

CanSino Biologics Inc.

Articles of Association

Tianjin, the PRC

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Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 The Articles of Association are formulated pursuant to Company Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter as "Company Law"), Securities Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter as "Securities Law"), Special Provisions of the State Council Concerning the Floatation and Listing Abroad of Stocks by Limited Stock Companies (hereinafter as "Special Provisions"), Mandatory Provisions for the Articles of Association of Companies to Be Listed Overseas (hereinafter as "Mandatory Provisions"), the Letter on the Opinion Regarding the Supplemental Amendments to the Articles of Association of Companies to be listed in Hong Kong (the "Opinion Regarding the Supplemental Amendments to the Articles of Association"), the Opinion Regarding Further Conformity in Operations and Reform of Companies Listed outside the PRC (the "Opinion Regarding Conformity in Operations"), the Reply of the State Council on the Adjustment of the Notice Period of the General Meeting and Other Matters Applicable to the Overseas Listed Companies (hereinafter as "Reply on Adjustment of the Notice Period"), Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (hereinafter as the "Hong Kong Listing Rules"), Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of Shanghai Stock Exchange (hereinafter as "SSE STAR Market Listing Rules"), Guidelines for Articles of Association of Listed Companies (hereinafter as "Guidelines for Articles"), Code of Corporate Governance for Listed Companies (2018 Revision) and other relevant regulations, in order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and shareholders and creditors thereof and regulate the organization and behavior of the Company.

Clause 1 of
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 2 The Company is a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Special Regulations, SSE STAR Market Listing Rules, Guidelines for Articles, Code of Corporate Governance for Listed Companies (2018 Revision) and other applicable laws and administrative rules of the PRC.

Clause 1
of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause 2
of the
Guidelines

With all shareholders of the original Tianjin CanSino Biotechnology Inc. (天津康希諾生物技術有限公司) as the promoters, through the overall conversion of the audited book net assets of the original Chanjet Software Co., Ltd as at 30 November 2016, and conducting overall alteration, the Company was established and registered at the Tianjin Municipal Market and Quality Regulatory Commission of Binhai Area on 13 February 2017, with the Enterprise Legal Person Business License (Uniform Social Credit Code 91120116681888972M) granted.

The promoters of the Company are Yu Xuefeng, Tao Zhu, Qiu Dongxu, Mao Helen Huihua, Jianfa Liu (劉建法), Xuan Liu (劉宣), Jianxi Du (杜建喜), Suzhou Huyanglin Venture Capital Center (Limited Partnership) (蘇州胡楊林創業投資中心(有限合夥)), Shanghai Nuoqianjin Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海諾千金創業投資中心(有限合夥)), LAV Spring (Hong Kong) Co., Limited, Shanghai Li'an Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海禮安創業投資中心(有限合夥)), Shanghai Licheng Investment Development Co., Ltd. (上海勵誠投資發展有限公司), Tianjin Heyue Guyu Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (天津和悅谷雨股權投資基金合夥企業(有限合夥)), Shao Zhongqi, Tianjin Qianyi Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited partnership) (天津千益企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)), QM29 Limited, Suzhou Litai Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (蘇州禮泰創業投資中心(有限合夥)), Lilly Asia Ventures III Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Limited, LAV Bio III Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Limited, Shanghai Huiqiu Investment Co., Ltd. (上海慧秋投資有限公司), Jiaxing Huiguang Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (嘉興慧光股權投資基金合夥企業(有限合夥)).

Article 3 The registered Chinese name of the Company is 康希諾生物股份公司.

Clause 2 of
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause 4
of the
Guidelines

The English name of the Company is CanSino Biologics Inc.

Article 4 Address of the Company: 401-420, 4th Floor Biomedical Park, 185 South Avenue, TEDA West District, Tianjin, PRC.

Postal code: 300457

Telephone number: (022) 58213766

Fax number: (022) 58213679

Article 5 The chairman of the Board is the Company's legal representative.

Article 6 The Company is a perpetual joint stock limited company.

Article 7 All the Company's assets are divided into equal shares. Each shareholder is responsible to the Company up to his subscribed shares. The Company is responsible for its debts up to its total assets.

Article 8 Approved through a resolution at the general meeting, these Articles of Association take effect on the same day and supersede the previous articles of association of the Company which has been filed with the original competent administration for market regulation upon taking effect.

Article 9 From the effective date of these Articles of Association, these Articles of Association shall become a legally binding document which regulates the Company's organization and acts, the rights and obligations between the Company and shareholders, and amongst the shareholders.

These Articles of Association shall be legally binding on the Company, its shareholders, directors, supervisors, senior management, with such personnel being entitled to claim for right on matters relating to the Company, and undertake corresponding obligations in accordance with these Articles of Association.

According to these Articles of Association, the shareholders can sue the Company. The Company can sue the shareholders, directors, supervisors and senior management. One shareholder can sue the other shareholders. The shareholders can sue the Company's directors, supervisors and senior management.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the term "sue" shall include the initiation of proceedings in a court or application to an arbitration organization for arbitration.

The term "senior management" in these Articles of Association refers to the general manager and deputy general manager, secretary to the Board, chief financial officer and other personnel expressly appointed by the Board as the Company's senior management. The terms "general manager" and "deputy general manager" shall refer to "manager" and "deputy manager" under the Company Law.

Article 10 The Company may invest in other enterprises and shall bear limited liability to the respective investee up to the amount of its capital contribution. However, it shall not become a capital contributor that shall bear joint liabilities for the debts of the enterprises invested, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 11 The Company shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party, establish the organizations of the Chinese Communist Party and carry out party activities. The Company shall provide necessary conditions for the activities of the Party organizations.

Clause 3 of
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause 5
of the
Guidelines

Clause 4 of
Mandatory
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Clause 8
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Guidelines for
Articles

Clause 5 of
Mandatory
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Clause 7
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Clause 9
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Clauses 6
and 7 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause 10
of the
Guidelines

Clause 216
(1) of the
Company
Law
Clause 11
of the
Guidelines

Clause 8 of
Mandatory
Provisions,
Article 15
of the
Company
Law

Chapter 2 Objectives and Scope of Business

Article 12 The Company's objectives of business are: to make rational use of the resources to continuously develop new products and create value for the customers, so as to bring higher revenue to its shareholders and employees and bigger wealth to society.

Clause 9 of the Mandatory Provisions
Clause 12 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 13 The Company's scope of business shall be based on the items approved by the company registration authority.

The Company's scope of business following registration under the laws are: Permitted items: Class III medical device operation; drug production; drug import and export; drug retail; drug wholesale; import and export of goods; technology import and export. (For projects that are subject to approval in accordance with the laws, business activities can only be conducted after obtaining approval(s) from the relevant departments, the actual business projects as approved under the approval documents or license documents granted by the relevant departments shall prevail) General projects: Class I medical device sales; Class II medical device sales; medical research and experimental development; technical services, technology development, technology consulting, technology exchange, technology transfer, technology promotion. (Except for projects subject to approval by laws, business activities can be conducted independently with the business license in accordance with the laws).

Clause 10 of the Mandatory Provisions
Clause 13 of the Guidelines
Clause 10 of the Mandatory Provisions

Clause 12 of the Mandatory Provisions
Clauses 14 and 16 of the Guidelines for Articles

Chapter 3 Shares, Registered Capital and Transfer of Shares

Article 14 The Company shall have ordinary shares at all times. It may have other classes of shares as needed, upon approval by the authorities that are authorized by the State Council.

Clause 126 of the Company Law

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

Clause 15 of the Guidelines for Articles

All the shares issued by the Company shall have a par value which shall be RMB1 for each share.

The RMB mentioned in the preceding paragraph refers to the lawful currency of the PRC.

Article 16 The Company's shares shall be issued based on the principles of openness, fairness and justice. Shares of the same class shall carry equal rights.

Clause 13 of the Mandatory Provisions

For the same class of shares of the same issuance, each share shall be issued at the same conditions and price. Any entity or individual shall pay the same price for any such shares subscribed.

Article 17 The Company may issue shares to investors inside the PRC and investors outside the PRC upon approval of the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council.

Clause 14 of the Mandatory Provisions

For the purpose of the preceding paragraph, the term "investors outside the PRC" shall refer to investors from foreign countries or Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan that subscribe for shares issued by the Company. The term "investors inside the PRC" shall refer to investors inside the PRC, excluding the above-mentioned regions, that subscribe for the shares issued by the Company.

Appendix 3 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules

Article 18 The shares issued by the Company to investors inside the PRC for subscription in Renminbi shall be referred to as "domestic shares". The shares issued by the Company to investors outside the PRC for subscription in foreign currency shall be referred to as "foreign shares". The foreign shares that are listed overseas shall be referred to as "overseas-listed foreign shares".

The term "foreign currency" in the preceding paragraph shall refer to the lawful currency freely convertible in other countries or regions (other than RMB), which is recognized by state foreign exchange authority and acceptable to pay for the shares.

The overseas-listed foreign shares issued by the Company which are listed in Hong Kong are referred to as H shares, namely, the RMB-denominated shares approved by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for listing whose subscription and trading are in Hong Kong dollars. Upon the approval of the State Council or its authorized departments and with the consent of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Domestic Shares and unlisted foreign shares may be converted into H Shares.

The shares issued by the Company which are not listed in domestic and overseas stock exchanges are referred to as unlisted shares. Upon approval of the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council, shareholders who hold the unlisted shares of the Company may have the shares listed and traded on an overseas stock exchange. The listing and trading of such shares are also subject to the supervision procedures, regulations and requirements of the foreign stock exchange. The Company does not need to convene a class meeting to vote for the shares listed and traded in foreign stock exchange.

