue new shares is approved according to the provisions of the articles of association, it shall be handled according to the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and normative documents of the place where the stocks of the Company are listed, and the procedures specified in the listing rules of the stock exchange. The Company may reduce the registered capital. The Company's reduction of registered capital shall be handled in accordance with the Company Law, other relevant regulations and the procedures stipulated in the articles of association.

Article 25 The Company may acquire shares of the Company in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents and the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association in the following circumstances:

- (I) to decrease the registered capital of the Company;
- (II) to merge with another company holding shares of the Company;
- (III) to issue shares under employee stock ownership plan or as share incentives;
- (IV) it is requested by any shareholder to purchase his shares because this shareholder raises objection to the company's resolution on merger or split-up made at a general meeting of shareholders;
- (V) to satisfy the conversion of those corporate bonds convertible into shares issued by the Company with shares;
- (VI) to safeguard corporate value and the interests of the shareholders as the Company deems necessary;
- (VII) other circumstances permitted in laws or administrative regulations.

Except for the above, the Company does not carry out activities to buy or sell shares of the Company.

Article 26 When the Company acquires its own shares, it may conduct by way of open and concentrated transactions, and shall be conducted in compliance with laws and regulations, the CSRC and the relevant regulations under the securities regulatory authorities where the Company's shares are listed.

Where the Company acquires its own shares under circumstances as mentioned in items (III), (V) or (VI) under the first paragraph of Article 25, it shall be conducted by way of open and concentrated transactions, and shall be conducted in compliance with laws and regulations, the CSRC and the relevant regulations under the securities regulatory authorities where the Company's shares are listed and fulfilled information disclosure obligations.

Article 27 Where the Company acquires its shares for purposes set out in items (I) and (II) of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, it shall be subject to approval by the general meeting; where the Company acquires its shares pursuant to items (III), (V) and (VI) of Article 25, it can be carried out upon resolution by more than two-thirds of the directors present at a board meeting.

If the Company repurchases its own shares in accordance with the requirements under Article 27 under the circumstance set out in clause (I), the shares so repurchased shall be cancelled within ten days from the date of acquisition; In the event of the circumstances set out in items (II) and (IV), the shares so repurchased shall be transferred or cancelled within 6 months; In the event of the circumstances set out in items (III), (V) and (VI), the total shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total shares issued by the Company, and the shares so repurchased shall be transferred or cancelled within 3 years.

Section 3 Transfer of Shares

Article 28 Unless otherwise specified in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents and the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed, the shares of the Company are freely transferable and are not subject to any lien. The transfer of H Shares shall be registered in the local stock registration institution in Hong Kong authorized by the Company.

Article 29 The Company does not accept the shares of the Company as the subject of pledge rights.

Article 30 The shares of the Company held by the sponsors shall not be transferred within one year from the date of establishment of the Company. The directors, supervisors and members of the senior management of the Company shall report to the Company the corporate shares they held and the changes thereof, and the shares transferred each year during the term of office shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the same class they held in the Company; the shares they held shall not be transferred within one year from the date of the listing of the Company's shares.

The directors, supervisors and members of the senior management shall not transfer the shares of the Company they held within half a year after leaving the Company.

Article 31 If the directors, supervisors, senior management of the Company and shareholders holding more than 5% of the Company's shares sell the shares of the Company or other securities of an equity nature they held within six months after the purchase, or purchase again within six months after sale, the proceeds thereon shall be owned by the Company and the Board of the Company will recover the proceeds. However, if a securities company holds more than 5% of the shares after purchasing the remaining shares upon public offering due to underwriting, the sale of the shares shall not be subject to a six-month time limit.

Shares or other securities of an equity nature held by directors, supervisors, senior management officers and natural person shareholders as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, including shares or other securities of an equity nature held by their spouses, parents, children, as well as shares held through others' accounts.

If the board of directors of the Company does not comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the shareholders shall have the right to request the Board to execute within thirty days. If the board of directors of the Company fails to execute within the above-mentioned time limit, the shareholders shall have the right to file a lawsuit directly with the people's court in their own name for the benefit of the Company.

If the board of directors of the Company does not comply with the provisions of the first paragraph, the responsible directors shall bear joint and several liability according to the law.

CHAPTER IV SHAREHOLDERS AND GENERAL MEETING

Section 1 Shareholders

Article 32 The shareholders of the Company are the people who hold shares of the Company according to law and their names are registered in the register of members. The Company shall make a register of members based on the vouchers provided by securities registries. The register of members shall be the sufficient evidence for the shareholders' shareholding in the Company. The original register of members of overseas listed foreign shares listed in Hong Kong is kept in Hong Kong for inspection by members. A company may close its register of members, or that part of the register relating to members holding any class of shares, for a period or periods of one or more than one year by giving notice in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Hong Kong Listing Rules or the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The shareholders enjoy rights and fulfill obligations as per the class and proportion of the shares they hold; the same class of shares represent the same rights and the same obligations.

Article 33 When the Company convenes a general meeting, distributes dividends, undergoes liquidation and engages in other activities requiring the identification of shareholders, the Board or the convener of the general meeting shall decide the equity registration date. The interval between the shareholding record date and the date of the general meeting shall not be more than seven working days. Shareholders whose names appear on the register at the close of trading on the equity registration date shall be the shareholders enjoying relevant rights and interests.

Article 34 The shareholders of the Company shall have the following rights:

- (I) to receive dividends and profit distributions in any other form in proportion to the shares they hold;
- (II) to lawfully require, convene, preside over or attend general meetings either in person or by proxy, express his/her opinion at general meeting and exercise the corresponding voting right;
- (III) to supervise, make recommendations or make inquiries about the operations of the Company;
- (IV) to transfer, give or pledge shares held in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the Articles of Association;
- (V) to inspect the Articles of Association, duplicate the register of shareholders, corporate bond stubs, minutes of general meetings, resolutions of the board meetings and resolutions of the supervisory committee meetings, and the financial and accounting reports;
- (VI) in the event of the termination or liquidation of the Company, to participate in the distribution of the remaining property of the Company in proportion to the shares held by them;
- (VII) to require the Company to buy their shares in the event of their objection to resolutions of the general meeting concerning merger or division of the Company;
- (VIII) to enjoy other rights stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents and listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association.

A shareholder of the company who wants to examine the related information or require for the related material shall provide the documents in writing which may prove the category and number of the shares he holds. The Company shall provide the related information or material according to the demand of the shareholder after having verified of the status of the shareholder.

Article 35 If any resolution of the general meeting or the board of directors of the Company violates the laws or administrative regulations, the shareholders shall have the right to request the people's court to invalidate the resolution. If the convening procedure or voting method of the general meetings or board of directors meetings violates the laws, administrative regulations or the articles of association or the contents of a resolution run counter to the articles of association, the shareholders shall have the right to request the people's court to cancel such resolution within sixty days after passing the resolution, unless the procedures or the voting form contains a minor defect without a substantial impact on the resolution.

Shareholders who have not been notified to attend the general meeting may apply to the people's court for revocation within sixty days from the date they knew or should have known of the passing of the resolution of the general meeting; if the right to revoke is not exercised within one year from the date the resolution is made, the right to revoke shall be extinguished.

Article 36 Where the Company incurs losses as a result of violation by directors and members of the senior management of laws, administrative regulations or the articles of association in the course of performing their duties with the Company, the shareholders individually or in the aggregate holding 1% or more of the shares of the Company for more than 180 consecutive days shall be entitled to request in writing the board of supervisors to initiate proceedings to the People's Court; where the Company incurs losses as a result of violation by the board of supervisors of any provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the articles of association in the course of performing its duties with the Company, such shareholders may make a request in writing to the board of directors to initiate proceedings to the People's Court.

In the event that the board of supervisors or the board of directors refuses to initiate proceedings after receiving the written request of shareholders stated in the foregoing paragraph, or fails to initiate such proceedings within 30 days from the date of receiving 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 shareholders described in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to for the benefit of the Company initiate proceedings to the People's Court directly in their own names.

Where the Company incurs losses as a result of infringement upon the legitimate rights and interests of the Company by any other persons, the shareholders stated in item 1 of this article may initiate proceedings to the People's Court pursuant to the provisions of the first two paragraphs.

Article 37 Shareholders may initiate proceedings to the People's Court in the event that a director or a senior management officer has violated laws, administrative regulations or the articles of association, damaging the interests of shareholders.

Article 38 The shareholders of the Company shall have the following obligations:

- (I) to observe laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents and listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association;
- (II) to pay capital contribution as per the shares subscribed for and the method of subscription;
- (III) not to withdraw shares unless in the circumstances stipulated by laws and administrative regulations;
- (IV) not to abuse shareholder's right to harm the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the Company's position as an independent legal person or shareholder's limited liability protection to harm the interests of the creditors of the Company;
- (V) to fulfil other obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents and listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association.

If any shareholder of the Company abuses his/her shareholder's right, thereby causing any loss to the Company or other shareholders, the said shareholder shall be liable for compensation according to law. If any shareholder of the Company abuses the Company's position as an independent legal person or shareholder's limited liability protection for the purpose of evading repayment of debts, thereby seriously damaging the interests of the creditors of the Company, the said shareholder shall bear joint and several liabilities for the Company's debts.

Article 39 If any shareholder holding more than 5% voting shares of the Company pledges the said voting shares, the said shareholder shall submit a written report to the Company on the date on which the said pledge is executed.

Article 40 The controlling shareholder(s) and de facto controller(s) of the Company shall not use the connected relations to the detriment of the interests of the Company, and shall not use its controlling status to expropriate the Company's assets; otherwise, they shall be liable for compensation for any loss incurred to the Company.

The controlling shareholder(s) and de facto controller(s) of the Company shall perform fiduciary duty to the Company and general public shareholders thereof. The controlling shareholder(s) shall exercise capital contributors' rights in strict accordance with laws, shall not damage the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and general public shareholders by such means as profit distribution, asset reorganization, external investment, fund appropriation, loan and guarantee and shall not abuse their controlling status to damage the interests of the Company and general public shareholders.

The Company shall not provide the shareholders or de facto controller(s) with funds, commodities, services or other assets gratis or on manifestly unfair terms; shall not provide funds, commodities, services or other assets to the shareholders or de facto controller(s) on manifestly unfair terms; shall not provide funds, commodities, services or other assets to the shareholders or de facto controller(s) who are noticeably unable to make repayment; shall not provide guarantee to the shareholders or de facto controller(s) who are noticeably unable to make repayment or provide guarantee to the shareholders or de facto controller(s) without justifiable reasons; and shall not, without justifiable reasons, relinquish creditor's rights against the shareholders or de facto controller(s) or assume debts of the shareholders or de facto controller(s). Such transactions as provision of funds, commodities, services or other assets between the Company and the controlling shareholders or de facto controller(s) shall be deliberated by the board of directors and the general meeting in strict accordance with the decision-making policies for connected transactions as set out in the articles of association, in order to prevent the controlling shareholder(s) or de facto controller(s) and its subsidiaries to expropriate the Company's assets.

If the Company finds that any of shareholder expropriates the Company's assets, the Company shall understand the reasons, timing and amounts for expropriating assets immediately, and issue a written notice to the shareholders who expropriate the Company's assets for requiring them to resolve within a specified time frame. The Company shall immediately apply for judicial freezing of the equity interest of the Company they held if the shareholders cannot resolve with a specified time frame, the misappropriated assets shall be compensated through realization of equity interests.

The directors, supervisors and members of the senior management of the Company have legal obligations to safeguard the capital of the Company. The Board shall immediately investigate if it finds that the directors and the members of the senior management of the Company assist and connive the controlling shareholders and its subsidiaries to expropriate the Company's assets, after confirmation the facts that the directors and the members of the senior management of the Company assist or connive the controlling shareholders and its subsidiaries to expropriate the Company's assets, the Company shall, depending on the seriousness of the case, give a notice and disciplinary warning to the person directly responsible, and propose to the general meeting to dismiss the directors who are seriously responsible.