Article 19 Upon approval by the approval departments of the Company, the total number of ordinary shares that the Company may issue is 129,878,265 ordinary shares. 129,878,265 shares were issued to the promoters of the Company upon establishment of the Company. Details of names and shareholdings of the sponsors and the percentages are as follows:

Clause
15 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause
18 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

No.	Name of Sponsor	Shareholding (ten thousand shares)	Percentage
1	Yu Xuefeng	1,787.4200	13.762%
2	Tao Zhu	1,787.4200	13.762%
3	Qiu Dongxu	1,711.4200	13.177%
4	Mao Helen Huihua	1,633.4200	12.577%
5	Jianfa Liu (劉建法)	333.6667	2.569%
6	Xuan Liu (劉宣)	155.0000	1.193%
7	Jianxi Du (杜建喜)	79.0000	0.608%
8	Suzhou Huyanglin Venture Capital Center (Limited Partnership) (蘇州胡楊林創業投資中心(有限合夥))	261.0000	2.010%
9	Shanghai Nuoqianjin Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海諾千金創業投資中心(有限合夥))	392.8800	3.025%
10	LAV Spring (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	1,314.0000	10.117%
11	Shanghai Li'an Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海禮安創業投資中心(有限合夥))	460.0000	3.542%
12	Shanghai Licheng Investment Development Co., Ltd. (上海勵誠投資發展有限公司)	100.0000	0.770%
13	Tianjin Heyue Guyu Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (天津和悅谷雨股權投資基金合夥企業(有限合夥))	262.3422	2.020%
14	SHAO ZHONGQI	86.8600	0.669%
15	Tianjin Qianyi Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) (天津千益企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥))	347.4600	2.675%
16	QM29 LIMITED	1,097.0293	8.447%
17	Suzhou Litai Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (蘇州禮泰創業投資中心(有限合夥))	182.8382	1.408%
18	Lilly Asia Ventures III Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	182.8382	1.408%
19	LAV Bio III Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	365.6764	2.816%
20	Shanghai Huiqiu Investment Co., Ltd. (上海慧秋投資有限公司)	94.2222	0.725%
21	Jiaxing Huiguang Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (嘉興慧光股權投資基金合夥企業(有限合夥))	353.3333	2.720%
Total		12,987.8265	100%

Article 20 Prior to the issue of H shares, the Company has a total of 160,950,899 shares. All of them are ordinary shares. The shareholding structure is as follows:

Clause 16 of
Mandatory
Provisions

Name of Shareholder	Shareholding (ten thousand shares)	Percentage
Yu Xuefeng	1,787.4200	11.1054%
Tao Zhu	1,787.4200	11.1054%
Qiu Dongxu	1,711.4200	10.6332%
Mao Helen Huihua	1,633.4200	10.1486%
Xuan Liu (劉宣)	155.0000	0.9630%
Jianfa Liu (劉建法)	333.6667	2.0731%
Jianxi Du (杜建喜)	79.0000	0.4908%
Suzhou Huyanglin Venture Capital Center (Limited Partnership) (蘇州胡楊林創業投資中心(有限合夥))	261.0000	1.6216%
Shanghai Nuoqianjin Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海諾千金創業投資中心(有限合夥))	392.8800	2.4410%
LAV Spring (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	1,314.0000	8.1640%
Shanghai Li'an Venture Capital Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海禮安創業投資中心(有限合夥))	460.0000	2.8580%
Shanghai Licheng Investment Development Co., Ltd. (上海勵誠投資發展有限公司)	100.0000	0.6213%
Tianjin Heyue Guyu Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (天津和悅谷雨股權投資基金合夥企業(有限合夥))	262.3422	1.9967%
天津千益企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥)	59.0356	
SHAO ZHONGQI	347.4600	2.1588%
QM29 LIMITED	86.8600	0.5397%
蘇州禮泰創業投資中心(有限合夥)	1,097.0293	8.0997%
	206.6245	
	182.8382	1.9319%
	128.1072	
Lilly Asia Ventures III Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	182.8382	1.9319%
	128.1072	
LAV Bio III Investment (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	365.6764	3.8639%
	256.2144	
Shanghai Huiqiu Investment Co., Ltd. (上海慧秋投資有限公司)	94.2222	1.1356%
	88.5534	
Jiaxing Huiguang Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (嘉興慧光股權投資基金合夥企業(有限合夥))	353.3333	2.1953%
Future Industry Investment Fund (Limited Partnership) (先進製造產業投資基金(有限合夥))	885.5336	5.5019%
Jinshi Yikang Equity Investment (Hangzhou) Partnership (Limited Partnership) (金石翊康股權投資(杭州)合夥企業(有限合夥))	118.0711	0.7336%
CITIC Securities Investment Co., Ltd. (中信証券投資有限公司)	118.0712	0.7336%
Shanghai Gopher Yaoren Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海歌斐鑰韜投資中心(有限合夥))	118.0712	0.7336%
Shanghai Gopher Hongben Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (上海歌斐鴻本投資中心(有限合夥))	118.0711	0.7336%
Shenzhen Dachen Chuanglian Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (深圳市達晨創聯股權投資基金合夥企業(有限合夥))	255.0337	1.5845%

Name of Shareholder	Shareholding (ten thousand shares)	Percentage
Suzhou Industrial Park Zhongxin Hengxiang Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (蘇州工業園區中鑫恒祥投資中心(有限合夥))	29.5178	0.1834%
Suzhou Qiming Rongxin Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (蘇州啟明融信股權投資合夥企業(有限合夥))	119.5470	0.7428%
Suzhou Industrial Park Qiming Rongchuang Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (蘇州工業園區啟明融創股權投資合夥企業 (有限合夥))	28.0419	0.1742%
Tianjin Qianrui Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) (天津千睿企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥))	329.9475	2.0500%
Tianjin Qianzhi Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) (天津千智企業管理合夥企業(有限合夥))	120.7150	0.7500%
Total	16,095.0899	100.0000%

Note: The proportion of the capital contributions in the table are rounded to four decimal place(s). The total of proportion of the capital contributions may not equal to 100% due to rounding.

Article 21 After establishment of the Company and approval granted by the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council, the Company has issued 61,699,000 overseas listed foreign shares (including 4,450,400 H Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of the over – allotment option) for listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on March 28, 2019 and April 12, 2019, respectively.

Clause 16 of
Mandatory
Provisions

After completion of the initial public offering of overseas listed foreign shares by the Company, the share capital of the Company consists of 222,649, 899 shares, and the capital structure is constituted by 73,254,799 shares of domestic shares, 16,724,200 unlisted foreign shares and 132,670,900 shares of overseas listed foreign shares.

Clause
19 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

After establishment of the Company and registration granted by the securities regulatory authorities, the Company has issued 24,800,000 shares of domestic shares for listing on the SSE STAR Market on August 13, 2020.

Clause
3 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

After the Company has completed the initial public offering and listing of domestic shares, the share capital of the Company consists of 247,449,899 shares, and the capital structure is constituted by 114,778,999 shares of A shares and 132,670,900 shares of overseas listed foreign shares.

Article 22 After the plans for issuing overseas-listed foreign shares and domestic shares have been approved by the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council, the Company's Board may arrange for implementation of such plans by means of separate issuances.

Clause
17 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The Company's plan for issuance of overseas-listed foreign shares in accordance with the preceding paragraph may be implemented within 15 months upon approval or registration by the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council or within the valid period of the approval/registration document.

Article 23 Where the Company issues overseas-listed foreign shares and domestic shares separately within the total number of shares specified in the issuance plans, such shares shall be fully subscribed in one single issuance. Where special circumstances make it impossible for every such single issuance to be fully subscribed, the shares may be issued in several tranches, subject to the approval of the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council.

Clause
18 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 24 The registered capital of the Company is RMB247,449,899. Immediately before the issue of H shares, the Company had a registered capital of RMB160,950,899. Following the completion of the aforesaid issue of H shares, the Company had a registered capital of RMB222,649,899. Following the completion of the aforesaid issue of A shares, the Company had a registered capital of RMB247,449,899.

Clause
19 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 25 Unless otherwise provided in the laws, administrative regulations, listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed, or these Articles of Association, the shares of the Company may be transferred according to law without any lien. The transfer of shares shall be registered with registration agency appointed by the Company.

Clause
21 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 26 The Company or its subsidiaries (including affiliated entities of the Company) shall not provide any financial assistance in the form of gifts, advances, guarantees, compensation or loans or in other forms to persons who purchase or intend to purchase the shares of the Company.

Clause
20 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 27 The Company shall not accept its shares as the subject of a pledge.

Article
142(4) of the
Company
Law

Article 28 The shares of the Company held by the promoters shall not be transferred within one year from the date of establishment of the Company. The shares issued before the Company publicly issues any shares shall not be transferred within one year from the date when the shares of the Company are listed and traded in a stock exchange.

Law
Clause 27
of the
Guidelines
for Articles
Article 141 of
the Company
Law

The directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company shall report to the Company the shares held by them and the changes thereof. During the term of their office, the shares transferred by any of them each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the same class of the Company that he holds. The shares of the Company held by the aforesaid persons shall not be transferred within one year from the date when the shares of the Company are listed and traded in a stock exchange. If any of the aforesaid persons leaves from his post, he shall not transfer the shares of the Company that he holds within six months from such departure. If listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed provide otherwise on restrictions on transfers of H shares, such rules shall prevail.

Clause 28
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 29 If a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company, or a shareholder holding not less than 5% of the shares of the Company sells the shares of the Company or other securities of equity nature within six months after buying those shares, or buys the shares within six months after selling, all the gains arising thereof shall belong to the Company. Such gains shall be collected by the Board. However, if a securities company underwrites unsold shares, thereby holding not less than 5% of the shares, other circumstances stipulated by CSRC are exempted from such requirements. If listing rules of the exchange in place in which the shares of the Company are listed provide otherwise on restrictions on transfers of H shares, such rules shall prevail.