Section 2 General Provisions of General Meeting

Article 41 The general meeting shall be the organ of authority of the Company and shall exercise the following functions and powers according to laws:

- (I) to decide on the Company's business policy and investment plans;
- (II) to elect and replace directors and supervisors who are not employee representatives, and determine the remunerations of directors and supervisors;
- (III) to consider and approve the reports of the board of directors;
- (IV) to consider and approve the reports of the supervisory committee;
- (V) to consider and approve the Company's annual financial budgets and final accounts and annual reports;
- (VI) to consider and approve the Company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan;
- (VII) to resolve on increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company;
- (VIII) to resolve on issuance of corporate bonds and other securities and listing;
- (IX) to resolve on the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or transformation of corporate form of the Company;
- (X) to amend the articles of association;
- (XI) to resolve on appointment, dismissal or no further appointment of the Company's accounting firm;
- (XII) to consider and approve guarantees stipulated in article 42;
- (XIII) to consider the Company's purchase or sale of major assets within one year with the transaction amount exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (XIV) to consider and approve matters relating to the changes in the use of proceeds from share offerings;

- (XV) to consider equity incentive plans;
- (XVI) to consider and approve any related or connected transaction (excluding receipt by the Company of assets in cash and the provision of guarantee by the Company) between the Company and the related parties and connected persons, the amount of which is more than RMB30 million (including RMB30 million) and which accounts for more than 5% of the absolute value of the latest audited net assets of the Company;
- (XVII) to consider other matters which, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, listing rules of the stock exchange where the stocks of the Company are listed or the articles of association, shall be approved by the general meeting.

In the event of any inconsistency between the matters to be resolved by the general meeting as provided in this Article 41 and the provisions of the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed, the provisions of the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed shall prevail.

Article 42 The following external guarantees of the Company shall be considered and approved by the general meeting:

- (I) a single guarantee with the amount exceeding 10% of the latest audited net assets;
- (II) any guarantees provided by the Company and its holding subsidiaries after the total amount of external guarantees has reached or exceeded 50% of the latest audited net assets;
- (III) guarantee for guarantee objects whose liability-asset ratio exceeds 70%;
- (IV) any guarantee provided after the amount of guarantees exceeds 30% of the Company's audited total assets for the latest period for 12 consecutive months;
- (V) the amount of guarantees exceeds 50% of the Company's audited net assets and the absolute amounts is over RMB50 million for the latest period for 12 consecutive months;
- (VI) guarantee provided to shareholders, de facto controller(s) and their connected persons;
- (VII) other external guarantees that shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration as required in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents and listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed.

In the event of any inconsistency between the acts of external guarantee resolved by the general meeting as provided in this Article 42 and the provisions of the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, the provisions of the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed shall prevail.

Article 43 General meetings are classified into annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. Annual general meetings shall be convened once a year within six months from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Article 44 In any of the following circumstances, the Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within 2 months from the date of the occurrence of the circumstance:

- (I) when the number of directors falls short of the statutory minimum specified in the Company Law or is less than two thirds of the number specified in the articles of association;
- (II) when the unrecovered losses of the Company amount to one third of the total paid-up share capital;
- (III) when shareholders severally or jointly holding more than 10% shares of the Company request in writing to hold such meeting;
- (IV) when the board of directors deems it necessary;
- (V) when the supervisory committee proposes to hold such a meeting;
- (VI) other circumstances as stipulated in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents, listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed or the articles of association.

Article 45 The venue of the general meeting of the Company shall be: the domicile of the Company or other place specified in the notice of general meeting. General meetings shall be held onsite at the venue prepared in advance. The vote shall be made at the meeting. The Company will also provide online or other methods for its shareholders to conveniently participate in general meetings. Shareholders participating in a general meeting by the aforementioned means shall be deemed to have attended such meeting.

Article 46 When holding a general meeting, the Company shall engage lawyers to give legal opinions and make an announcement on the following matters:

- (I) whether the procedures of convening and holding the meeting comply with laws, administrative regulations 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 voting procedure and results of the meeting are lawful and valid;
- (IV) legal opinions on other relevant matters upon request by the Company.

Section 3 Convening of General Meeting

Article 47 Independent directors shall have the right to propose to the board of directors to hold an extraordinary general meeting. The board of directors shall, pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association, give a written reply on whether or not it agrees to hold such an extraordinary general meeting within 10 days after receipt of the proposal of the independent director to hold such a meeting.

If the board of directors agrees to hold the extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within five days after the resolution is made by the board of directors. If the board of directors does not agree to hold the extraordinary general meeting, it shall give the reasons and publish an announcement in respect thereof.

This is subject to any other provisions of the securities regulatory authorities in the place where the shares are listed.

Article 48 The supervisory committee shall have the right to propose to the board of directors to hold an extraordinary general meeting, and shall put forward such proposal to the board of directors in writing. The board of directors shall, pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association, give a written reply on whether or not it agrees to hold such an extraordinary general meeting within 10 days after receipt of the proposal.

If the board of directors agrees to hold the extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within 5 days after the resolution is made by the board of directors. Any change to the original proposal set forth in the notice shall be subject to approval by the supervisory committee. If the board of directors does not agree to hold the extraordinary general meeting or fails to give a written reply within 10 days after receipt of the proposal, it shall be deemed to be unable to perform or fail to perform the duty of convening the extraordinary general meeting, and the supervisory committee may convene and preside over the meeting by itself.

Article 49 Shareholder(s) severally or jointly holding more than 10% shares of the Company shall have the right to request the board of directors to hold an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting, and shall put forward such request to the board of directors in writing and state the topic of the meeting. The board of directors shall, pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association, give a written reply on whether or not it agrees to hold such an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting within 10 days after receipt of the request.

Where the board of directors agrees to hold the extraordinary general meeting or class meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within 5 days after the resolution is made by the board of directors. Any change to the original request set forth in the notice shall be subject to approval by the relevant shareholders. If the board of directors does not agree to hold the extraordinary general meeting or class meeting or fails to give a written reply within 10 days after receipt of the request, shareholder(s) severally or jointly holding more than 10% shares of the Company shall be entitled to propose to the supervisory committee to hold an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting, and shall put forward such request to the supervisory committee in writing.

If the supervisory committee agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting or class meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within 5 days after receipt of the said request. In the event of any change to the original proposal set forth in the notice, the consent of relevant shareholder(s) shall be obtained. If the supervisory committee fails to serve the notice of general meeting or class meeting within the prescribed period, it shall be deemed as failing to convene and preside over the general meeting or class meeting. The shareholder(s) severally or jointly holding more than 10% shares of the Company for more than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over the meeting by themselves.

Article 50 Where the supervisory committee or shareholders decide to convene a general meeting by itself/themselves, it/they shall notify the Board in writing and file with the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed.

Prior to the announcement of the resolution of the general meeting, the shareholding of shareholders who convene the meeting shall not be less than 10%. The supervisory committee and the convening shareholders shall, upon issuing a notice of general meeting and announcing the resolution thereof, submit the relevant documentation to the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed.

Article 51 With regard to the general meeting convened by the supervisory committee or shareholders on its/their own initiative, the board of directors and its secretary shall offer cooperation. The board of directors shall provide a register of members as of the equity registration date. Where the board of directors does not provide a register of members, the convener may apply for obtaining it to the securities registration and clearing institution in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed by providing relevant announcement on convention of a general meeting. The register of members obtained by the convener may not be used for other purposes except convention of a general meeting.

Article 52 If the supervisory committee or shareholders itself/themselves convene a general meeting, the expenses necessary for the meeting shall be borne by the Company and set off against sums owned by the Company to the defaulting directors.

Section 4 Proposals and Notices of General Meeting

Article 53 The content of proposals shall fall within the scope of responsibility of the general meeting, shall contain clear subjects for discussion and specific matters to be resolved and shall comply with relevant provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the articles of association.

Article 54 When an annual general meeting is convened by the Company, the board of directors, the supervisory committee and shareholders who individually or collectively hold over 3% of the shares of the Company shall be entitled to put forward proposals to the Company.

Shareholders who individually or collectively hold over 3% of the shares of the Company may submit ad hoc proposals in writing to the convener of the general meeting 10 days before the convening of the general meeting. The convener shall issue a supplemental notice of general meeting within 2 days upon receipt of the proposals and announce the contents of the ad hoc proposals.

Save those specified in the preceding paragraph, the convener shall neither revise the proposals stated in the notice of general meetings nor add new proposals after issuing the announcement on the notice of general meeting.

No voting shall be carried out and no resolution shall be made over the proposals that are not specified in the notice of general meeting or not fulfill the proposal required in Article 53 of the articles of association.

Article 55 The convener shall notify the shareholders 20 business days prior to the convening of the annual general meetings in written form, 15 days (and no less than 10 business days) prior to the convening of the extraordinary general meetings. Regarding the calculation of the notice period, the date of the meeting shall not be included, but the date on which the notice is given shall be included.

Article 56 A notice of general meeting shall include the following:

- (I) the place, the date and the time of the meeting and the format of the meeting (i.e., on-site, online or a combination of on-site and online);
- (II) the matters and motions to be discussed at the meeting and whether each resolution is an ordinary or special resolution;
- (III) contain conspicuously a statement that all shareholders of ordinary shares (including preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been reauthorized) are entitled to attend and vote, that they may appoint proxies in writing to attend and vote at such meeting on their behalves and that such proxies need not be shareholders of the Company;
- (IV) the date of record for the shareholders who are entitled to attend the meeting;
- (V) the name and contact information of the contact person for the meeting;
- (VI) Voting time and voting procedures by internet or other means.

Any notice and supplementary notice of general meetings shall sufficiently and completely disclose all contents of all motions in full.

The commencement time of voting by network or other means at 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 be ended earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the conclusion day of the on-site general meeting.

Article 57 If the election of directors or supervisors is proposed to be discussed at a general meeting, the notice of such meeting shall adequately disclose the detailed information of the candidates for directors or supervisors, which information shall at least include:

- (I) personal particulars, including educational background, work experience, and part-time jobs;
- (II) whether one has any connected relations with the Company, its controlling shareholders and de facto controllers;

- (III) the number of shares of the Company one holds;
- (IV) whether one has been punished by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council or any other relevant authority or the reprimand of the stock exchange;
- (V) the information of the directors or supervisors appointed, or reappointed or transferred that must be disclosed according to the provisions of Hong Kong Listing Rules.

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 58 After the notice of general meeting is issued, the same meeting shall not be postponed or cancelled and the proposals set out in the notice shall not be cancelled without proper reasons. In the case of any postponement or cancellation of the meeting, the convener shall make an announcement and give the reasons therefore at least two workdays prior to the date on which the meeting is originally scheduled.

Section 5 Convening of General Meeting

Article 59 The board of directors of the Company or any other convener shall take necessary measures to ensure the proper order of the general meeting. The board of directors or any other convener shall take measures to stop any act disturbing the general meeting, seeking trouble or infringing upon the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders, and shall report such act to the relevant authority for investigation and treatment.

Article 60 All shareholders or their proxies in the register of members on the equity registration date shall be entitled to attend the general meeting and exercise their voting rights according to relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association.

The shareholders that have the right to attend general meetings and exercise voting rights may attend and vote at general meetings either in person or by one or multiple proxies (the proxies may be not shareholders).

Article 61 An individual shareholder attending a general meeting in person shall present his/her identity card or other valid identity certificates or share account card; a proxy attending a general meeting on behalf of an individual shareholder shall present his/her identity card and power of attorney of the shareholder. For a corporate shareholder, its legal representative or a proxy appointed thereby shall attend the meeting. The legal representative attending the meeting shall present his/her identity card or valid certificate bearing evidence of his/her qualifications as 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 62 A shareholder shall authorize a proxy in a written form, with the signature of the principal or the proxy authorized by it in a written form. If the principal is a legal person, the legal person seal or the signature of its director or officially authorized proxy shall be affixed.

The power of attorney issued by a shareholder to appoint a proxy to attend a general meeting shall specify:

- (I) the name of the proxy;
- (II) number of shares of the principal represented by the proxy;
- (III) whether or not the proxy has any voting right;
- (IV) directive to vote for or against or abstain from voting on each and every matter under consideration included in the agenda of the general meeting;
- (V) the date of issue and validity period of the power of attorney;
- (VI) signature (or seal) of the principal. If the principal is a corporate shareholder, the corporate seal shall be affixed.

Article 63 Any format of power of attorney sent by the board of directors of the Company to shareholders for appointing shareholder proxies shall enable the shareholders to freely select instructing the shareholder proxies to cast affirmative or negative votes, and give instructions on the matters to be voted at every topic of the meeting. A power of attorney shall state clearly that the proxy shall be entitled to vote or not at his discretion in the absence of specific instructions from the shareholder.

Article 64 If the power of attorney for voting by proxy is signed by the authorized person of the principal, the letter of authority for signing or other authorization documents shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney and other authorization documents shall, together with the power of attorney for voting, be deposited at the Company's domicile or at such other place as specified in the notice of the meeting.

Where the principal is a legal person, its legal representative or a person authorized by the board of directors or other decision making body shall attend the general meeting of the Company.

Article 65 Attendees' register shall be prepared by the Company. The attendees' register shall state the names (or names of the corporations), identification card number and the address of the attendees, the number of voting shares held or represented, names of the principals (or names of the corporations) and so on.

Article 66 The convener and the lawyer appointed by the Company shall jointly verify the validity of the shareholders' qualifications based on the register of members provided by the securities registration and clearing organization, and shall register the names of the shareholders as well as the number of their voting shares. The registration for a meeting shall be completed before the presider announces the number of shareholders and proxies that attend the meeting and the total number of their voting shares.

Article 67 All directors, supervisors and secretary to the board of directors shall attend general meetings of the Company, and the general manager, the co-president and other senior management officers shall be present at the meetings.

Article 68 General meetings shall be convened by the board of directors. General meetings shall be presided over by the chairman. Where the chairman cannot or does not fulfil the duty thereof, majority of the directors may jointly elect a director to preside over the meeting.

A general meeting convened by the supervisory committee itself shall be presided over by the chairman of the supervisory committee. Where the chairman of the supervisory committee cannot or does not fulfil the duty thereof, majority of the supervisors may jointly elect a supervisor to preside over the meeting.

A general meeting convened by the shareholders themselves shall be presided over by a representative elected by the convener. If for any reason, the shareholder is unable to elect a representative as a presider to preside over the meeting, the shareholder holding the most voting shares among the shareholders (including shareholder proxy (other than HKSCC Nominees)) shall act as the preside to preside over the meeting.

When a general meeting is held and the presider violates the articles of association or the rules of procedure for general meetings of the Company, which makes it difficult for the general meeting to continue, a person may be elected at the general meeting to act as the presider, subject to the approval of more than half of the attending shareholders with voting rights.

Article 69 The Company shall formulate rules of procedure for general meetings defining in details the convening and voting procedure of general meetings, covering notification, registration, consideration of proposal, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting result, formation of resolution, meeting minutes and signing thereof and announcement, and the principle and contents of authorization of the Board on general meetings. The rules of procedure for general meetings shall be appendix to the articles of association and shall be formulated by the board of directors and approved on the general meeting.

Article 70 The board of directors and the supervisory committee shall report their work in the preceding year at the annual general meeting. Every independent director shall also make his work report, which shall be disclosed no later than when the Company gives notice of the annual general meeting.

Article 71 Directors, supervisors and members of the senior management shall make explanations in relation to the inquiries and suggestions made by shareholders at general meetings.

Article 72 The presider shall, prior to voting, declare the number of attending shareholders and their proxies as well as the total number of their voting shares, and the number of attending shareholders and their proxies and the total number of their voting shares shall be as recorded in the meeting's register.

Article 73 Minutes of a general meeting shall be kept by the secretary to the board of directors. The minutes of the meeting shall specify:

- (I) time, venue and agenda of the meeting, and the name of the convener;
- (II) the names of the presider, and the directors, supervisors, general manager, co-president and other senior management officers attending or present at the meeting;
- (III) the number of shares with voting rights held by the holders of domestic shares (including the share proxy) and holders of foreign shares (including the share proxy) attending the meeting, 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; when the voting results are recorded, the voting status of the holders of domestic shares and holders of foreign shares on each matter subject to resolution;
- (V) inquiries or suggestions of the shareholders, and the corresponding responses or explanations;
- (VI) the names of the lawyer, counting officer and monitoring officer;
- (VII) other contents that shall be recorded in the minutes in accordance with the articles of association.

Article 74 The convener shall ensure the minutes of the meeting are true, accurate and complete. The attending directors, supervisors, secretary to the Board, convener or representative thereof, and presider shall sign the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting, the signed attendance record of those shareholders on the spot and the power of attorney for attendance by proxy, and the valid information relating to the voting over network or other means shall be kept for 10 years.

Article 75 The convener shall ensure that a general meeting is held continuously until final resolutions are arrived at. If the general meeting is terminated or fails to reach any resolution due to force majeure or for other special reasons, the convener shall take necessary measures to resume the general meeting as soon as possible or directly terminate the general meeting and make a responsive announcement. Meanwhile, the convener shall report to the local office of the securities regulatory authority of the State Council in the locality of the Company and the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed.

Section 6 Voting and Resolutions of General Meeting

Article 76 Resolutions of a general meeting shall be divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

Ordinary resolutions shall be passed by votes representing majority of the voting rights held by shareholders (including proxies thereof) attending the general meeting. Special resolutions shall be passed by votes representing more than two thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders (including proxies thereof) attending the general meeting.

Article 77 The following matters shall be approved by ordinary resolutions at a general meeting:

- (I) work reports of the board of directors and the supervisory committee;
- (II) the Company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan;
- (III) appointment and dismissal of the members of the board of directors and the supervisory committee, their remunerations and the method of payment thereof;
- (IV) the Company's annual budgets, final accounts;
- (V) the Company's annual reports;
- (VI) external guarantees specified in Article 42 of the articles of association;
- (VII) consideration and approval of matters relating to the changes in the use of proceeds from share offerings;
- (VIII) resolution on appointment or dismissal of the Company's accounting firm;
- (IX) other matters than those that should be passed by special resolutions pursuant to laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed or the articles of association.

Article 78 The following matters shall be approved by special resolutions at a general meeting:

- (I) increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company and issuance of any class of stocks, stock warrants and other similar securities;
- (II) issuance of corporate bonds;
- (III) the division, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
- (IV) amendment to the articles of association;
- (V) the Company's purchase, sale of major assets or guarantee within one year with the transaction amount exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (VI) equity incentive plans;
- (VII) any other matter specified in the laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed or the articles of association and confirmed by an ordinary resolution at a general meeting that it may have material impact on the Company and accordingly shall be approved by special resolutions.

Article 79 Shareholders (including proxies) shall exercise his/her voting rights according to the number of voting shares they represent, with one vote for each share.

The votes casted by minority investors shall be separately counted when material matters affecting the interests of minority investors are being deliberated at the general meeting. The results of the separate vote-counting shall be publicly disclosed in a timely manner. The shares held by the Company itself shall have no voting rights and shall not be calculated into the total number of voting shares held by the attending shareholders.

The board of directors, independent directors and a shareholder holding more than 1% of the voting shares or an investor protection organization established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the CSRC may, as a solicitor, either on its own or by entrusting a securities company or a securities service organization, publicly request a shareholder of the Company to attend the general meeting on its behalf and to exercise the right to make proposals, the right to vote and other shareholders' rights on its behalf.

Where shareholder rights are solicited in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the solicitor shall disclose the solicitation documents and the company shall cooperate. It is prohibited to publicly solicit shareholders' voting rights in a covertly or overtly payable manner. The Company and convener of the general meeting shall not impose restrictions on the minimum shareholding percentage for solicitation of voting rights. If the public solicitation of shareholders' rights violates laws, administrative regulations or the relevant provisions of the CSRC, resulting in losses suffered by the Company or its shareholders, the Company shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 80 When a connected transaction is considered at a general meeting, connected shareholders shall not vote, and the voting shares they represent shall not be counted in the total number of valid voting shares; the announcement of any resolution made at the general meeting shall adequately disclose information relating to voting by non-connected shareholders.

When a general meeting deliberates the connected transaction matter, the connected shareholder shall actively state the situation to the general meeting and explicitly indicate that he will not participate in the voting. In case such connected shareholder fails to actively state the connected relation, other shareholders may request him to state the situation and avoid the voting. Connected shareholder fails to state the connected relation and avoid the voting, the voting shares held by him/her shall not be calculated into the total number of voting shares present at the general meeting.

If, after the conclusion of the general meeting, other shareholders find out that the related shareholders have participated in the voting on the related party transactions, the shareholders shall be entitled to file a lawsuit with the people's courts in respect of the relevant resolutions according to the Company Law and the provisions of the articles of association.

Article 81 The Company shall provide convenience for shareholders to attend general meetings by whatever means including the use of modern information technology means such as online voting platform, provided that the general meeting shall be held legally and validly.

Article 82 Unless the Company is in a crisis or any special circumstance, the Company may not enter into any contract with anyone other than a director, general manager, co-president or other senior management officer to have all or significant part of the Company's business in the care of the said person, unless with the approval by special resolutions at a general meeting.

Article 83 List of nominations for the candidates for directors or supervisors shall be proposed by way of proposal at general meetings for voting.

(I) Method and procedure for nominating candidates for directors and the independent directors

1. Shareholders individually or in aggregate holding more than 3% of the Company's shares may nominate and recommend candidates for directors to the board of directors in written form. After examination of qualifications of candidacy by the board of directors, a written proposal will be proposed to general meeting for election.
2. The board of directors may nominate and recommend candidates for directors and independent directors of the Company, and formulate a written proposal in the form of board of directors' resolution for proposing to the general meeting for election.
3. Shareholders individually or in aggregate holding more than 1% of the Company's Shares can nominate and recommend candidates for independent directors of the Company. After examination of qualifications of candidacy by the board of directors, a written proposal will be proposed to general meeting for election.
4. The supervisory committee may nominate and recommend candidates for independent directors of the Company. After examination of qualifications of candidacy by the supervisory committee, a written proposal will be proposed to general meeting for election.

(II) Method and procedure for nominating the candidates for supervisors

1. Shareholders individually or in aggregate holding more than 3% of the Company's shares may nominate and recommend candidates for supervisors to the supervisory committee in written form. After examination of qualifications of candidacy by the supervisory committee, a written proposal will be proposed to general meeting for election.
2. The supervisory committee may nominate and recommend candidates for supervisors of the Company, and formulate a written proposal in the form of the supervisory committee resolution for proposing to the general meeting for election.
3. The employee supervisor representatives of the supervisory committee shall be democratically elected by the Company's employees through employee representative meeting.

(III) Formulation of resolutions and submission method and procedure of election of directors and supervisors

1. For the nominated candidates for directors or of supervisors, the board of directors shall consult the nominees for the opinions of whether he/she agrees to be candidate of directors or supervisors.

2. The board of directors shall require the candidate who intend to serve as director or supervisor to make a written commitment before the convening of the general meeting, indicating that he/she agrees to accept the nomination and disclose their relevant information to public for ensuring the authenticity and completeness of the disclosed personal information, and guarantees that he/she can legally and effectively perform his/her duty as director or supervisor after being elected.
3. The board of directors shall, as soon as possible, verify and understand the resumes and basic information of the candidates for directors and supervisors, and announce the resumes and basic information of the candidates for directors and supervisors to shareholders.
4. The board of directors shall formulate a written proposal and propose it to the general meeting for election based on the verification and understanding the resumes and basic information of the candidates for directors and supervisors and the recommendation of the nominees.

Article 84 When the shareholders in the general meeting vote in respect of the election of directors and supervisors, a cumulative voting system shall be implemented.

The cumulative voting system as referred above means that when a director or supervisor is elected at the general meeting, each share shall carry the same number of voting rights as the number of directors or supervisors to be elected, the total number of votes cast by shareholders attending the general meeting shall be the number of shares held times the number of director's candidates. Each shareholder may cast all his votes to a single candidate or spread his votes among different candidates, provided that the cumulative votes cast shall not exceed the total number of votes held by that shareholder. The board of directors shall announce the resume and basic information of each candidate of directors and supervisors to the shareholders. The directors shall be elected according to the number of votes cast for them. The number of votes obtained by the director's candidates shall exceed half of the voting rights represented by the persons attending the general meeting. For the candidates for directors or supervisor who have obtained one half of the effective voting rights held by shareholders attending the general meeting, the elected directors or supervisors shall be determined specifically according to the number of directors or supervisors scheduled for election and based on the votes in descending order.

Article 85 The Company uses the cumulative voting system for the measures of voting in election of directors and supervisors:

- (I) When the directors (including independent directors) and supervisors are elected by way of voting at the general meeting of the Company, each shareholder has the right to vote equal to the number of shares held by the shareholders times the number of directors or supervisors to be elected; when the shareholders exercise voting rights, they have the right to determine whether to vote for a candidate of director or supervisor and the number of votes.
- (II) When filling in a ballot, a shareholder may either put all his/her votes to one candidate for director or supervisor or allocate his/her votes among different candidates for directors or supervisors, with indication of the number of votes underneath the name of each candidates for directors or supervisors he/she elected. For candidates for directors or supervisors that a shareholder is not willing to elect, zero votes shall be marked underneath their names.