Article
29 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

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

If the Board of the Company does not comply with the first paragraph of this Article, the shareholders can request the Board to do so within 30 days. If the Board does not enforce such right within the said period, the shareholders are entitled to commence litigations in court in their own names for the interest of the Company.

If the Board of the Company fails to act in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article, the responsible directors shall be jointly liable in accordance with the law.

Chapter 4 Increase, Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

Article 30 According to operational and development needs, the Company may, according to the law and regulations and resolutions of general meetings, increase stock capital pursuant to relevant provisions of these Articles of Association.

Clause
20 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause
21 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The Company may increase stock capital by the following means:

- (1) Issuing new shares to unspecified investors;
- (2) Placing new shares with existing Shareholders;
- (3) Giving new shares to existing shareholders;
- (4) Issuing new shares to specified investors;
- (5) Converting the reserve funds into share capital;
- (6) Other means prescribed by the law, administrative regulations or approved by the relevant regulatory authorities.

Increasing stock capital by issuing new shares shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures specified in relevant State laws and administrative regulation after having been approved in accordance with these Articles of Association.

The Company is prohibited from issuing preferred shares which are convertible into ordinary shares.

Article 31 The Company may reduce its registered capital. If the Company reduces its registered capital, such reduction shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Company Law, other related regulations and these Articles of Association.

Clause
22 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
22 of the
Guidelines
for Articles
Clause 23 of
Mandatory
Provisions,

Article 32 If the Company reduces its registered capital, a balance sheet and an inventory of assets should be prepared.

Clause
176 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days, and publish an announcement in the newspapers within 30 days, from the date of passing the resolution for reduction of capital by the Company. A creditor may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice or, in the case of failure to receive such notice, within 45 days from the date of announcement, require the Company to repay its debts or to provide the corresponding guarantee for such debt.

The reduced registered capital of the Company may not be less than the statutory minimum.

Article 33 The Company shall not repurchase its own shares, save as under any one of the following circumstances:

Clause
24 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
23 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) Reduction of registered capital of the Company;
- (2) Merger with another company holding shares in the Company;

- (4) Acquisition of shares held by shareholders (upon their request) who dissent from any resolution proposed in any general meeting on the merger or demerger of the Company;
- (5) To convert convertible corporate bonds issued by the listed company into shares of the Company;
- (6) The share repurchase is necessary to maintain the value of the Company and the interests of its shareholders.

Article 34 With approval from relevant state authorities to repurchase its own shares, the Company may proceed in any one of the following manners:

Clause 25 of the Mandatory Provisions Clause 24 of the Guidelines for Articles

- (1) Making of a repurchase offer in the same proportion to all shareholders;
- (2) Repurchase through open transactions on a stock exchange;
- (3) Repurchase by agreement outside of a stock exchange;
- (4) Other methods recognized by relevant regulatory authority.

When the Company acquires its own shares, it may conduct by way of open and concentrated transactions or other ways permitted by laws and administrative regulations and recognized by the CSRC.

Where the Company acquires its own shares under circumstances as mentioned in items (3), (5) or (6) under Article 33, it should conduct by way of open and concentrated transactions.

Article 35 In the event of acquiring its own shares by the Company due to reasons mentioned in items (1) or (2) under Article 33 herein or in a repurchase of shares by the Company by an agreement outside of a stock exchange, prior approval shall be obtained from the shareholders at a general meeting in accordance with the procedures specified in the Company's Articles of Association. Upon obtaining further prior approval of the shareholders at the general meeting in the same manner, the Company may terminate or amend contracts concluded in the manner set forth above or waive any of its rights under such contracts. In the event of acquiring its own shares by the Company under the circumstances as mentioned in items (3), (5) or (6) under Article 33 herein, the acquisition may be performed in accordance with the requirements as stated in this Article or pursuant to the mandate granted by a general meeting of shareholders and approved by a resolution at a meeting of the Board passed by not less than two – thirds of all attending directors.

Clause 26 of the Mandatory Provisions Clause 25 of the Guidelines for Articles

The contracts for the repurchase of shares referred to in the above paragraph include (but not limited to) agreements whereby repurchase obligations are undertaken and repurchase rights are acquired.

Appendix 3 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules

The Company may not assign contracts for the repurchase of its own shares or any of its rights thereunder.

The price per share for repurchasing the Company's own redeemable shares proposed to be made otherwise than by tender or in the market shall be capped at a maximum price; where the repurchasing is proposed to be made by way of tender, tenders shall be made available to all holders of such shares on the same terms.

Article 36 After the Company has acquired its own shares pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 32 herein, in the circumstances under item (1), such shares shall be cancelled within 10 days from the date of acquisition; in the circumstances under items (2) or (4), such shares shall be transferred or cancelled within 6 months; in the circumstances under items (3), (5) or (6), the total number of its own shares held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued shares of the Company and shall be transferred or cancelled within 3 years.

Clause
25 of the
Guidelines
for Articles,
Article 142
(3) of the
Company
Law

Article 37 Cancellation of the portion of shares bought back by the Company shall be made with in the period prescribed by laws and administrative rules. The Company shall apply to the original company registration authority for registration of the change in registered capital.

Clause
27 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The amount of the Company's registered capital shall be reduced by the total par value of the shares cancelled.

Article 38 Unless the Company has already entered the liquidation stage, it must comply with the following provisions in buying back its issued and outstanding shares:

Clause
28 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) Where the Company buys back shares at their par value, the amount thereof shall be deducted from the book balance of distributable profits and/or from the proceeds of a new shares issuance made to buy back the old shares;
- (2) Where the Company buys back shares at a price higher than their par value, the portion corresponding to their par value shall be deducted from the book balance of distributable profits and/or from the proceeds of a new shares issuance made to buy back the old shares; and the portion in excess of the par value shall be handled according to the following methods:
 1. Where the shares bought back were issued at their par value, the amount shall be deducted from the book balance of distributable profits;
 2. Where the shares bought back were issued at a price higher than their par value, the amount shall be deducted from the book balance of distributable profits and/or from the proceeds of a new shares issuance made to buy back the old shares; however, the amount deducted from the proceeds of the new shares issuance shall not exceed the total premium obtained at the time of issuance of the old shares so repurchased nor exceed the amount in the Company's premium account or capital common reserve account (including the premiums from the new shares issuance) at the time of repurchase;
- (3) The sums paid by the Company for the purposes set forth below shall be paid out of the Company's distributable profits:
 1. Acquisition of the right to buy back its own shares;
 2. Amendments to any contract for repurchase of its own shares;
 3. Release from any of its obligations under any repurchase contract.
- (4) After the aggregate par value of the cancelled shares has been deducted from the registered capital of the Company in accordance with relevant regulations, that portion of the amount deducted from the distributable profits and used to buy back shares at the par value of the bought back shares shall be included in the Company's premium account (or capital common reserve account).

Chapter 5 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Company Shares

Article 39 The Company or its subsidiaries (including affiliates) shall not at any time provide any financial assistance in any form to purchasers or prospective purchasers of the shares in the Company. Purchasers of shares in the Company as referred to above shall include persons that directly or indirectly undertake obligations as a result of purchasing shares in the Company.

Clause
29 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The Company or its subsidiaries (including affiliates) shall not at any time provide any financial assistance in any form to the above obligators in order to reduce or discharge their obligations.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the circumstances described in Article 40 of this Chapter.

Article 40 For the purposes of this Chapter, the term “financial assistance” shall include (but not limited to) the financial assistance in the forms set out below:

Clause
30 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) Gift;
- (2) Guarantee (including the undertaking of liability or provisions of property by the guarantor in order to secure the performance of the obligation by the obligator), indemnity (not including, however, indemnity arising from the Company’s own fault) and release or waiver of rights;
- (3) Provision of a loan or conclusion of a contract under which the obligations of the Company are to be fulfilled prior to the obligations of the other party to the contract, or a change in the party to such loan or contract as well as the assignment of rights under such loan or contract;
- (4) Financial assistance in any other form when the Company is insolvent or has no net assets or when such assistance would lead to a major reduction in the Company’s net assets.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the term “undertake obligations” shall include the undertaking of an obligation by the obligator by concluding a contract or making an arrangement (whether or not such contract or arrangement is enforceable and whether or not such obligation is undertaken by the obligator individually or jointly with any other person) or by changing its financial position in any other way.

Article 41 The acts listed below shall not be regarded as the acts prohibited under Article 38 of this Chapter:

Article
31 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) Where the Company provides the relevant financial assistance truthfully for the benefit of the Company and the main purpose of the financial assistance is not to purchase shares in the Company, or the financial assistance is an incidental part of an overall plan of the Company;
- (2) Lawful distribution of the Company's property in the form of dividends;
- (3) Distribution of dividends in scrip form;
- (4) Reduction of registered capital, repurchase of shares, adjustment of shareholding structuring, etc., in accordance with these Articles of Association of the Company;
- (5) Provision of a loan by the Company within its scope of business and in the ordinary course of its business (provided that the same does not lead to a reduction in the net assets of the Company or that if the same constitutes a reduction, the financial assistance is paid out of the Company's distributable profits);
- (6) The contribution by the Company for an employee shareholding scheme (provided that the same does not lead to a reduction in the net assets of the Company or that if the same constitutes a reduction, the financial assistance is paid out of the Company's distributable profits).

Chapter 6 Share Certificates and Register of Shareholders

Article 42 The Company's shares shall be in registered form.

Clause
32 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Article 3 of
the Special
Provisions

In addition to the particulars provided for in the Company Law, the share certificates of the Company shall clearly state such other particulars as required to be specified by the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's shares are listed.