- (III) A ballot shall be valid when number of votes indicated on ballots do not exceed the aggregate number of votes held by a shareholder. Votes by such shareholder shall be listed in valid voting results.
- (IV) A ballot shall be invalid if the number of votes exercised by a shareholder exceed the valid number of votes held by such shareholder. Votes by such shareholder shall not be listed in valid voting results.
- (V) After the voting, the scrutineer and the vote counting officer determined at the general meeting shall count the votes and announce the number of votes for each candidates for directors or supervisors. The elected directors or supervisors shall be determined based on the number of votes for each candidates for directors or supervisors.
- (VI) An elected director and supervisor shall obtain one-half of the valid and supporting votes held by shareholders attending the general meeting. For candidates for directors or supervisors obtained one-half of valid and supporting votes at the general meeting, the elected director or supervisor shall be determined based on the predetermined numbers of director or supervisor and the valid votes of each candidates for directors or supervisors and then the number of votes received ranking in descending.
- (VII) If the number of candidates for directors or supervisors who obtained the majority of the valid and supporting votes held by shareholders attending the general meeting exceed numbers scheduled for election, for those unelected candidates for directors or supervisors according to the number of votes received ranking in descending, shall be unelected.
- (VIII) If all or some of the candidates for director or supervisor have not obtained majority of the effective and supporting votes held by shareholders attending the general meeting, resulting in the number of directors or supervisors so elected not reaching the predetermined quota for election, a second round of voting may be taken for the election of the candidates for director or supervisor not obtaining majority of the effective votes held by shareholders attending the general meeting. If in the second round of voting, there are candidates for director or supervisor who obtain majority of the valid and supporting votes held by shareholders attending the general meeting, the elected director or supervisor shall be determined based on the number of votes received ranking in descending order and dependent on the number of directors and supervisors need to be elected. If in the second round of voting, no candidate for director or supervisor obtains majority of the valid and supporting votes held by shareholders attending the general meeting, or the number of candidates so elected does not meet the predetermined quota for election, no more election will be held at such general meeting, and such vacancies shall be elected at the next general meeting.
- (IX) When the shareholders with one half of the valid voting right attending the general meeting vote for candidates for directors or supervisors, which gives rise to the situation that such candidates obtain equal number of votes and that it exceeds the predetermined number of directors or supervisors to be elected, a second election shall be held in accordance with the related rules under the articles of association. If the scheduled election of directors or supervisors could not be completed after the second election, elections would not be held again in such general meeting and a by-election shall be held in the next general meeting.

- (X) No election will be held in such general meeting and election for next general meeting will be arranged when no director or supervisor of corresponding class and number required under the article of association have been elected after two elections held in a general meeting.

Article 86 Except for the cumulative voting system, all resolutions shall be resolved on a case-by-case basis at the general meeting. Where different resolutions for the same issue are proposed, such resolutions shall be voted on and resolved in the order of time in which they are proposed. Unless the general meeting is terminated or no resolution can be made due to special reasons such as force majeure, voting of such proposals shall neither be put on hold nor voting by-passed at the general meeting.

Article 87 When considering a resolution at a general meeting, no amendment shall be made thereto. Otherwise, any change made thereto shall be considered as a new resolution, of which the voting shall not proceed in that meeting.

Article 88 The same voting right may only be exercised at either an on-site meeting, on the network or in another voting method. In the event that the same voting right is repeated, the result of the first vote shall prevail.

Article 89 Voting at a general meeting shall be taken by way of poll of registered voters.

Article 90 Before the proposals are being voted at shareholders' general meeting, two shareholder representatives shall be elected to participate in vote counting and monitoring. If these shareholders are interested in the matters to be examined, the relevant shareholders or their proxies shall not participate in the vote counting or monitoring.

When the proposals are being voted at the general meeting, lawyers, shareholders representatives and supervisors shall be jointly responsible for vote counting and scrutinizing and announcing the voting results onsite, while result of the vote would be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The Company shall appoint its accounting firm, share registrar or an external auditor qualified as its accounting firm to be the scrutineer.

Shareholders of listed companies or their proxies voting through the internet shall have the right to check their own votes cast through the relevant voting system.

Article 91 An on-site general meeting shall not end earlier than the one held through internet or by other methods. The chairman of the meeting shall decide whether the resolutions of the meeting have been passed according to the voting and result of each proposal and his/her decision shall be conclusive, announced at the meeting and be recorded in the minutes.

Before announcing the poll results officially, the listed companies, the vote-counter, the voting scrutineer, our major shareholders and the internet service providers involved in the voting at the shareholders' general meeting, through the internet or other method shall assume confidentiality obligations.

Article 92 Shareholders present at the general meeting shall give one of the following comments to the proposals put forward for voting: for, against or abstention. If the voting slip has not been completed or has been completed incorrectly or that the writing is illegible or that the voting slip has not been cast, it shall be treated that the voter has renounced his/her voting rights and the voting result of the relevant number of shares held by him/her shall be counted as “abstain”.

Where the Hong Kong Listing Rules requires an abstention in respect of a resolution by any shareholder, or imposes restrictions on any shareholder for voting for (or against) a resolution, the vote casted by such shareholders or their proxies shall not be counted in case of any violation of the said requirement or restrictions.

Article 93 If the chairman of the meeting has any doubt on the poll results, he may arrange for vote counting. If the chairman of the meeting does not arrange for vote counting and the shareholders or their proxies attending the meeting object to the results announced by the chairman, they shall have the right to demand vote counting immediately after announcement of the voting results, and the chairman of the meeting shall arrange for vote counting immediately.

If counting of votes is held at a general meeting, the result of the counting shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. Minutes of meetings together with the signature book of the shareholders attending the meeting and proxy forms shall be kept at the registered office of the Company.

Article 94 Public announcement of the voting results of a general meeting, containing the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of voting shares held by them and its proportion to the total number of voting shares of the Company, the form of voting, result of each resolution and the detailed content of each resolution, shall be issued in time.

Article 95 If a proposal is not passed or a resolution passed at the previous general meeting is amended at such general meeting, it shall be set out as a special reminder in the announcement on resolutions of the general meeting.

Article 96 Where a proposal on election of directors or supervisors is passed at the general meeting, saved as otherwise required by the general meeting, the term of office of a new director or supervisor shall commence on the date on which resolutions being approved by the general meeting until the date on which the term of the current board of directors or supervisory committee expire.

Article 97 Where a proposal on cash dividends, bonus shares or increase of share capital by way of transfer from capital reserves, the Company shall implement the specific scheme within two months after conclusion of the general meeting.

Section 7 Special Procedures for Voting at Class Meeting

Article 98 Shareholders who hold different classes of shares shall be shareholders of different classes.

Shareholders of different classes shall enjoy rights and undertake obligations in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the articles of association. Apart from the holders of other classes of shares, holders of domestic shares and holders of holders of H Shares shall be considered as different classes of shareholders. The Company shall ensure adequate voting rights for the holders of preference shares under appropriate circumstances.

Article 99 Rights of conferred on any class of shareholders in the capacity of shareholders may not be varied or abrogated unless approved by a special resolution of shareholders' general meeting and by holders of shares of that class at a separate meeting conducted in accordance with relevant requirements stipulated in this section of the Articles of Association.

Article 100 The following circumstances shall be deemed to be variation or abrogation of the class rights of a class:

- (I) to increase or decrease the number of shares of such class, or increase or decrease the number of shares of class having voting or equity rights or 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 a liquidation preference attached to shares of such class;
- (V) to add, remove or reduce conversion privileges, options, voting rights, transfer, pre-emptive rights, or rights to acquire securities of the Company attached to shares of such class;
- (VI) to remove or reduce rights to receive payment payable by the Company in particular currencies attached to shares of such class;
- (VII) to create a new class having voting or equity right or privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of such class;
- (VIII) to restrict the transfer or ownership of the shares of such class or add to such restriction;
- (IX) to issue rights to subscribe for, or convert into, shares in the Company of such class or another class;
- (X) to increase the rights or privileges of shares of another class;

- (XI) to restructure the Company where the proposed restructuring will result in different classes of shareholders bearing a disproportionate burden of such proposed restructuring;
- (XII) to vary or abrogate provisions in the articles of association.

Article 101 Shareholders of the affected class, whether or not otherwise having the right to vote at general meetings, shall nevertheless have the right to vote at class meetings in respect of matter concerning items (II) to (VIII), (XI) and (XII) of Article 100 in the articles of association, but interested shareholder (as defined below) shall not be entitled to vote at class meetings.

The meaning of “interested shareholder” in the preceding paragraph is:

- (I) in the case of a repurchase of shares by offers to all shareholders pro rata or public dealing on a stock exchange, a “controlling shareholder” within the meaning of Article 216 stipulated in the articles of association;
- (II) in the case of a repurchase of shares by an off-market contract a holder of the shares to which the proposed contract relates;
- (III) in the case of a restructuring of the Company, a shareholder within a class who bears less than a proportionate burden imposed on that class under the proposed restructuring or who has an interest in the proposed restructuring different from the interest of shareholders of that class.

Article 102 Resolutions of a class meeting shall be passed by votes representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights of shareholders of that class represented at the relevant meeting who are entitled to vote at class meetings in accordance with Article 103 provided in the articles of association.

Article 103 When the Company is to hold a class meeting, it shall issue a written notice in accordance with the provisions on notice period of annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings under Article 55, informing all the registered shareholders of that class of the matters to be considered at the meeting as well as the date and venue of the meeting.

Where there shall be any special provisions in the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the Company are listed, the Company shall adhere to as required.

Article 104 Notice of class meetings need only be served on shareholders entitled to vote thereat.

Any class meetings shall be conducted in a manner as similar as possible to that of general meetings. The provisions of the articles of association relating to the manner of conducting any general meeting shall apply to any class meeting.

Save as shareholders of shares of other classes, holders of domestic shares and holders of overseas listed foreign invested shares are deemed as shareholders of different classes.

Article 105 The special procedures for voting at a class of shareholders shall not apply in the following circumstances:

- (I) where the Company issues domestic shares and overseas listed foreign invested shares, upon the approval by a special resolution of its general meeting, either separately or concurrently once every 12 months, not exceeding 20% of each of its existing issued;
- (II) where the Company's plan to issue domestic shares and overseas-listed foreign invested shares at the time of its establishment is carried out within 15 months from the date of approval of the securities regulatory authority under the State Council or the valid period of its approvals;
- (III) Upon approval by the securities regulatory authority under the State Council, the holders of domestic shares of the Company transfer the shares they hold to overseas investors and trade them in overseas stock exchanges.

CHAPTER V BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1 Directors

Article 106 Directors shall be elected or changed by the general meeting, and may be removed from his office by the general meeting. The term of office of a director is three years. A director may serve consecutive terms if re-elected.

Any director with unexpired term of office may be removed by the general meeting by an ordinary resolution in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed provided that the director's right to claim damages based on any contract shall not be affected.

A director's term of service commences from the date he takes office, until the current term of service of the board of directors ends. A director shall continue to perform his/her duties as a director in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed and the articles of association until a re-elected director takes office, if re-election is not conducted in a timely manner upon the expiry of his/her term of office.

The general manager, co-president or other members of senior management may concurrently serve as a director, provided that the aggregate number of the directors, who concurrently serve as general manager, co-president or other members of senior management, and the directors, who are employee representatives, shall not exceed one half of all the directors of the Company. A director is not required to hold shares of the Company.

A director is not required to hold shares of the Company.

Article 107 The directors shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed and the articles of association and shall faithfully perform their following obligations to the Company:

- (I) not to abuse their rights to accept bribes or other illegal income and not to misappropriate the properties of the Company;
- (II) not to misappropriate the money of the Company;
- (III) not to deposit any assets or money of the Company in any accounts under their names or in the names of other persons;
- (IV) not to violate the articles of association and lend the money of the Company to others or provide guarantee to others by charging the Company's assets without approval of the general meetings or the board of directors;
- (V) not to enter into contracts or transactions with the Company in violation of the articles of association or without approval of the general meeting;
- (VI) not to use their position to obtain business opportunities which should be available to the Company for themselves or others, or to run his/her own or others' business which is similar to the Company's business without approval of the general meeting;
- (VII) not to accept commissions in relation to transactions between any third party and the Company;
- (VIII) not to disclose the secrets of the Company without consent;
- (IX) not to use their connections to harm the interests of the Company;
- (X) to be bound by other duties of loyalty stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed and the articles of association.

The Company shall be entitled to the income gained by the directors in violation of this article; the director shall be liable for compensation if any loss is caused to the Company.

Article 108 The directors shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed and the articles of association and shall diligently perform their following obligations to the Company:

- (I) to exercise prudently, conscientiously and diligently the rights granted by the Company to ensure that the Company's commercial activities are in compliance with the laws, administrative regulations and the requirements of economic policies of China and that its commercial activities are within the scope stipulated in the business license;
- (II) to treat all shareholders equally and fairly;
- (III) to understand the operation and management of the Company in a timely manner;

- (IV) to approve regular reports of the Company in written form and to ensure the integrity, accuracy and completeness of the information disclosed by the Company;
- (V) to provide all relevant information and materials required by the supervisory committee and shall not intervene the performance of duties of the supervisory committee or supervisors;
- (VI) to perform other obligations of diligence stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed and the articles of association.

Article 109 The methods and procedures of nomination of director candidates shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange of the place where the shares of the Company are listed or the articles of association.

Article 110 Non-independent director who fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the board of directors in person or by proxy shall be deemed as unable to perform his/her duties. The board of directors shall propose to the general meeting for removal of such director.

If an independent director fails to attend two consecutive board meetings in person and does not delegate another independent director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf, the board of directors shall propose to convene a general meeting to remove the independent director from his/her position within thirty days from the date of occurrence of such fact.

Article 111 A director may resign before expiry of his/her term of service. When a director resigns, he shall submit a written resignation notice to the board of directors. The board of directors shall make relevant disclosure as soon as possible and within no later than 2 days.

If the member of directors falls below the minimum statutory requirement due to a director's resignation, the former directors shall still perform their duties as directors in accordance with the requirements of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed and the articles of association before the appointment of the re-elected directors. Save for the circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph, the director's resignation takes effect upon delivery of his/her resignation report to the board of directors.

Without violation of relevant laws and regulations and the regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, any director appointed to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the board of directors shall hold office only until the next annual general meeting of the Company and shall be eligible for re-election at the meeting. Any director appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall accept shareholders' election at the first general meeting after acceptance of the appointment.

Article 112 When a director's resignation takes effect or his/her term of service expires, the director shall complete all transfer procedures with the board of directors. His/her duties towards the Company and the shareholders do not necessarily cease before the resignation letter becomes effective or within a reasonable period after it has become effective, and within a reasonable period after the end of his/her term of service. The duty of confidentiality in respect of trade secrets of the Company shall still be in effect after the end of his/her term of office, until such trade secrets become publicly available information. Other duties may continue for such period as the principle of fairness may require, depending on the length of time which has elapsed between the occurrence of the event concerned and the termination of tenure, and the circumstances and terms under which the relationships between them and the Company have been terminated.

Article 113 Unless legally authorized by the articles of association or the board of directors, no director shall act on behalf of the Company or the board of directors. When a director acts in his/her own name and a third party reasonably considers such director acts on behalf of the Company or the board of directors, such director shall declare in advance his/her position and capacity.

Article 114 A director shall be personally liable for any loss suffered by the Company as a result of a violation by him of any laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed or the Articles of Association in the course of performing his/her duties.

A director shall be liable for economic loss suffered by the Company as a result of his/her absence from duty during his/her term of office.

Article 115 Independent directors shall perform in accordance with the relevant requirements of laws, administrative rules, departmental rules and the listing rules of the stock exchange of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Independent directors may tender their resignation before expiration of their term of office. If, at any time, the proportion of an independent director on the Company's Board of Directors or its specialized committees does not comply with the provisions of Articles of Association of the Company as a result of the resignation of an independent director, or if there is no accounting professional among the independent directors as a result of the resignation of an independent director, the former independent director shall still perform the duties of an independent director in accordance with the provisions of the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association before the reelected independent director assumes office. The Company shall complete the re-election of an independent director within sixty days from the date of his/her resignation.

The number of the independent directors of the Company falls below the minimum number as required by the Hong Kong Listing Rules or any independent director fails to meet the qualification and independence requirements of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, the Company shall notify the Hong Kong Stock Exchange of such occurrence and, by way of announcement, clarify the details and reasons thereof. The Company shall, within 3 months of such non-compliance, appoint such number of independent directors that is sufficient to meet the quorum as soon as possible to fulfill the requirements of the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

Section 2 Board of Directors

Article 116 The Company shall have a board of directors accountable to the general meeting.

Article 117 The board of directors shall comprise 7 directors and shall have one chairman and 3 independent directors. At least one of the independent directors must possess appropriate accounting or related financial management expertise.

Article 118 The board of directors shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) to convene general meetings and report to general meetings;
- (II) to implement resolutions of general meetings;
- (III) to resolve on the Company's business plans and investment plans;
- (IV) to prepare the annual financial budgets and final accounting plans of the Company;
- (V) to prepare the profit distribution plan and loss makeup plan of the Company;
- (VI) to formulate proposals for the Company in respect of increase or reduction of registered capital, issue of bonds or other securities and the listing thereof;
- (VII) to formulate plans for material acquisitions, purchase of shares of the Company, merger, division, dissolution or transformation of the Company;
- (VIII) to determine, within the authority granted by the general meeting, such matters as external investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee, consigned financial management, connected transactions, etc.;
- (IX) to decide on the establishment of internal management organizations of the Company;
- (X) to appoint or dismiss the general manager, co-president and secretary to the board of directors of the Company; to appoint or dismiss senior management officers including deputy general manager(s) and the person in charge of finance of the Company in accordance with the nominations by general manager and co-president, and to determine their remunerations, rewards and penalties;
- (XI) to set up the basic management system of the Company;
- (XII) to formulate the proposals for any amendment to the articles of association;
- (XIII) to manage information disclosure of the Company;
- (XIV) to propose to the general meeting the appointment or replacement of the accounting firms which provide audit services to the Company;
- (XV) to listen to work reports of the general manager and co-president and review their work;
- (XVI) to exercise other functions and powers as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, department rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange at which the shares of the company are listed or the articles of association.

The board of directors may resolve on the issues specified in the above paragraphs by approval of more than half of the directors save for the issues specified in items (VI), (VII) and (XII), for which approval of more than two-thirds of the directors is required.

The board of directors of the Company has established the audit committee, the remuneration and evaluation committee, the strategy development committee, the nomination committee and the Compliance, Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Management Committee. These special committees shall be accountable to the board of directors and perform their duties in accordance with the articles of association and the authorization of the board of directors, and proposals shall be submitted to the board of directors for consideration and decision. Members of the audit committee, the strategy development committee, the nomination committee and the remuneration and evaluation committee are all comprised of directors, in particular, majority of the members of the audit committee, the nomination committee, and the remuneration and appraisal committee are independent directors, who are also the convenors (the chairman). The audit committee shall be comprised of at least three members, of which, the convenor (the chairman) shall be an independent director, who possesses appropriate accounting or related financial management expertise.

The board of directors is responsible for formulating the rules of procedure of the special committees, and regulating the operation of the special committees.

- (I) The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is mainly responsible for reviewing the financial information of the Company and its disclosure, supervising and evaluating internal and external auditing work and internal control;
- (II) The Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is mainly responsible for formulating the criteria and procedures for the selection of directors and senior management, and selecting and reviewing the candidates for directors and senior management and their qualifications;
- (III) The Remuneration and Evaluation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is mainly responsible for formulating the evaluation criteria for directors and senior management and conducting the evaluation, and formulating and reviewing the remuneration policies and programs for directors and senior management;
- (IV) The Strategy Development Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is mainly responsible for studying and making recommendations on the long-term development strategy of the Company.

Article 119 The board of directors shall not dispose of or agree to dispose of any fixed assets without approval by the general meeting if the sum of the expected value of the fixed assets to be disposed of and the value derived from the disposal of fixed assets within four months before such proposal to dispose of the fixed assets exceeds 33% of the value of the fixed assets as shown on the latest audited balance sheet considered and approved by the general meeting.

Disposals of the fixed assets mentioned herein include transfer of certain asset interests, but do not include guarantee provided by pledge of fixed assets.

The effectiveness of the Company's disposal of the fixed assets shall not be affected by any breach of the foregoing provisions in item 1 of this Article.

Article 120 The Company's board of directors shall explain to the general meeting regarding the non-standard auditors' advice given by certified accountant in relation to the financial report of the Company.

Article 121 The board of directors shall formulate the rules of procedure for meetings of the board of directors to ensure the implementation by the board of directors of the resolutions of general meeting, to improve efficiency and to have scientific decision-making.

The rules of procedure of the board of directors provide the convening and voting procedures of the meetings of the board of directors and shall be an addendum to and have equal legality of, the articles of association. The rules of procedure of the board of directors shall be formulated by the board of directors and be approved by general meetings.

Article 122 The board of directors shall determine the scope of authorities in respect of external investment, acquisition or sale of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantees, entrusted finance management and connected transactions, and establish strict examination and decision making procedures. Material investment projects shall be reviewed by experts and professionals and shall be subject to shareholders' approval at general meeting.

It shall be considered by the board of directors of the Company if the Company provides guarantee to others with its assets or credit, and it shall be considered and approved by more than two-thirds of directors at present. It shall be disclosed to the public in a timely manner after consideration by the board of directors if the Company provides external guarantee. When the board of directors considers the external guarantee, it shall obtain approval from more than two-third of directors present at the meetings of the board of directors and approval from more than two-third of all of independent Directors.

Any party provided with external guarantee by the Company must provide counter-guarantee and shall have actual ability to assume such counter-guarantee. Prior to decide to provide external guarantee (or prior to propose to general meeting for voting), the board of directors of the Company shall grasp the credit profiles of the secured party and fully analyze the interests and risks of such guarantee.

Directors and members of the senior management of the Company shall not enter into external guarantee contract on behalf of the Company without approval and authorization by a general meeting or the board of directors of the Company.

Directors and members of the senior management of the Company shall prudently treat and strictly control the risks of debt arising from the external guarantees. If the Company suffers losses due to directors and members of the senior management of the Company violate the approval authority and review procedures for external guarantees, the responsible directors and members of the senior management shall be liable for compensation for the losses arising from violations or improper external guarantees in accordance with the laws. The supervisory committee or eligible shareholders of the Company may file a lawsuit in accordance with the requirements under this articles of association.

The Company shall strictly comply with the relevant listing rules of the stock exchange and the relevant requirements under this articles of association, and seriously fulfill the obligation of information disclosure of external guarantees. The disclosure content shall include the resolution of the board of directors or resolution of the general meeting, the total external guarantees of the Company and subsidiaries as of the information disclosure date and the total guarantees provided by the Company to its subsidiaries.

The independent directors of the Company shall specifically explain the accumulated and current external guarantee of the Company and relevant requirements of the execution of external guarantees in the annual report of the Company, and express independent opinion.

Article 123 The chairman of the company shall be elected or dismissed by a majority of all the directors by the board of directors.

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

- (I) to preside over general meetings, convene and preside over the board of directors meetings;
- (II) to monitor and check the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors;
- (III) to sign the securities certificates issued by the Company;
- (IV) to nominate candidate for the general manager and co-president of the Company and candidate for the secretary of the board of directors, and propose to the Board for consideration;
- (V) to handle the daily affairs of the Board when it is in recess;
- (VI) to sign the legal documents shall be signed by the chairman of the Company;
- (VII) in the event of emergency situations such as the occurrence of large-scale natural disasters, to take special steps in handling the Company's business according to the laws and the Company's interest; and to report to the board of directors of the Company and general meeting afterwards;
- (VIII) to exercise other functions and powers conferred by the board of directors.

Article 125 When the chairman of the board of directors is unable to or does not carry out duties, more than half of the directors shall nominate a director to carry out duties.

Article 126 The board of directors shall be discussed through the board of directors meetings. Board of directors meetings include regular board of directors meeting and extraordinary board of directors meeting.

The board of directors meets regularly at least four times every year and it shall be convened by the chairman. All directors and supervisors shall be informed in written 14 days prior to convening of the meeting.

The agenda and the relevant meeting documents of regular board of directors meetings shall be fully and timely delivered to all of directors, and it shall be delivered at least three days (or any other agreed length of time) prior to the intended board of directors or its committee meetings.

Article 127 The following members of the board of directors may propose convening of an extraordinary meeting:

- (I) where shareholders representing over one-tenth of the voting right propose;
- (II) where over one-third of the directors jointly propose;
- (III) where the board of supervisors proposes;
- (IV) where the board of directors considers it necessary;
- (V) where the majority of the independent directors propose;
- (VI) where the general manager or co-president proposes;
- (VII) where the securities governing authorities request to convene;
- (VIII) other circumstances stipulated by the articles of association.

The chairman shall convene and preside over a meeting of the board of directors within 10 days from receipt of such proposals.

Article 128 A notice of extraordinary meeting of the board of directors shall be served in person, delivered by posts, facsimile or emails; the time limit for the delivery of such notice is 3 days before the meeting. Restrictions imposed in this article may be ignored upon unanimous consent of all directors.

Article 129 A notice of board meeting shall contain the following contents:

- (I) date and place of the meeting;
- (II) duration of the meeting;
- (III) cause and topic;
- (IV) date of notice.