China Securities Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. is the registrar and depository of share certificates held by domestic shareholders of the Company, the data recorded in the securities book-keeping system of China Securities Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. shall prevail in determining the particulars of the register of shareholders of domestic shares and the number of shares held by such shareholders. The Company may take the form of overseas depositary receipt or other derivations of share certificate to issue overseas-listed foreign shares in accordance with laws and securities registration and depository practice of the listing venue.

Clause
17 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 43 The share certificates shall be signed by the chairman of the Board of the Company. Where the signatures of senior management of the Company are required by the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's shares are listed, the share certificates shall also be signed by such senior management. The share certificates shall become effective after the Company seal is affixed thereto or printed thereon. Under authorization of the Board, the Company may stamp on share certificate. The signature of legal representative or of senior management on the share certificates may also be in printed form. In the circumstance of paperless issuance and trading of the shares of the Company, provisions otherwise provided by local securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) in which shares of the Company are listed shall apply.

Clause
33 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Opinion 1 of
the Opinion
Regarding
the
Supplemental
Amendments
to the
Articles of
Association

Article 44 The Company shall establish a register of shareholders in accordance with evidence from the securities registration organization, the register of shareholders represents sufficient evidence to prove the holding of shares in the Company by shareholders. The register of shareholders shall record the following particulars:

Clause
34 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) The name, address (domicile), occupation or nature of each shareholder;
- (2) The class and number of shares held by each shareholder;
- (3) The amount paid or payable for the shares held by each shareholder;
- (4) The serial number of the shares held by each shareholder;
- (5) The date on which each shareholder is registered as a shareholder; and
- (6) The date on which each shareholder ceases to be a shareholder.

The register of shareholders is the conclusive evidence of shareholders' holding of the Company shares, unless otherwise with opposite evidence.

Article 45 The Company may, pursuant to an understanding or agreement reached between the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council and a securities regulatory organization outside the PRC, keep outside the PRC its original register of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares, and entrust the administration thereof to an agent outside the PRC. The original register of shareholders of the overseas-listed foreign shares listed in Hong Kong shall be kept in Hong Kong and available for inspection by shareholders. A company may, upon giving notice in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Hong Kong Listing Rules or the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, close its register of members or any part thereof in respect of any class of shares for a period of time or more.

Clause
35 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
the Opinion
Regarding the
Supplemental
Amendments
to the Articles
of Association

The Company shall keep at its domicile a duplicate of the register of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares. The appointed agent outside the PRC shall ensure that the register of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares and its duplicate are consistent at all times.

Appendix 13
of the Hong
Kong Listing
Rules, Clause
35 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

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

Article 46 The Company shall keep a complete register of shareholders.

Clause
36 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The register of shareholders shall include the following parts:

- (1) A register kept at the Company's domicile other than those specified in Items (2) and (3) of this article;
- (2) The register(s) of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares kept in the place(s) of the stock exchange(s) outside the PRC on which the shares are listed;
- (3) Registers of shareholders kept in other places as the Board may decide necessary for listing purposes.

Article 47 The various parts of the register of shareholders shall not overlap one another. The transfer of shares registered in a certain part of the register of shareholders shall not, during the continuance of the registration of such shares, be registered in any other part of the register.

Clause
37 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Changes and corrections to each part of the register of shareholders shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the places where each part is kept.

Article 48 All paid H shares are freely transferable according to these Articles of Association. Unless meeting the following conditions, the Board may without giving a reason decline to recognize any instrument of transfer:

Appendix
3 of the
Hong Kong
Listing Rules,
the Opinion
Regarding
the
Supplemental
Amendments
to the Articles
of Association

- (1) Any transfer instrument or other instrument which relates to share ownership or may affect share ownership must be registered, and HK\$2.50 (each transfer instrument) or such other higher fee determined by the Board (but such fees shall not exceed the maximum prescribed in the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange from time to time) shall be paid for such registration;
- (2) The transfer instrument only relates to H shares listed in Hong Kong;
- (3) The due stamp duty for transfer instrument has already been paid;
- (4) Relevant share certificate and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to prove the transferor's right to transfer are lodged;
- (5) Transfer of any share to no more than four joint holders;
- (6) The shares concerned are free of any lien in favor of the Company;
- (7) Any share shall not be transferred to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability.

Shareholder of any foreign shares may transfer all or part of his shares through an instrument in the usual written form in the relevant place(s) in which the foreign shares are listed or in such other form as the Board may accept. The transfer of H shares may adopt the standard transfer form prescribed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The transfer instrument may be under hand only or, if the transferor or transferee is a clearing house (hereinafter as “Accredited Clearing House”) or its nominee(s) defined by Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance, a handwritten or machine imprinted signature shall be acceptable.

Article 49 If there are provisions in the laws, regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents and the securities regulatory authority where the Company’s shares are listed regarding the period of suspension of share transfer registration before the shareholders’ meeting or the reference date set by the Company for the purpose of distribution of dividends, the provisions shall prevail.

Clause
38 of the
Mandatory

Clause
39 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause

31 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 50 When the Company convenes a general meeting, distributes dividends, commences liquidation or participates in other activities requiring the identification of shareholders, the Board or other conveners of a general meeting shall decide the record date. The shareholders whose names appear on the register of shareholders at the close of trading on the record date shall enjoy the relevant rights.

Clause
40 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 51 Any person that dissents from the register of shareholders and requires his name to be entered into or removed from the register may apply to a competent court for correction of the register.

Clause
41 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 52 Any shareholder who is registered in the register of shareholders or requires his name to be entered into the register of shareholders may apply to the Company for a replacement certificate in respect of such shares (the “Relevant Shares”) if his share certificate (the “Original Share Certificate”) is lost.

Applications for the replacement of domestic share certificates shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 143 of the Company Law.

Applications for the replacement of overseas-listed foreign share certificates shall be dealt with in accordance with the law, regulations, rules of stock exchanges and other relevant regulations of the place where the original register of holders of overseas-listed foreign shares is kept.

Where shareholders of overseas-listed foreign shares of companies listed in Hong Kong apply for replacement of lost certificates, such replacement shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The applicant shall submit the application in the form prescribed by the Company accompanied by a notarial certificate or statutory declaration. The notarial certificate or statutory declaration shall include the applicant’s reason for the application, the circumstances and proof of the loss of the share certificate and a declaration stating that no other person may require registration as a shareholder in respect of the Relevant Shares.
- (2) The Company has not received any declaration requiring registration as a shareholder in respect of the shares from any person other than the applicant before it decides that a replacement share certificate shall be issued;

- (3) If the Company decides to issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant, it shall publish a public announcement of its intention in the newspapers designated by the Board; the period of the public announcement shall be 90 days, during which such announcement shall be published repeatedly at least once every 30 days.
- (4) Before publishing the public announcement of its intention to issue a replacement share certificate, the Company shall submit a copy of the announcement to be published to the stock exchange where it is listed and may proceed with the publication upon receipt of a reply from the stock exchange confirming that the announcement has been displayed in the stock exchange. The public announcement shall be displayed in the stock exchange for a period of 90 days.

If the application for issuance of a replacement share certificate was made without consent of the registered holder of the Relevant Shares, the Company shall mail to such shareholder a photocopy of the public announcement that it intends to publish.

- (5) Upon expiry of the 90-day period specified in Items (3) and (4) hereof, if the Company has not received any objection to the issuance of a replacement share certificate from any person, it may issue a replacement share certificate according to the application of the applicant.
- (6) When the Company issues a replacement share certificate under this Article, it shall immediately cancel the original share certificate and record such cancellation and the issuance of the replacement share certificate in the register of shareholders.
- (7) All expenses for the cancellation of the original share certificate and issuance of a replacement share certificate shall be borne by the applicant. The Company shall be entitled to refuse to take any action until reasonable guarantee is obtained from the applicant.

Article 53 After the Company has issued a replacement share certificate in accordance with these Articles of Association, it shall not delete from the register of shareholders the name of a bona fide purchaser of the replacement share certificate mentioned above or of a shareholder that is subsequently registered as the owner of the shares (provided that he is a bona fide purchaser).

Clause
42 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 54 The Company shall not be liable for any damages suffered by any person from the cancellation of the original share certificate or the issuance of the replacement share certificate, unless the claimant can prove fraudulent act on the part of the Company.

Clause
43 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Chapter 7 Rights and Obligations of Shareholders

Article 55 The Company's shareholders are persons who lawfully hold shares of the Company and whose names have been entered in the register of shareholders.

Clause
44 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
30 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Shareholders shall enjoy rights and have obligations according to the class and number of shares held. Holders of shares of the same class shall enjoy equal rights and have equal obligations.

Shareholder of every class shall enjoy equal rights in the distribution of dividend or distribution in any other form.

Where not less than two persons are registered as joint shareholders of any share, they shall be deemed as joint holders of the relevant share, and shall be restricted by the following terms:

Appendix 3
of the Hong
Kong Listing
Rules

- (1) The Company needs not register more than four persons as joint shareholders for any shares;
- (2) All joint shareholders of any share shall bear the joint and several liabilities for the payable amount of the relevant share.

In the circumstance of joint shareholders:

- (1) In case of death of one of the joint shareholders, only the other surviving joint shareholder(s) shall be deemed as owner of the shares, but for the purpose of revising the register of shareholder, the Board is entitled to demand the surviving shareholder(s) to provide a death certificate as the Board thinks fit.
- (2) For joint shareholders of any share, the person whose name stands first in the register shall be entitled to receive share certificate of the relevant shares, receive notice from the Company and present at a general meeting of the Company or exercise his voting right in respect of the relevant shares, and the service of notice to the aforesaid person shall be deemed as service of notice to all joint shareholders.

Where one of the joint shareholders delivers receipt to the Company as regards to any dividends, bonus or return of capital which shall be distributed to such joint shareholders, such receipt shall be deemed as valid receipt from such joint shareholders to the Company.