Article 130 The board meeting shall be held upon the attendance of more than half of directors. Each director shall have one vote. Unless otherwise stipulated in the articles of association, a resolution of the board of directors must be passed by more than half of all directors of the Company. Resolutions of the board of directors are voted by way of poll with each director having one vote. Where there is an equality of votes cast both for and against a resolution, the chairman of the board of directors shall have a casting vote.

Article 131 If any director has connection with the enterprise involved in the resolution made at a board meeting, the said director shall not vote on the said resolution for himself or on behalf of another director. The board meeting may be held when more than half of the non-connected directors attend the meeting. The resolution of the board meeting shall be passed by more than half of the non-connected directors; while resolutions requiring approval of over two-thirds of the board of directors shall be passed by over two-thirds of the non-connected directors. If the number of non-connected directors attending the meetings is less than three, the issue shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration.

Article 132 Voting on board of directors meetings may be conducted by written ballot or by a show of hands.

Unless otherwise required by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents and the listing rules of the stock exchange of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, an extraordinary board of directors meeting may be held by way of facsimile, postal mail, correspondence and countersignature, during which resolutions may be passed and signed by participating directors, provided that all directors can fully express their opinions. Written resolutions shall then be endorsed by the directors who have voted by way of facsimile and correspondence.

Article 133 Directors shall attend the meetings of the board of directors in person. Where a director is unable to attend a meeting for any reason, he/she may, by a written power of attorney, appoint another director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf. If an independent director is unable to attend the meeting in person for any reason, he or she shall review the materials of the meeting in advance, form a clear opinion and entrust other independent director in writing to attend the meeting on his or her behalf. The power of attorney shall set out the name of the attorney, issues under authorization, scope of authorization and valid period, which will be signed or sealed with the chop by the appointing director. A director appointed as a representative of another director to attend the meeting shall exercise the rights of a director within the scope of authority conferred by the appointing director. Where a director is unable to attend a meeting of the board of directors and has not appointed a representative to attend the meeting on his behalf, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to vote at the meeting.

Where the appointing director appoints another director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf, he shall be severally liable for legal liability for any decisions made within the scope of authority conferred by him on the attorney.

Article 134 Each directors shall have equal right in speaking in conducting business and shall be entitled to fully express their views or recommendations on matters or topics considered at the board meeting.

Article 135 Where a director leave during a board meeting without permission of the chairman of the meeting, he/she is deemed to have waived his/her right at the meeting.

Article 136 The board of directors shall keep minutes of resolutions passed at board of directors meetings. The minutes shall be signed by the attending directors.

Board of directors meeting minutes shall be kept as the Company's record at least for a period of 10 years.

Article 137 Board of directors meeting minutes shall include the following contents:

- (I) date and place of the meeting and name of the convener;
- (II) names of the attending directors and names of the directors (proxies) appointed by others to attend the board of directors meeting;
- (III) agenda of the meeting;
- (IV) main points of directors' speeches;
- (V) method and result of the voting for each proposal (the voting result should specify the number of votes for and against the proposal or abstention).

Article 138 The board of directors shall keep minutes of resolutions passed at board of directors meetings. The minutes shall be signed by the attending directors and minute-taker. Directors shall be responsible for the resolutions of board of directors. If the Company suffers serious losses as a result of any of resolutions of board of directors in breach of laws, administrative regulations or these articles of association or the resolutions of the general meetings, the directors who participated in the passing of such resolution are liable to compensate the Company therefor. However, if it can be proven that a director expressly objected to the resolution when the resolution was voted on, and that such objection was recorded in the minutes of the meeting, such director may be released from such liability.

CHAPTER VI GENERAL MANAGER, CO-PRESIDENT AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Article 139 The Company shall have one general manager and one co-president who shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors.

The Company shall have several vice general managers, who shall be appointed or removed by the board of directors.

The Company's general manager, co-president, vice general manager, the chief financial officer and the secretary to the board of directors are members of the senior management of the Company.

Article 140 Requirements set out in Article 107 hereof with respect to the directors' duty of good faithfulness and the requirements set out in Article 108 (IV) to (VI) hereof with respect to the directors' obligations of integrity and diligence shall also be applicable to the members of the senior management of the Company.

Article 141 A person holding other administrative duties other than directors and supervisors in any entity of the Company's controlling shareholders and de facto controllers shall not hold the office of members of the senior management of the Company.

Article 142 The general manager and co-president serve for a term of three years, subject to re-appointment upon the expiry of the term.

Article 143 The general manager and co-president shall report to the Board and have the following duties and powers:

- (I) to be in charge of the production, operation and management of the Company, to organize and implement the resolutions adopted by the board of directors, and to report his work to the board of directors;
- (II) to organize and implement 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 basic management system of the Company;
- (V) to formulate the detailed rules and regulations of the Company;
- (VI) to make proposals regarding the appointment or removal of the vice general manager and chief financial officers of the Company;
- (VII) to appoint or remove managerial officers other than those to be appointed or removed by the board of directors;
- (VIII) other duties and powers authorized by these articles of association and the board of directors.

The general manager and co-president shall be present at the board meetings.

Article 144 The general manager shall formulate detailed working rules for the general manager and submit the same to the board of directors for approval and, upon such approval, implement such rules.

Article 145 The detailed working rules formulated for the general manager shall include the following:

- (I) conditions and procedures for convening and participants of the general manager meetings;
- (II) specific duties of the general manager, vice general manager and other members of the senior management;
- (III) the use of funds and assets of the Company, authority to enter into material contracts and systems for reporting to the board of directors and supervisory committee; and
- (IV) other matters as deemed necessary by the board of directors.

Article 146 The general manager and co-president may resign prior to the expiration of their term of office. The detailed procedures for the general manager's and co-president's resignation shall be set out in the service contract entered into between them and the Company.

Article 147 Candidates for vice general manager of the Company shall be nominated by the general manager, who shall be appointed or removed by the board of directors. The vice general manager shall assist the general manager and co-president in dealing with the operation and management of the Company, with which his/her terms of references shall be determined by the relevant systems of the Company.

Article 148 The Company shall have a secretary to the board of directors, who shall be a member of the senior management of the Company. Secretary to the board of directors of the Company shall be a natural person with the requisite professional knowledge and experience, and shall be appointed by the board of directors.

Article 149 The secretary to the board of directors of the Company is responsible for preparation of the general meeting and the meetings of the board of directors of the Company, keeping the documents and the management of information of the shareholders of the Company and handling the disclosure of information, etc. to ensure:

- (I) the Company's organization documents and records are complete;
- (II) the lawful preparation and submission by the Company of reports and documents as required by competent authorities;
- (III) the Company's registers of members are properly maintained, and that persons entitled to the Company's records and documents are furnished with such records and documents in time.

The secretary to the board of directors shall comply with relevant requirements under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares of the Company are listed and the articles of association.

Article 150 A director or other members of the senior management of the Company may also act as the secretary to the board of directors of the Company. Accountant of the accounting firm engaged by the Company shall not act as the secretary to the board of directors concurrently.

Where the office of the secretary to the board of directors of the Company is held concurrently by a director, and an act is required to be done by a director and the secretary to the board of directors of the Company separately, the person who holds the office of director and secretary to the board of directors of the Company may not perform the act in a dual capacity.

Article 151 If a member of the senior management of the Company violates the requirements under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or regulations and the articles of association in the course of performing his/her duties of the Company and subsequently causes losses to the Company, he/she shall be liable for compensation.

CHAPTER VII SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Section 1 Supervisors

Article 152 The directors, general manager, co-president and other senior management may not concurrently take the position of supervisors.

Article 153 The supervisors shall observe laws, administrative regulations the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares of the Company are listed and the articles of association. They shall assume the duties of loyalty and due diligence to the Company, and shall not accept any bribery or other illegal income by using his powers and position, or seize the assets of the Company in any manner.

Article 154 Each term of office of a supervisor is 3 years and he/she may serve consecutive terms if re-elected upon expiry.

Article 155 A supervisor shall continue to perform his/her duties as a supervisor in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares of the Company are listed and the articles of association until a duly re-elected supervisor takes office, if re-election is not conducted in a timely manner upon the expiry of his/her term of office or if the resignation of the supervisor results in the number of supervisors being less than the quorum.

Article 156 A supervisor shall sign a written confirmation of the securities offering documents and periodic reports prepared by the board of directors and ensure that information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete.

Article 157 Supervisors may attend meetings of the board of directors and make enquiries or proposals in respect of the resolutions of such meetings.

Article 158 A supervisor shall not take advantage of his connection with the Company to harm interests of the Company and shall indemnify the Company against losses caused thereby.

The supervisors shall be liable for the resolutions of the supervisory committee. However, if it can be proven that a supervisor expressly objected to the resolution when the resolution was voted on, and that such objection was recorded in the minutes of the meeting, such supervisor may be released from such liability.

Any director during his/her term of office shall indemnify the Company against any economic loss arising from his/her leaving office without authorization.

Article 159 If a supervisor violates laws, administrative regulations, department rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares of the Company are listed or the articles of association when performing his duties in the Company, he/she shall indemnify the Company against losses incurred due to such violation.

Section 2 Supervisory Committee

Article 160 The Company shall have a supervisory committee. The supervisory committee comprises three supervisors. It shall have one chairman. The election or removal of the chairman of the supervisory committee shall be determined by majority of the members of the supervisory committee. The chairman of the supervisory committee shall convene and preside over supervisory committee meetings. Where the chairman of the supervisory committee is incapable of performing, or is not performing his/her duties, a supervisor nominated by majority of the supervisors shall convene and preside over supervisory committee meetings.

The supervisory committee shall include a proper proportion of shareholder representative supervisors and employee representative supervisors. The proportion of employee representative supervisors in the supervisory committee shall be no less than one third of the supervisors appointed. The employee representatives of the supervisory committee shall be elected at the employee representatives' meeting, employee meeting or otherwise democratically.

Article 161 The supervisory committee shall be accountable to general meetings and exercise the following functions and powers:

- (I) to review the periodic reports of the Company prepared by the board of directors and express its written opinion;
- (II) to check the financial condition of the Company;
- (III) to monitor the performance of duties in the Company by directors and senior management and propose dismissal of directors and senior management who have violated laws, administrative regulations, the articles of association or the resolutions of general meetings;
- (IV) to require directors and the senior management to make corrections if their conduct has damaged the interests of the Company;
- (V) to propose the convening of extraordinary general meetings and, in case the Board does not perform the obligations to convene and preside over the general meetings in accordance with Company Law, to convene and preside over the general meetings;
- (VI) to propose proposals to the general meetings;
- (VII) to represent the Company in negotiations with a director or a member of senior management or in bringing actions against a director or a member of senior management in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Law;
- (VIII) 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 general meetings and, should any queries arise, to authorize, in the name of the Company, a re-examination by the certified public accountants and practicing auditors of the Company for the time being at the expenses of the Company;

- (IX) to conduct investigation if there is any unusual circumstance in the Company's operations; and if necessary, to engage an accounting firm, law firm or other professional institutions to assist in their work at the expenses of the Company;
- (X) to make recommendation on the preparation and amendment of profit distribution policy of the Company;
- (XI) other functions and powers conferred by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares of the Company are listed or the articles of association.

Supervisors may attend board of directors meetings.

Article 162 The supervisory committee shall hold at least one meeting every six months. A supervisor may propose to convene an extraordinary supervisory committee meeting. A resolution of the supervisory committee must be approved by the majority of the members of the supervisory committee.

Article 163 The supervisory committee shall formulate the rules of procedure to be followed at meetings of the supervisory committee, specify the method for discussions and the voting procedures of the supervisory committee, so as to ensure the working efficiency and scientific decision making of the supervisory committee. The rules of procedure for the supervisory committee shall be formulated by the supervisory committee and attached to the articles of association, which shall be approved at the general meeting.

Article 164 The supervisory committee shall record decision on matters discussed in the minutes for the meeting. Supervisors who attended the meeting shall sign on the minutes for the meeting.

A supervisor is entitled to request for some descriptive record to be made with regard to his/her speech in the meeting. The minutes of the supervisory committee meeting shall be kept for at least 10 years as document of the Company.

Article 165 Notice of the supervisory committee meeting shall include:

- (I) the date, place and duration of the meeting;
- (II) particulars of a matter and the matters to be discussed;
- (III) the date on which the notice is given.

Article 166 Voting at the supervisory committee meetings shall be conducted by open ballot, and each supervisor shall have the right to one vote. Specific voting procedures are stipulated by the rules of procedure for meetings of the supervisory committee.