Article 56 Holders of ordinary shares of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

Clause
45 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Articles 74
& 142 of the
Company
Law, Clause
32 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) To receive dividends and other profit distributions on the basis of the number of shares held by them;
- (2) To request, convene, hold, participate or send proxy to attend general meeting and exercise corresponding voting rights in accordance with the law;
- (3) To monitor, make suggestions or question the Company's operation;
- (4) To transfer, donate or pledge shares in his/her possession in accordance with the law, administrative regulations, listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed, as well as provisions of these Articles of Association;

- (5) To obtain relevant information in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, which shall include:
1. To obtain the Articles of Association of the Company after payment of a charge to cover the costs;
 2. Being entitled to access and make a copy, after payment of reasonable charges, of:
 - (i) all parts of the register of shareholders;
 - (ii) personal information of the directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company, including:
 - a. current and previous names and aliases;
 - b. main address (domicile);
 - c. nationality;
 - d. full-time and all other part-time occupations and duties;
 - e. identification credentials and their numbers.
 - (iii) the status of the Company's issued share capital;
 - (iv) reports of the aggregate par value, number of shares and highest and lowest prices of each class of shares bought back by the Company since the last financial year as well as all the expenses paid by the Company therefor;
 - (v) minutes of general meetings, and special resolutions of the Company ;
 - (vi) the Company's most recent audited financial statements, and report of the Board, auditors and the board of supervisors;
 - (vii) copy of the latest annual review report which has been filed with the competent administration for industry and commerce or other competent authorities;
 - (viii) counterfoils of corporate bonds, resolutions of the Board meetings, resolutions of the meetings of the board of supervisors and financial and accounting reports.
- The Company shall keep the documents referred to in items (1) to (7) above (other than item (2)) at the Company's address in Hong Kong as required by the Hong Kong Listing Rules for inspection by the public and shareholders free of charge (except for the minutes of general meetings which shall be available for inspection by shareholders only);
- (6) When the Company terminates or liquidates, receive its share of remaining assets of the Company according to the shares held;
 - (7) If a shareholder dissents from the merger or demerger of the Company at a general meeting, he may request the Company to buy back his shares;

- (8) Other rights under the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations and these Articles of Association.

Where any person directly or indirectly having rights and interests fail to disclose such rights and interests, the Company shall not exercise its rights to freeze or otherwise harm any right of such person attached to the shares solely for this reason.

Appendix
3 of the
Hong Kong
Listing Rules

Article 57 When a shareholder requests to have access to the information mentioned in the preceding Article, he shall present evidence to prove the class and amount of shareholding in writing. The Company shall comply with the shareholder's request after verifying his identity.

Article
33 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 58 A resolution of the Company's general meeting or Board meeting may be declared void by the People's Court upon application from shareholders if the content contravenes the law or administrative regulations.

Article
34 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

If the convening procedure or voting method of a general meeting or Board meeting contravenes the law, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association, or if the contents of the resolutions of such meetings contravene these Articles of Association, the shareholders can request the People's Court to revoke the resolution within 60 days of the resolution.

Article 59 If a director or senior management contravenes the law, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association when carrying out his duties resulting in losses to the Company, shareholders individually or together holding 1% or more of the shares for 180 days continuously may request the board of supervisors in writing to commence litigation in the court. If a board of supervisors contravenes the law, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association when carrying out its duties resulting in losses to the Company, the shareholders may request the Board in writing to commence litigation at the court.

Article
151 of the
Company
Law, Clause
35 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

If the board of supervisors or Board refuses to commence litigation upon receipt of the shareholder's written request under the preceding paragraph, or does not commence litigation within 30 days upon receipt of the request, or the situation is so urgent that with an immediate litigation it will cause irreparable losses to the Company, the shareholders so entitled under the previous paragraph may commence litigation directly at the court under their own names for the interest of the Company.

If any person intervenes with the lawful interests of the Company and result in losses suffered by the Company, a shareholder so entitled under the first paragraph may commence litigation at the court in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs.

Article 60 If a director or senior management contravenes the law, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association, thereby damaging shareholders' interests, the shareholders can commence litigation in the court.

Article
152 of the
Company
Law, Clause
36 of the
Guidelines for
Articles

Article 61 Holders of ordinary shares of the Company shall have the following obligations:

- (1) Comply with law, administrative regulations, the regulatory rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed and these Articles of Association;
- (2) Pay for the shares based on the shares subscribed and the method of subscription;
- (3) Cannot ask the Company to redeem those shares except as prescribed by the law or regulations;

Clause
46 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Article 20 of
the Company
Law,
Clause 37
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (4) Cannot abuse his rights as a shareholder to harm the Company's or other shareholders' interests; cannot abuse the legal personality of the Company and the limited liability of the shareholders to harm the interests of creditors;

A shareholder who abuses his shareholders' rights resulting in losses to the Company and other shareholders shall compensate according to the law.

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

- (5) Other responsibilities required by the law, administrative regulations, the regulatory rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed and these Articles of Association.

Shareholders shall not bear any liability for further contribution to share capital other than the conditions agreed to as a subscriber of the relevant shares on subscription.

Article 62 In addition to the obligations under the law, administrative regulations or the listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed, controlling shareholders may not, in the exercise of their shareholders' powers, make decisions prejudicial to the interests of all or part of the shareholders as a result of the exercise of their voting rights on the issues set forth below:

Clause
47 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) Relieving a director or supervisor of the responsibility to act honestly in the best interest of the Company;
- (2) Approving a director or supervisor (for his own or another person's benefit) to deprive the Company of its property in any way, including (but not limited to) any opportunities that are favorable to the Company;
- (3) Approving a director or supervisor (for his own or another person's benefit) to deprive other shareholders of their rights or interests, including (but not limited to) the rights to distributions and voting rights, but not including restructuring of the Company submitted to and adopted at the shareholders general meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

Article 63 The term "controlling shareholder" mentioned in the preceding Article refers to a person that satisfies any one of the following conditions:

Clause
48 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) He, acting alone or in concert with others, has the power to elect not less than half of the directors;
- (2) He, acting alone or in concert with others, has the power to exercise or control the exercise of not less than 30% of the Company's voting rights;

- (3) He, acting alone or in concert with others, holds not less than 30% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company;
- (4) He, acting alone or in concert with others, actually controls the Company in any other manner.

Article 64 If the shareholder who holds not less than 5% of the shares of the Company with voting right has pledged the shares held by him, he shall report to the Company in writing on the date when the incident has occurred.

Clause
38 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 65 The controlling shareholder or de facto controller of the Company shall not use his related-party relationship to harm the interest of the Company. In case of violating such requirement and causing losses to the Company, they shall be liable to indemnify the damages.

Clause
39 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The controlling shareholder and de facto controller of the Company owe a duty of honesty and integrity to the Company and its public shareholders. The controlling shareholder shall exercise his rights as a capital contributor strictly in accordance with the laws, and the controlling shareholder shall not prejudice the lawful interests of the Company and the public shareholders through profit distribution, asset reorganization, external investment, occupying funds, loan guarantees or other means, and shall not use his control position to prejudice the interests of the Company and the public shareholders.

Chapter 8 General Meeting

Section 1 General Provisions on General Meeting

Article 66 The general meeting shall be the organ of authority of the Company and shall exercise the functions and powers according to law.

Clause
49 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 67 The general meeting shall exercise the following functions and powers:

Clause
50 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
40 of the
Guidelines
for Articles,
Rules 7.1.19,
7.2.4 and
7.1.3 of SSE
STAR Market
Listing Rules

- (1) Decide the operational policy and investment plan of the Company;
- (2) Elect and replace directors who are not employee representatives. Make decisions on matters in relation to the remuneration of the relevant directors;
- (3) Elect and replace supervisors who are not staff representatives. Make decisions on matters in relation to the remuneration of the relevant supervisors;
- (4) Review and approve the reports of the Board;
- (5) Review and approve the reports of the board of supervisors;
- (6) Review and approve the annual financial budgets and final accounting of the Company;
- (7) Review and approve the profit distribution plan, loss compensation plan, profit distribution policy and dividend return planning of the Company;
- (8) Decide on increasing or reducing the registered capital of the Company;
- (9) Decide on merger, demerger, winding up, liquidation or changing the form of the Company;
- (10) Pass resolutions on the issuance of bonds or other securities and the listing plan thereof by the Company;
- (11) Pass resolutions on the appointment and dismissal of accounting firms by the Company;
- (12) Amend these Articles of Association;
- (13) Review and approve the external guarantee issues which shall be reviewed at the general meeting as prescribed in Article 68 of these Articles of Association;
- (14) Review purchases and sales of significant assets within a year exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (15) Consider the transactions of asset purchase or sale of the Company with total asset value or transaction amount calculated on cumulative basis for 12 consecutive months exceeding 30% of the audited total assets of the Company for the latest period;

- (16) Consider the following transactions of the Company (transaction(s) are defined and executed in accordance with the SSE STAR Market Listing Rules, excluding accepting gift of asset in cash, reduction or waiver of debt, accepting guarantee and financial assistance and transactions that confer gains unilaterally and the provision of guarantee and related-party transactions):
1. total asset value (if both book value and assessed value exist at the same time, whichever the higher shall prevail) involved in the transaction represents not less than 50% of the audited total asset value of the Company for the latest period;
 2. transaction amount of the deal represents not less than 50% of the market capitalization of the Company;
 3. the net asset value of the transaction target (such as equity interest) for the latest accounting year represents not less than 50% of the market capitalization of the Company;
 4. the revenue generated from the transaction target (such as equity interest) for the latest accounting year represents not less than 50% of the audited revenue of the Company for the latest accounting year and exceeds RMB50 million;
 5. the gross profit generated from the transaction represents not less than 50% of the audited net profit of the Company for the latest accounting year and exceeds RMB5 million;
 6. the net profit generated from the transaction target (such as equity interest) for the latest accounting year represents not less than 50% of the audited net profit of the Company for the latest accounting year and exceeds RMB5 million;
- (17) Review proposal of approving the change in use of proceeds;
- (18) Review share incentive plans and employee share ownership plans;
- (19) Review proposals of the shareholders individually or together holding not less than 3% of the Company's voting shares;
- (20) The annual general meetings of the Company may authorize the board of directors to decide to issue domestic shares to specific targets with a total financing amount not exceeding RMB300 million and not exceeding 20% of the net assets at the end of the latest year, and such authorization shall expire on the date of the next annual general meeting, subject to other laws and regulations, including the relevant provisions of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, if applicable;
- (21) Review other matters to be approved at the general meeting as prescribed by the law, administrative regulations, department regulations, normative documents, listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed or these Articles of Association.