**CHAPTER VIII QUALIFICATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF DIRECTORS,
SUPERVISORS AND MEMBERS OF THE
SENIOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY**

Article 167 A person may not serve as a director, supervisor, general manager, co-president or other members of the senior management of the Company if any of the following circumstances apply:

- (I) a person without legal or with restricted legal capacity;
- (II) a person sentenced for corruption, bribery, infringement of property, misappropriation of property or sabotaging the social economic order where less than a term of five years have elapsed since the sentence was served; or a person who has been deprived of his political rights, in each case where less than five years have elapsed since the sentence was served, and less than two years have elapsed since the date of the completion of the probation period if probation is announced;
- (III) a person who is a former director, factory manager or manager of a company or enterprise which has been entered into insolvent liquidation and he/she is personally liable for the insolvency of such company or enterprise, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of the completion of the insolvency and liquidation of the company or enterprise;
- (IV) a person who is a former legal representative of a company or enterprise which had its business license revoked or ordered to be closed due to a violation of the law and who incurred personal liability, where less than three years has elapsed since the date of the revocation of the business license;
- (V) a person who has been listed as a defaulter by a People's Court since he has a relatively large amount of debts due and outstanding;
- (VI) Being prohibited from serving as directors, supervisors, or senior management officer of a listed company by the China Securities Regulatory Commission for a period that has not yet expired;
- (VII) a person who is publicly recognized by the stock exchange as unsuitable to serve as directors, supervisors, or senior management officer of a listed company, with an unexpired term;
- (VIII) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents or the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares of the Company are listed.

Where the Company elects and appoints a director or a supervisor or employs member of the senior management to which any of the above circumstances applies, such election, appointment or employment shall be null and void. A director, a supervisor and member of the senior management to which item (I) of the above applies during his/her term of office shall be released of his/her duties by the Company.

Article 168 The loyalty duties of the directors, supervisors, general manager, co-president and other members of the senior management of the Company do not necessarily cease with the termination of their terms of office. The duty of confidence in relation to trade secrets of the Company survives the termination of their terms of office. Other duties may continue for such period as fairness may require depending on the time lapse between the termination and the act concerned and the circumstances under which the relationships between them and the Company are terminated.

CHAPTER IX FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM, PROFIT DISTRIBUTION AND AUDIT

Section 1 Financial and Accounting System

Article 169 The Company shall establish its financial and accounting systems in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the requirements of relevant regulatory authorities of the PRC.

Article 170 The Company shall submit its annual financial and accounting reports to the local office of the securities regulatory authority under the State Council and the stock exchanges within four months from the ending date of each fiscal year, submit the half-year financial and accounting reports to the local office of the securities regulatory authority under the State Council and the stock exchanges within two months from the ending date of the first six months of each fiscal year.

The above financial and accounting reports are prepared in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of departmental regulations.

Article 171 The Company shall not establish accounting book other than those required by law. No assets of the Company shall be deposited under any account opened in the name of any individual.

Article 172 When the Company distributes its after tax profits for a given year, it shall allocate 10 percent of profits to its statutory reserve. The Company shall no longer be required to make allocations to its statutory reserve once the aggregate amount of such reserve reaches at least 50 percent of its registered capital.

If the Company's statutory reserve is insufficient to make up losses from previous years, the Company shall use its profits from the current year to make up such losses before making the allocation to its statutory reserve in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

After making the allocation from its after-tax profits to its statutory reserve, the Company may, subject to a resolution of the general meeting, make an allocation from its after-tax profits to the discretionary reserve.

After the Company has made up its losses and made allocations to its reserves, the remaining profits of the Company shall be distributed in proportion to the shareholdings of its shareholders, unless these articles of association provide that distributions are to be made otherwise than proportionally.

If the general meeting breaches the provisions of the preceding paragraph by distributing profits to shareholders before the Company has made up its losses and made allocations to the statutory reserve, the shareholders must return to the Company the profits that were distributed in breach of the said provisions.

The Company shall not be entitled to any distribution of profits in respect of shares held by it.

The common reserve fund of the Company shall be applied to make good the Company's losses, expand its business operations or increase its capital. If the common reserve fund is used to make up for the Company's losses, the discretionary reserve fund and the statutory reserve fund should be used first; if they still cannot be made up, the capital reserve fund can be used in accordance with the regulations.

Article 173 The specific profit distribution policy of the Company:

1. The Company will implement a proactive, continuous and stable profit distribution policy, attach importance to the reasonable return on investment of investors and take into account the sustainable development of the Company. The board of directors, the supervisory committee and the general meeting of the Company shall in the decision-making and discussion process of the profit distribution policy implement effective measures to encourage small and medium investors and institutional investors to actively participate in the decision-making of profit distribution of the listed company and to give full play to their professional role of taking leadership as an intermediary institution;
2. The Company shall distribute profits in cash or shares or in a way integrating cash and shares. Such distribution shall not exceed the amount of the accrued distributable profits and shall in no way prejudice the Company's sustainability of operation. The Company generally makes annual profit distribution, however the board of directors may conditionally propose interim cash distribution based on the Company's capital requirements;
3. The Company shall distribute dividends in form of cash if it has no major investment plan or event involving significant cash expenditures (excluding fund-raising investment projects), provided that sustainable operation and long-term development of the Company can be assured. The profits distributed in cash annually by the Company shall be no less than 30% of the distributable profits sustained in the same year.

The aforesaid major investment plans or events involving significant cash expenditures refer to one of the following:

- (1) the proposed external investment, acquisition of assets or purchase of equipment by the Company in the coming twelve months with accumulated expenses amounting to or exceeding 20% of the latest audited net assets of the Company; or
- (2) the proposed external investment, acquisition of assets or purchase of equipment by the Company in the coming twelve months with accumulated expenses amounting to or exceeding 15% of the latest audited total assets of the Company.

The implementation of the abovementioned major investment plans or events involving significant cash expenditures shall be subject to approval by the board of directors or the general meeting in accordance with the procedures as stipulated in the articles of associations;

4. In discussion of the profit distribution plan, the board of directors of the Company shall formulate differentiated cash dividend policies for each of the following situations in accordance with the procedure stipulated in the articles of association after taking into consideration of all relevant factors such as characteristics of the industry in which the Company operates, the development stage, business model and profit level of the Company and whether there are major capital expenditure arrangements:
 - (1) if the Company is fully developed and has no major capital expenditure arrangement, cash dividends shall take up a minimum of 80% in profit distribution;
 - (2) if the Company is fully developed and has major capital expenditure arrangements, cash dividends shall take up a minimum of 40% in profit distribution;
 - (3) if the Company is in a growth stage and has major capital expenditure arrangements, cash dividends shall take up a minimum of 20% in profit distribution;
 - (4) if it is difficult to define the development stage of the Company, but the Company has major capital expenditure arrangements, the preceding provisions may apply;
5. The specific conditions for dividend distributions of the Company:
 - (1) the Company has positive undistributed profits and records positive distributable profits for the period;
 - (2) after taking into consideration of true and reasonable factors such as the growth potential of the Company, dilution of net assets per share and the mismatch of the share price and the size of share capital of the Company, the board of directors is in the view that distribution of dividends is in the interests of the shareholders of the Company as a whole;
6. When the Company distributes profit, distribution in the form of cash dividend shall have priority over dividend in the form of shares. When Company satisfies the aforesaid conditions for distribution in the form of cash dividend, it shall use the form of cash dividend to carry on profit distribution. When the Company distributes profit in the form of shares, the board of directors shall explain the reasons for distribute profits in the form of shares;
7. If the fund of the Company is misappropriated by any shareholder, the Company shall deduct the cash dividend distributable to such shareholder accordingly when distribution of profits to repay the fund misappropriated.

8. The board of directors shall, in the light of specific operating data of the Company, the profit margin, the cash flow position, the development stage and the current capital requirements, take into consideration of the opinions of shareholders (especially minority shareholders) and independent directors and the supervisory committee, while conducting careful research into and deliberation on the timing, conditions and minimum percentage of cash dividends, conditions of adjustment as well as decision-making procedures, taking into account of providing sustainable, stable and scientific return for all shareholders to propose the profit distribution plan and submit to the general meeting for consideration.
9. When the specific profit distribution plan is being considered at the general meeting, the Company shall take initiatives to communicate and exchange views with shareholders (especially minority shareholders) by various means such as public mail, e-mail, telephone and seeking opinions openly to gather their opinions and demands and shall promptly answer issues of their concerns.
10. The supervisory committee shall consider the profit distribution proposal enacted or amended by the board of directors, and the proposal shall be approved by a simple majority of the supervisory committee. The review opinions of the supervisory committee shall be disclosed concurrently in the announcement of the board of directors' resolutions;
11. Where the profits of the Company has satisfied conditions for cash dividend distribution at a particular year but has not prepared any cash dividend plan, or the profit distributed by the Company in cash is less than 30%, the Company shall give specific reasons for not distributing cash dividends or low cash dividends distribution ratio, and independent directors shall express opinions in this regard. Meanwhile, the board of directors shall consider and submit to the general meeting for consideration. For convenient, the Company shall provide access to online voting platforms for the public shareholders when the Company convenes a general meeting to consider the proposal of such profit distribution proposals. The Company shall formulate the dividend distribution proposal for each year based on the operating condition and through comprehensive analysis of needs of operational development and investment return of shareholders.

Article 174 The profit distribution policy of the Company shall remain consistent and stable. If the Company needs to adjust its profit distribution policy due to significant changes in external operating environment or its own operation, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the shareholders, and it shall be studied and proved by the board of directors and the supervisory committee of the Company and propose a proposal at the general meeting that discuss and explain the reasons in details by combing industry competition, financial condition of the Company, capital requirements and planning of the Company, etc. The proposal of adjusting profit distribution policy shall be proposed to the general meeting of the Company for consideration after consideration at the board of directors of the Company and review by the supervisory committee. The adjusted profit distribution policy shall not contravene the relevant requirements under the CSRC and the stock exchanges where the Company are listed. When the Company convenes a general meeting to consider such resolutions, such resolutions shall be approved by shareholders present at the general meeting representing more than two thirds of the voting rights.

Article 175 Any amount paid up in advance of calls on any shares may bear dividend but shall not entitle the holder of the shares to participate in respect thereof in a dividend subsequently declared. Subject to the relevant PRC laws, regulations, departmental rules and normative documents, the Company may exercise the power to forfeit unclaimed dividends, provided that it does so only after the expiration of the applicable relevant period. The Company has the power to cease sending dividend warrants by post to a given holder of overseas listed foreign shares, but may exercise such power only if such warrants have been left uncashed on two consecutive occasions. However, the Company may exercise such power after the first occasion on which such a warrant is returned undelivered.

Article 176 The Company has the power to cease sending dividend warrants by post to a given holder of the H Shares, but may exercise such power only if such warrants have been left uncashed on two consecutive occasions. However, the Company may exercise such power after the first occasion on which such a warrant is returned undelivered.

Subject to the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents and listing rules of the stock exchange, the Company has the right to sell by a method deemed fit by the board of directors the shares of a holder of overseas listed foreign shares who is untraceable, provided that it complies with the following conditions:

- (I) the Company has distributed dividends on such foreign shares for at least three times in 12 years, which dividends are not claimed by anybody during the period;
- (II) upon expiration of the 12-year period, the Company makes an announcement of its intention to sell such shares in one or more newspapers, and notify the local securities regulatory authority at the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Article 177 The Company shall appoint collection agents for holders of overseas listed foreign shares. The collection agents shall, on behalf of the related shareholders, collect dividends and other payables distributed by the Company for the H Shares. The collection agents appointed by the Company shall be in compliance with the requirements of the laws or local stock exchange at the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Section 2 Internal Audit

Article 178 The Company shall implement an internal audit system, where dedicated auditors carry out the internal audit and supervision over the revenue and expenditure and the economic activities of the Company.

Article 179 The internal audit system of the Company and the duties of the auditing staff shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors. The officer in charge of internal audit shall be accountable to the board of directors and report his work to the same.

Section 3 Appointment of Accounting Firm

Article 180 The Company shall appoint such accounting firm which has obtained the (“Qualifications for Engaging in the Business Related to Securities” (從事證券相關業務資格)) for carrying out the audit for the accounting statements and reports, net asset verification and other relevant consultancy service. The accounting firm shall serve a term of one year, from conclusion of one annual general meeting to conclusion of the next annual general meeting, and can be re-appointed.

Article 181 The appointment of an accounting firm by the Company shall be decided by the general meeting. The Board may not appoint an accounting firm before the decision is made by the general meeting, otherwise required under this articles of associations.

Article 182 The Company ensures to provide true and complete accounting evidence, accounting books, financial and accounting reports and other accounting information to the engaged accounting firm without any refusal or withholding or falsification of information.

Article 183 The remuneration of the accounting firm or the way to confirm the remuneration shall be determined by the general meeting.