If the requirements of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and stock exchange rules have provided otherwise for the matters to be considered and the relevant standards for considering such matters, such requirements shall prevail.

The powers of the general meeting shall not be exercised by the Board or other institutions and individuals through any form of authorization.

Article 68 The following external guarantees of the Company must be reviewed at the general meeting following consideration and passing at the Board meeting:

- (1) Any subsequent guarantee in addition to the aggregate of all external guarantees provided by the Company or its controlled subsidiary with a total amount more than 50% of the Company's latest audited net assets;
- (2) Guarantee to the aggregate of all external guarantees provided by the Company within 12 consecutive months or within one year with a total amount more than 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets;
- (3) To provide guarantee to entities with more than 70% debt-to-equity ratio;
- (4) A single guarantee whose amount exceeds 10% of the latest audited net assets;
- (5) To provide guarantee for shareholders, de facto controller and their related parties and other related parties of the Company;
- (6) any guarantee provided after the total amount of external guarantee provided by the Company has exceeded 30% of the audited total assets of the Company for the latest period;
- (7) Other guarantees which shall be passed at the general meeting as prescribed by the relevant laws and regulations, the local stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed and these Articles of Association.

For matters of guarantee within the powers and extent of authority of the Board, in addition to passing a resolution by not less than one-half of all directors, consent is also required from not less than two-thirds of the directors who should attend the meeting of the Board. To consider the guarantees in (2) of the preceding paragraph at the general meeting, these guarantees shall be passed by votes representing not less than two-thirds of the voting rights of shareholders represented at the relevant meeting.

When the Company provides guarantee to a wholly-owned subsidiary, or a controlled subsidiary and other shareholders of the controlled subsidiary provide guarantee on pro-rata basis according to their interest entitlement, if the interest of the Company is not prejudiced, the aforesaid requirements applicable under items (1), (3) and (4) may be exempted, unless otherwise provided herein. The Company shall make consolidated disclosure about the aforesaid guarantee in the annual report and interim report.

When the Company provides guarantee to a related party, it should be based on reasonable commercial grounds, timely disclosure is required after consideration and approval by the Board, and the same should be submitted to the general meeting for consideration. When the Company provides guarantees to controlling shareholder, de facto controller and their related parties, such controlling shareholder, de facto controller and their related parties shall provide reverse guarantees accordingly.

In case of the approval of external guarantees by a general meeting and a Board meeting in violation of these Articles of Association, resulting in losses to the Company, the responsible person shall be held responsible for the corresponding economic responsibility; where serious cases which constitute crimes shall be transferred to judicial authorities in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 69 Except when the Company is under a special circumstance such as a crisis, the Company shall not, without an approval by a special resolution at a general meeting, enter into a contract to handover all or part of the management of important matters of the Company to a person other than to a director, supervisor or other senior management.

Clause 51 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clause 81 of the Guidelines for Articles of Association
Clause 52 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clauses 42 and 43 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 70 The general meetings shall include annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. Annual meetings shall be convened once each financial year and shall be held within six months from the end of the preceding financial year.

The Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months upon the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The number of directors is less than the number provided for in the Company Law or less than two-thirds of the number prescribed in the Company Law or Articles of Association of the Company;
- (2) The losses of the Company that have not been made up reach one-third of the total share capital of the Company;
- (3) Shareholders who individually or together hold not less than 10% of issued shares with voting rights of the Company require in writing an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting to be convened;
- (4) Whenever the Board considers necessary;
- (5) When the board of supervisors proposes a meeting;
- (6) Other circumstances prescribed by the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations, the regulatory rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed or these Articles of Association.

Article 71 The venue to hold a general meeting of the Company shall be the domicile of the Company or other specific location informed by the convener of the general meeting.

Article 44 of the Guidelines for Articles

The Company shall arrange for the venue for a physical meeting to be held. Such meeting may also be held in the way of internet voting for the convenience of shareholders attending the general meetings. A shareholder who participates in a general meeting in the aforesaid manners shall be deemed to have been present at the meeting.

After the notice of a general meeting has been issued, the venue for holding the physical general meeting shall not be changed without a proper reason. If a change is necessary, the convener shall issue an announcement at least 2 working days prior to the date when the physical meeting is to be held and explain the reasons.

Article 72 When the Company convenes a general meeting, a solicitor may be engaged to provide legal advice and make announcement on the following issues:

- (1) whether the procedures for convening and holding the meeting comply with the laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association;
- (2) whether the eligibility of persons attending the meeting and the qualification of the convener are lawful and valid;
- (3) whether the voting process and voting results are lawful and valid;
- (4) legal advice provided on other issues at the request of the Company.

Section 2 Proposing and Convening of General Meeting

Article 73 Independent directors are entitled to propose an extraordinary general meeting to the Board. Concerning the above request, the Board shall, in accordance with the law, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, reply with a written opinion to state whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting within 10 days upon receipt of the proposal.

If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days upon making the decision. If the Board does not agree to convene an extraordinary general meeting, it shall explain the reasons and make an announcement accordingly.

Article 74 The board of supervisors is entitled to propose an extraordinary general meeting to the Board, which shall be made in writing. Concerning the above request, the Board shall, in accordance with the law, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, reply with a written opinion to state whether it agrees or disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting within 10 days upon receipt of the proposal.

If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days of the decision. Any changes made to the original request in the notice shall be agreed by the board of supervisors.

If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, or does not reply within 10 days upon receipt of the proposal, it shall be deemed as failing or not discharging its duties to convene the general meeting. The board of supervisors shall then be entitled to convene and hold the meeting itself.

Article 75 Shareholders who, individually or jointly, hold not less than 10% of the shares of the Company shall have the right to request the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting for shareholders, and shall submit the request in writing to the Board. The Board shall provide a reply in writing within 10 days after receipt of the request to express consent or objection to the convening of an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting in accordance with the requirements of the laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.

If the Board consents to hold an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting of shareholders, it should issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days after the resolution is approved by the Board, and any change to the original request in the notice shall be subject to consent from the relevant shareholders.

If the Board disagrees to hold an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting for shareholders, or fails to give a reply within 10 days after receiving the request, shareholders who, individually or jointly, hold not less than 10% of the shares of the Company shall have the right to propose to the board of supervisors to convene an extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting of shareholders, and the request shall be submitted to the board of supervisors in writing.

If the board of supervisors consents to hold an extraordinary general meeting or class meeting of shareholders, it should issue a notice of general meeting within 5 days after receiving the request, and any change to the original appeal in the notice shall be subject to consent from the relevant shareholders.

If the board of supervisors fails to issue a notice of general meeting within the prescribed period, the board of supervisors is deemed to refuse to convene and preside over the general meeting, and shareholders who, individually or jointly, hold not less than 10% shares of the Company for not less than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over a general meeting.

Article 76 Where the board of supervisors or shareholders convenes a meeting in accordance with the provisions of this section, a written notice shall be sent to the Board and filed with the relevant stock exchange in accordance with applicable provisions. Before the announcement of the resolution on general meeting, the shareholding held by the convening shareholders shall not be less than 10%. When the board of supervisors or the convening shareholders issue a notice of general meeting and announcement on the resolution on general meeting, the relevant materials of evidence shall be submitted to the stock exchange. The Board and the secretary to the Board shall cooperate in terms of such meetings. The Board will provide the register of shareholders on the shareholding record date.

The necessary expenses required for the general meetings convened by the board of supervisors or shareholders shall be borne by the Company.

Section 3 Proposals and Notices of General Meeting

Article 77 The contents of the proposals to be raised shall be within the scope of duties of the general meetings. It shall have a clear topic and specific matters to be resolved on, and shall be in compliance with relevant requirements of the laws, administrative regulations, listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed and these Articles of Association.

Article 52 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 78 When a general meeting is held by the Company, the Board, board of supervisors or shareholders who individually or together hold not less than 3% of the shares of the Company may propose resolutions to the Company.

Article 53 of the Guidelines for Articles, Article 102 of the Company Law

Shareholders who individually or together hold not less than 3% of the shares of the Company may submit ad hoc proposals in writing to the convener of the general meeting 10 working days before the holding of the general meeting. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the general meeting within 2 days upon receipt of the proposals and announce the contents of the ad hoc proposals.

Except for circumstances provided in the above paragraph, the convener, after issuing the notice of the general meeting, shall neither revise the proposals stated in the notice of general meetings nor add new proposals.

If a notice of general meeting does not specify the proposed resolutions or does not comply with Article 76 herein, no voting for decision shall be held at the general meeting.

Article 79 Where a general meeting is convened by the Company, the convener should notify all shareholders 21 days prior to the annual general meeting or 15 days prior to the extraordinary general meeting.

Article 54 of the Guidance for the Articles, Reply on Adjustment of the Notice Period, Corporate Governance Code Clause

When calculating the time limit of the notice, the date of the meeting shall be excluded.

If there are any special requirements by the listing rules of the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed, such requirements shall prevail.

Article 80 A general meeting shall not decide on matters not specified in the notice.

Article 81 Notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall include the following:

55 of the Mandatory Provisions, Reply on Adjustment of the Notice Period Clause 56 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clause 55 of the Guidelines for Articles

- (1) It shall be made in writing;
- (2) Time, place and duration of the meeting;
- (3) Specified matters to be deliberated at the meeting;
- (4) Record date for shareholders who are entitled to attend the meeting;
- (5) Provision to the shareholders of the detailed information and explanations necessary for the Shareholders to make sound decisions about the matters to be deliberated. This principle includes, but is not limited to, the provision of the detailed terms and contract(s), if any, of the proposed transaction(s) and proper explanations about related causes and effects when our Company proposes merger/s, redemption of shares, restructuring of stock capital or other restructuring;
- (6) In the event that any of the directors, supervisors, managers or other senior management has material interests at stake in matters to be deliberated, the nature and extent of the interests at stake shall be disclosed. If the matters to be deliberated affect any director, supervisor, manager or other senior management as a shareholder in a manner different from how they affect other shareholders of the same type, the difference shall be explained;
- (7) Inclusion of the full text of any special resolution to be proposed for adoption at the meeting;
- (8) A clear explanation indicating that the shareholder is entitled to attend and vote at the shareholders' general meeting, or to appoint one or more entrusted proxies to attend and vote at the meeting on his or her behalf and that such proxies are not necessarily be shareholders;

- (9) Specified delivery time and place of the power of attorney for proxy voting at the meeting;
- (10) Name and telephone number of the contact person;
- (11) Voting time and the voting procedures for online or other forms of meeting.

The duration between the record date of shareholdings and the date of meeting shall be subject to the requirements of the relevant regulatory authority in the place of listing of the securities of the Company. The record date of shareholding, once confirmed, shall not be changed.

The notice and supplemental notice of a general meeting should sufficiently and fully disclose all the specific contents of all proposals. Concerning matters for discussion that require opinions from independent directors, the opinions and reasons provided by independent directors shall be disclosed at the same time when the notice or supplemental notice of the general meeting is issued.

Article 82 For matter of discussion which involve the election of directors and supervisors, the notice of meeting shall fully disclose the detailed information of the candidates for such directors and supervisors, which should at least include the following:

Article
56 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) Education background, work experience and any part-time job;
- (2) Whether there is any associated relationship between the Company or the controlling shareholders and de facto controller of the Company;
- (3) Disclosure of their shareholdings in the Company;
- (4) Whether or not they have been penalized by CSRC or other related securities regulatory departments and the stock exchange.

Unless a director or supervisor is elected via the accumulative voting system, each candidate of director or supervisor shall be individually proposed.

Article 83 Notice of general meeting shall be served to any shareholder (whether has voting right on general meeting or not) either by hand or by post in a prepaid mail, addressed to such shareholder at his registered address as shown in the register of shareholders, or by publication on the Company's website or other website designated by stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, subject to compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and listing rules. For holders of domestic shares, the notice of a general meeting may also be given by public announcement.

Clause
57 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Reply on
Adjustment
of the Notice
Period,
Corporate
Governance
Code

The public announcement referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be published in one or more newspapers designated by the securities regulatory authority under the State Council or the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange or the media satisfying the requirements prescribed by the securities regulatory authority under the State Council subject to the laws, regulations and the listing rules of the place where the Company is listed and the provisions of these Articles of Association. Once the announcement is published, all holders of domestic shares shall be deemed to have received the notice of the general meeting.

Article 84 After issuance of the notice for the general meeting, the general meeting shall not be postponed or cancelled without proper reasons and the proposals specified in the notice shall not be withdrawn. In case of delay or cancellation, the convener shall make a public announcement giving reasons within 2 days before the scheduled date, unless otherwise prescribed in listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed (if so, the latter shall prevail).

Article
57 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 85 The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate the meeting and the resolutions passed at the meeting.

Clause
58 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Section 4 Convening General Meeting

Clause
58 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 86 The board of directors of the Company and other conveners will take necessary measures to ensure the normal order of the general meeting. Any acts of interfering with the general meeting, stirring up arguments and infringing against the lawful interest of shareholders will be stopped by adopting measures and shall be reported to the relevant authority for investigation and penalty.

Article
59 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 87 All shareholders on the register of shareholders on the shareholding record date shall be entitled to attend the general meeting, and vote in accordance with the provisions of relevant law, regulations and these Articles of Association.

Article
59 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Any shareholder entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting shall have the right to appoint one or more persons (who may not be a shareholder) as his proxies to attend and vote on his behalf.

Such proxies may exercise the following rights as entrusted by the shareholder:

- (1) The shareholder's right to speak at the general meeting;
- (2) The right to demand by himself or jointly with others, in demanding a poll;
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in the applicable listing rules or other securities laws and regulations, the right to vote may be exercised either by a show of hands or on a poll, except that if a shareholder has appointed more than one proxy, such proxies may only exercise their voting rights on a poll.

Article 88 An individual shareholder who attends the general meeting in person shall present his own identity card or other valid proof or certification or stock account card capable of confirming his identity; if a proxy is appointed to attend the meeting, the proxy should present his own valid identity document and the form of proxy authorized by the shareholder.

Article
60 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

If a shareholder is a corporate legal person, its legal representative or a proxy appointed by its legal representative should attend the meeting and vote at the meeting. If its legal representative attends the meeting in person, he should present his identity card or other valid proof capable of proving his qualification of being the legal representative; if a proxy is appointed to attend the meeting, the proxy should present his own identity card or the authorized form of proxy in writing issued by the legal representative of the corporate legal person in accordance with the laws. A legal person shareholder shall be deemed to be present in person at any meeting if he/she has appointed a proxy to attend such meeting. A legal person shareholder may execute a form of proxy by his/her duly authorized person.

Article 89 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointing shareholder or his attorney duly authorized in writing; where the appointing shareholder is a legal person, such instrument shall be under its seal or under the hand of its director or attorney duly authorized.

Article
60 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
61 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The instrument issued by the shareholder to authorize another person to attend the general meeting shall state the following contents:

- (1) Name of the proxy;
- (2) Whether the proxy has voting rights;

- (3) Indication of consent, objection or abstention concerning each proposal for resolution on the general meeting agenda;
- (4) Date of signing of instrument and term of validity;
- (5) Signature (or seal) of the principal. If the principal is a legal person shareholder, the seal of the legal person shall be affixed.
- (6) Specifying the number of shares represented by such proxy;
- (7) If more than one proxy is appointed, the instrument shall specify the number of shares represented by each proxy respectively.

Article 90 The instrument appointing a voting proxy shall be placed at the domicile of the Company or at such other place as specified in the notice of the meeting before 24 hours prior to the meeting at which the proxy is authorized to vote or before 24 hours prior to the specified time of the voting. Where the instrument is signed by another person authorized by the entrusting party, the authorization letter or other document authorizing the signatory shall be notarized. The notarized authorization letter or other authorizing document shall be placed together with the instrument appointing the voting proxy at the domicile of the Company or at such other place as specified in the notice of the meeting.

Article
61 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
63 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Where the principal is a legal person, its legal representative or the person authorized by resolution of its Board or other decision-making body shall be entitled to attend the Company's general meetings as the representative of such legal person.

If the shareholder is an Accredited Clearing House (or its proxy), it may, as it thinks fit, appoint one or more individuals or legal persons as its proxies to attend and vote at any shareholders' general meeting or class meeting. However, if more than one person is appointed, the instrument of proxy shall specify the number and class of the shares relating to each such proxy. The proxy may be signed by the authorized person of the Accredited Clearing House. Such person so appointed may attend the meeting and exercise the rights on behalf of the Accredited Clearing House (or its proxy) (not requiring presence of the shareholding voucher, notarized authorization and/or further evidences to prove the duly authorization), and shall be entitled to the same legal rights, including the rights to speak and vote, as other shareholders.

Article 91 Any form issued by the Board to the shareholders for the appointment of proxies shall give the shareholders free choice to instruct their proxies to cast vote in favour of or against each resolution and enable the shareholders to give separate instructions on each matter to be voted at the meeting.

Article
62 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The proxy form shall state that if the shareholder does not give specific instructions, whether the may shall vote at his/her own discretion.

Clause
62 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 92 Where the entrusting party has deceased, incapacitated to act, withdrawn the appointment or withdrawn the signed appointment prior to the voting, or the relevant shares have been transferred prior to the voting, a vote given in accordance with the terms of instrument of proxy shall remain valid as long as the Company did not receive a written notice of the event before commencement of the relevant meeting.

Article
63 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 93 A registration record for attendants at the meeting shall be compiled by the Company. The registration record shall contain items including but not limited to the names of attendants (or names of organizations), identity card numbers, residential addresses, the number of shares held or representing the voting rights and names (or name of organizations) of the proxies.

Rule 64 of
the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 94 The convener and the lawyer engaged by the Company shall examine legality of the shareholders' qualifications according to the register of members provided by the securities registrations and clearing organizations. The names of shareholders and the number of shares with voting rights shall be registered. The registration at the meeting shall terminate before the chairman of the meeting announces the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the shares held with voting rights.

Rule 65 of
the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 95 All Directors, Supervisors and secretary to the Board of the Company shall attend general meetings, and the general manager and other senior management officers shall attend the meeting as non-voting participants.

Rule 66 of
the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 96 The general meeting shall be presided by the chairman of the Board. Where the chairman of the Board is unable to or fails to perform his duty, the meeting shall be presided by the vice chairman of the Board (where the Company has two or more vice chairmen, the meeting shall be presided by the vice chairman elected by not less than one-half of all directors). Where the vice chairman of the Board is unable to or fails to perform his duty, a director elected by more than one-half of all directors shall preside over the meeting.