Article 184 Should the Company dismiss or no longer re-appoint the accounting firm, it shall notify such accounting firm 30 days in advance. When the general meeting votes for the dismissal of such accounting firm, such accounting firm shall be allowed to express their opinions. The Company’s appointment, dismissal or non-reappointment of the accounting firm shall be decided at the general meeting and shall be filed with securities regulatory authority under the State Council.

Where the accounting firm resigns its office, it shall make clear to the general meeting whether there has been any impropriety on the part of the Company.

CHAPTER X NOTICE AND ANNOUNCEMENT

Section 1 Notice

Article 185 The notice of the Company may be served as follows:

- (I) by personal delivery;
- (II) by post;
- (III) by announcement;
- (IV) by fax;
- (V) by email;
- (VI) by publication on the website of the Company and the websites designated by the stock exchange under the precondition of conforming to laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association;

(VII) by other means specified in the articles of association;

(VIII) by other means agreed by the Company or the notified party in advance or accepted by the notified party after receipt of the notice;

(IX) by other means accepted by the regulators in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed or prescribed in the articles of association.

For the means by which the Company provides or delivers communications of the Company to the holders of the H Shares pursuant to Hong Kong Listing Rules, such communications may be published on the website designated by the Company and/or the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or by electronic means provided or delivered to the holders of the H Shares under the precondition of conforming to the laws, regulations and listing rules in the listing place, and the articles of association.

For the purpose of the foregoing paragraph, communications of the Company shall mean any document delivered or to be delivered by the Company for the reference of any holder of the H Shares or other people required in Hong Kong Listing Rules, or for taking any action, including without limitation:

1. annual reports of the Company (including reports of the board of directors and the annual account, audit report and financial summary report (if applicable) of the Company);
2. interim reports and interim summary reports (if applicable) of the Company;
3. notices of meetings;
4. listing documents;
5. circulars;
6. proxy form (the definition of which shall be subject to the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed).

Where notices are given by way of announcements under authorization conferred by the Articles, such announcements shall be published by means specified in the Hong Kong Listing Rules.

Article 186 Under the precondition of conforming to laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents, the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed and the articles of association, if a notice of the Company is served by announcement, the said notice shall be deemed as received by all relevant persons once the said notice is announced.

Article 187 Notice of meeting of the general meeting of the Company shall be served by announcement and published on the media for disclosure of information of listed companies required under the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council and the listing rules of the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed.

Article 188 Notice of board of directors meeting of the Company shall be served by personal delivery, post, fax or email.

Article 189 Notice of meeting of the supervisory committee of the Company shall be served by personal delivery, post, fax or email.

Article 190 If the notice of the Company is served by personal delivery, the recipient shall affix signature (or seal) to the return on service and the signing date shall be the date of service; if the notice of the Company is served by post, the third working day after handover to the post office shall be the date of service; if the notice of the Company is sent by fax, the sending date shall be the date of service; if the notice of the Company is sent by email, the date of delivery recorded on the computer that sent the email shall be the date of service; if the notice of the Company is served by announcement, the date of first announcement shall be the date of service.

Article 191 The accidental omission to give notice of meeting to, or non-receipt of notice of meeting by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate the meeting and the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

Article 192 If the listing rules in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed require the Company to send, mail, distribute, issue, publish or provide by other means the relevant documents of the Company in English and Chinese versions, the Company may (according to the intentions expressed by shareholders) send only English text or only Chinese text to relevant shareholders in the range permitted by the applicable laws and regulations and according to applicable laws and regulations, provided that the Company has made appropriate arrangement to determine whether its shareholders hope to receive only English text or only Chinese text.

Section 2 Announcement

Article 193 The Company shall designate a newspaper and a website required under the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council for disclosure of information of listed companies as the media for Company to publish announcements and other to-be-disclosed information to shareholders of domestic shares. If an announcement shall be sent to shareholders of the H Shares in accordance with the articles of association, it shall be published by the methods specified in Hong Kong Listing Rules.

The information disclosed by the Company on other public media shall not be earlier than those disclosed on designated newspapers and designated websites. The announcement of the Company may not be substituted by press conference, or answer to reporter's questions or other forms.

The Board shall have the right to decide to adjust the determined media for information disclosure of the Company, but should ensure that the designated media for information disclosure meets the qualifications and conditions stipulated by the Mainland China and Hong Kong laws and regulations, the securities regulatory authority of the State Council, overseas regulatory authorities and the stock exchange in the place where the stocks of the Company are listed.

CHAPTER XI MERGER, DIVISION, CAPITAL INCREASE, CAPITAL DECREASE, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

Section 1 Merger, Division, Capital Increase and Capital Decrease

Article 194 Merger of the Company may take the form of absorption or establishment of a new company.

One company absorbing another company is merger by absorption, and the company being absorbed shall be dissolved. Merger of two or more companies through establishment of a new company is a consolidation, and the companies being consolidated shall be dissolved.

Article 195 In the event of merger of the Company, the parties concerned shall conclude a merger agreement and prepare balance sheets and property inventories. The Company shall notify all creditors within 10 days after adoption of the merger resolution and shall make announcements through designated media within 30 days. The creditors may require the Company to repay debts or provide corresponding guarantees within thirty days after receipt of the notice or within 45 days after the announcement if the creditors haven't received the notice.

Article 196 The credits and debts of the Company during merger shall be inherited by the company subsisting after merger or by the newly established company.

Article 197 If the Company is divided, its properties shall be divided accordingly.

Where the Company is divided, a balance sheet and a property inventory shall be prepared. The Company shall notify all creditors within 10 days after adoption of the division resolution and shall make announcements through designated media within 30 days.

Article 198 The debts of the Company prior to the division shall be undertaken by the companies after division, save as otherwise specified in the written agreement on debt repayment reached between the Company and its creditors before division.

Article 199 Where the Company needs to decrease the registered capital, the Company shall prepare a balance sheet and a property inventory.

The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days after adoption of the resolution to decrease the registered capital and shall make announcements through designated media within 30 days. A creditor may, within thirty days from the date of receipt of the written notice or, if he did not receive a written notice, within 45 days from the date of the announcement, require the Company to repay debts or provide corresponding guarantees.

Article 200 Change in registered particulars arising from a merger or division of the Company shall be registered with the companies registration authority according to law. If the Company is dissolved, it shall be deregistered according to law. If a new company is established, such establishment shall be registered according to law.

Increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company shall be registered with the companies registration authority according to law.

Section 2 Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 201 The Company may be dissolved for the following reasons:

- (I) the operating period stipulated in the articles of association has expired or other events of dissolution specified in the articles of association have occurred;
- (II) the general meeting has resolved to dissolve the Company;
- (III) merger or division of the Company entails dissolution;
- (IV) the business license is revoked according to law, or the Company is ordered to close or is cancelled;
- (V) if the Company gets into serious trouble in operations and management and continuation may incur material losses of the interests of the shareholders, and no solution can be found through any other channel, the shareholders holding more than 10% of the total voting rights of the Company may request the people's court to dissolve the Company.

Article 202 In the circumstance set out in item (I) and item (II) of the previous article, and no property has been distributed to shareholders, the Company may continue to subsist by amending the Articles of Association or by resolution of the Shareholders' general meeting.

Amendments to the articles of association pursuant to the preceding paragraph or by resolution of the Shareholders' general meeting shall be subject to the approval of more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the general meeting.

Article 203 Where the Company is dissolved in accordance with items (I), (II), (IV) and (V) of Article 201 hereof, a liquidation committee shall be established within 15 days from the date of occurrence of the cause of liquidation to commence the liquidation, which shall be composed of the directors or the persons determined by the general meeting. In case no liquidation committee is established or failure to liquidate after the establishment of a liquidation committee, within the specified period to commence liquidation, the stakeholders may apply to the People's Court to designate relevant persons to form a liquidation committee and commence liquidation.

Article 204 During liquidation, the liquidation committee shall exercise the following functions and powers:

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

Article 205 The liquidation committee shall notify all creditors within 10 days after its establishment and shall make announcements through designated media within 60 days. The creditors shall declare their rights to the liquidation committee within 30 days after receipt of the notice or within 45 days after announcement if the creditors haven't received the notice.

The creditors shall explain matters relating to their rights and provide relevant evidential documents. The liquidation committee shall register the creditor's rights.

In the creditor's rights declaration period, the liquidation committee shall not make repayment to the creditors.

Article 206 After the liquidation committee has examined and taken possession of the assets of the Company and prepared a balance sheet and a property inventory, it shall formulate a liquidation proposal and submit it to the general meeting or the people's court for confirmation.

The Company shall, according to the class and proportion of the shares held by the shareholders, distribute the properties of the Company remaining after payment of the liquidation expenses, employees' salaries, social insurance expenses and statutory compensations, outstanding taxes, and the Company's debts.

The Company shall subsist in the course of liquidation but shall not conduct any business operations unrelated to liquidation. Before liquidation as specified in the preceding paragraphs, the assets of the Company shall not be distributed to shareholders.

Article 207 After the liquidation committee has examined and taken possession of the assets of the Company and prepared a balance sheet and a property inventory, if it discovers that the Company's assets are insufficient to repay its debts in full, it shall immediately apply to the people's court to declare the Company bankruptcy liquidation according to law.

After the people's court accepts the bankruptcy application, the liquidation committee shall refer the liquidation matters to the bankruptcy administrator designated by the people's court.

Article 208 Upon completion of liquidation, the liquidation committee shall prepare a liquidation report, revenue and expenditure report in the liquidation period and accounting books and submit the same to the general meeting or the people's court for confirmation after verification by Chinese certified public accountant and shall submit to the company registration authority, apply for deregistration of the Company and announce termination of the Company.

Article 209 Members of the liquidation committee shall perform their liquidation obligation and bear duties of loyalty and diligence.

Any member of the liquidation committee shall bear the liability for damages suffered by the Company due to their negligence to perform the obligations of liquidation; Where any member of the liquidation committee causes any loss to the Company or the creditors with will or serious negligence, the said member shall be liable for compensation.

Article 210 Where the Company declares bankrupt according to law, bankruptcy liquidation shall be conducted pursuant to laws on bankruptcy of enterprises.

CHAPTER XII AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 211 The Company may amend the articles of association in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the articles of association.

Article 212 The Company shall amend the articles of association in any of the following circumstances:

- (I) after amendments are made to the Company Law or other relevant laws and administrative regulations, the articles of association run counter to the said amendments;
- (II) the conditions of the Company have changed, and such change is not covered in the articles of association;
- (III) the general meeting has resolved to amend the articles of association.

Article 213 Any amendment approved by the general meeting to the articles of association shall be submitted to the competent authorities for approval where necessary; changes, if any, shall be registered.

Article 214 The board of directors shall amend the articles of association in accordance with the resolution of the general meetings on amendment to the articles of association and the examination and approval opinions from relevant competent authorities.

Article 215 Where the amendments to the articles of association involve matters requiring disclosure by law and regulations, the amendments shall be announced as required.

CHAPTER XIII SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 216 Definitions

- (I) Controlling shareholder: refers to a shareholder who may elect a majority of directors when acting separately or consistently with others; or a shareholder who holds more than 30% of the shares externally issued by the Company when acting separately or consistently with others; or a shareholder who may exercise more than 30% of the voting rights of the Company or may control the exercising of more than 30% of the voting rights of the Company when acting separately or consistently with others; or a shareholder who factually controls the Company by other means when acting separately or consistently with others.
- (II) De facto controller: A person who is not a shareholder of the Company but can effectively control the Company through investment, agreement or other arrangement.

(III) Connected relations: Relations between a controlling shareholder, de facto controller, Director, Supervisor or members of the senior management of the Company and the enterprise directly or indirectly controlled by the same, which relations may give rise to a transfer of interests of the Company, provided however that there should be no related party relationship between state-controlled enterprises solely because they are under the common control of the State.

Article 217 The board of directors may formulate rules of articles of association in accordance with the articles of association. The rules shall not conflict with the articles of association.

Article 218 The articles of association shall be executed in Chinese. Where the articles of association in any other language or version disagree with the articles of association, the Chinese version of articles of association latest approved and registered by the Administration for Market Regulation of Zhejiang Province shall prevail.

Article 219 For the purpose of the articles of association, references to “more”, “within” and “less” shall include the actual figures, while references to “no more than”, “other than”, “lower than” and “more than” shall exclude the actual figures.

Article 220 The articles of association shall come into effect on the date of consideration and approval at the general meeting of the Company. From the effective date of the articles of association, the former articles of association of the Company shall automatically go out of effect. The board of directors of the Company shall be responsible for the interpretation of the articles of association.

Article 221 Appendixes to the articles of association include rules of procedure for general meetings, rules of procedure for board of directors meetings and rules of procedure for meetings of the supervisory committee.