Clause
73 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Rule 67 of
the
Guidelines
for Articles

If a general meeting is convened by the board of supervisors itself, board of the chairman of the board of supervisors shall preside over the meeting. If the chairman of the board of supervisors is unable to or will not discharge his duties, not less than one half of the supervisors shall nominate a supervisor to preside over the meeting.

If a general meeting is convened by the shareholders themselves, the convener will nominate a representative to conduct the meeting. If for any reason the shareholders are unable to elect a chairman, the attending shareholder holding the largest number of voting shares (whether in person or by proxy) shall preside over the meeting.

In a general meeting, if the chairman of the meeting contravenes the meeting procedures, making the meeting impossible to proceed, with consent from more than one-half of the attending shareholders with voting rights, the shareholders may nominate one person to serve as the chairman and continue with the meeting. If for any reason the shareholders are unable to elect a chairman, the attending shareholder holding the largest number of voting shares (whether in person or by proxy) shall preside over the meeting.

Article 97 The Company shall stipulate the rules of procedures for the general meeting and specify in details the procedure for convening and voting at the general meeting, including notification, registration, reviewing of proposals, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting results, formation of meeting resolutions, minutes of meeting and their signing, public announcements as well as principles of authorization to the Board by the general meeting. The rules of procedures for the general meeting shall be appended to these Articles of Association. They shall be stipulated by the Board and approved by the general meeting.

Rule 68
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 98 In the annual general meeting, the Board and the board of supervisors shall report their work during the past year to the general meeting. Each independent non-executive director shall also present a work report.

Rule 69
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 99 Directors, supervisors and senior management shall explain and answer the enquiries and suggestions from shareholders at the general meeting.

Rule 70
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 100 The chairman of the meeting shall, prior to voting, announce the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting in person as well as the total number of voting shares, which shall be the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting in person and the total number of their voting shares as indicated in the meeting's registration record.

Rule 71
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 101 The general meeting shall have minutes prepared by the secretary to the Board. The minutes shall state the following contents:

Rule 72
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) Time, venue and agenda of the meeting and names of the convener;
- (2) The name of the meeting chairman and the names of the directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior management officers attending or present at the meeting;
- (3) The numbers of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, number of voting shares they represent and the percentages of their voting shares to the total share capital of the Company for each shareholder;
- (4) The process of review and discussion, summary of any speech and voting results of each proposal;
- (5) Shareholders' questions, opinions or suggestions and corresponding answers or explanations;
- (6) Names of lawyer, vote counters and scrutinizer of the voting;
- (7) Other contents to be included in the minutes as specified in these Articles of Association.

Appendix 3
of the Hong
Kong
Listing Rules

Article 102 The convener shall ensure that the contents of the minutes are true, accurate and complete. Directors, supervisors, secretaries to the Board, conveners and their representatives and the chairman of the meeting shall sign on the minutes. The minutes shall be kept together with the registration record of attendant shareholders, authorization letters of proxies, valid record on internet voting and other means of voting, for a period of no less than 10 years.

Rule 73
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 103 The convener shall ensure that the general meeting be conducted continuously until final resolutions are made. If the general meeting is suspended or resolutions cannot be made because of force majeure or other special circumstances, the convener shall take necessary measures to resume the meeting or directly terminate that meeting immediately followed by a timely public announcement and report in accordance with the laws, regulations or listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed. At the same time, the convener shall report to the CSRC branch and the stock exchange of the place where Company is located.

Rule 74
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Section 5 Voting and Resolutions at General Meetings

Article 104 Resolutions of the general meeting include ordinary resolutions or special resolutions.

Clause
64 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause
75 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Ordinary resolution at a general meeting shall be passed by more than half of the voting shares held by shareholders (including their proxies) attending the general meeting.

Special resolution at a general meeting shall be passed by not less than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders (including their proxies) attending the general meeting.

Article 105 When shareholders (including proxies) vote at the general meeting, they shall exercise their voting rights according to the number of voting shares that they represent. Each share shall carry one voting right.

Clause
65 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

When the general meeting considers a material event that may affect the interest of minority shareholders, the votes of minority shareholders should be counted separately. Such result of the separate vote-counting should be disclosed to the public in a timely manner.

Shares held by the Company do not carry voting rights, and shall not be counted in the total number of voting shares represented by shareholders present at a general meeting.

Rule 78 of
Guidelines
for Articles

If a shareholder purchases shares of the Company with voting rights in violation of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law, such shares in excess of the prescribed proportion shall not be allowed to exercise voting rights for a period of thirty-six months after the purchase, and shall not be counted in the total number of shares with voting rights present at the general meeting.

Subject to and conditional upon compliance with applicable laws, regulations and/or requirements of the listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed, the Board, independent directors, shareholders holding more than 1% of the voting shares or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the CSRC may openly solicit voting rights from shareholders. Solicitation of voting rights from shareholders should make sufficient disclosure of information, including the specific voting intention, to persons from whom such voting rights are solicited. Solicitation of voting rights from shareholders by offering money or other forms of consideration is forbidden. Save for the statutory requirements, the Company shall not set a minimum shareholding limit for voting right solicitation.

When the general meeting considers related party transactions, the related shareholders shall not participate in the voting, his shares held with voting rights will not be counted within the total number of valid votes. The announcement on the resolutions of the general meeting shall fully disclose the voting results of the non-related shareholders. If the applicable laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents or listing rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed stipulate otherwise, such other provisions shall prevail.

Rule 79 of
Guidelines
for Articles

Where any shareholder is, under the Hong Kong Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such shareholder in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

Article 106 Voting at general meeting will record the name of the voter, that is, by open ballot, or other methods of voting as required under the securities regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed.

Rule 86 of
Guidelines
for the
Articles

Article 107 If a poll is demanded for the election of the chairman or the adjournment of the meeting, such matters shall be resolved by poll immediately; in respect of a poll demanded for other matters, the time for such a poll shall be decided by the chairman of the meeting and other business may be proceeded with at the meeting. The result of such a poll shall still be deemed as a resolution passed at the meeting.

Clause
67 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 108 When a poll is taken at a meeting, a shareholder (including proxies) who have the right to two or more votes need not cast all his votes in the same way for or against a resolution.

Clause
68 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 109 When the number of votes for and against a resolution is equal, the chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to one additional vote.

Clause
69 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 110 The following matters shall be passed by ordinary resolutions at a general meeting:

Clause
70 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause
76 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) work reports of the Board and the board of supervisors;
- (2) profit distribution plan and loss compensation plan proposed by the Board;
- (3) appointment and dismissal of members of the Board and the board of supervisors, and their remuneration and payment method;
- (4) annual budget and final accounts of the Company;
- (5) annual report, balance sheet, income statement and other financial statements of the Company;
- (6) engagement or removal of accounting firms;
- (7) other matters except for those have to be passed by special resolutions as required under the laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association.

Article 111 The following matters shall be passed by special resolutions at a general meeting:

Clause
71 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
77 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) the Company increases or reduces registered capital, issues any class of shares, warrants and other similar securities;
- (2) the Company issues corporate bonds;
- (3) division, spin-off, combination, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
- (4) variation of corporate form of the Company;
- (5) purchase or disposal of major assets by the Company within one year or the amount of guarantee exceeds 30% of the audited total assets of the Company for the latest period;
- (6) revision of the Articles of Association;
- (7) share incentive plans;
- (8) other matters that have to be passed by special resolutions in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association and matters confirmed by ordinary resolutions at general meetings to have material impact on the Company.

Article 112 The list of candidates for directors and supervisors shall be submitted to the general meeting in the form of a proposal for resolution. When the general meeting passes resolutions on the election of directors and supervisors, if any single shareholder of the Company and his parties acting in concert have interest in not less than 30% of shares, the cumulative voting system should be adopted. If no single shareholder of the Company and his parties acting in concert have interest in not less than 30% of shares, according to the requirements of the Articles of Association or a resolution of the general meeting, the cumulative voting system may be implemented.

Clause
82 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The cumulative voting system as mentioned above in the preceding paragraph refers to the system for electing directors or supervisors in a general meeting where the voting right of each share shall be equal to the number of directors or supervisors to be elected, the voting right owned by a shareholder may be used in a centralized manner. The board of directors shall publish an announcement to shareholders providing information on the biographical details and basic particulars of the candidates for directors or supervisors.

After the general meeting has passed the resolutions on the election proposal for directors and supervisors, the term of office of the newly elected directors and supervisors shall commence on the day when the resolution is approved by the general meeting, unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the general meeting.

Article 113 Rules on Cumulative Voting:

(1) Cumulative voting system

In order to ensure that the number of independent directors elected in the board of directors of the Company meets the relevant requirements, the election of independent directors and non-independent directors shall be voted separately.

In the election of independent directors, each ordinary share (including preference shares with restored voting rights) shall have the same number of voting rights as the number of independent directors to be elected, and each shareholder shall have the voting rights equal to the number of shares held by him/her multiplied by the number of independent directors to be elected, and such votes shall only be voted on the candidates for independent directors.

In the election of non-independent directors, each ordinary share (including preference shares with restored voting rights) shall have the same number of voting rights as the number of non-independent directors to be elected, and each shareholder shall have the voting rights equal to the number of shares held by him/her multiplied by the number of non-independent directors to be elected, and such voting rights shall only be voted on the candidates for non-independent directors.

In the election of supervisors, each ordinary share (including preference shares with restored voting rights) shall have the same number of voting rights as the number of non-independent directors to be elected, and each shareholder shall have the voting rights equal to the number of shares held by him/her multiplied by the number of supervisors to be elected, and such votes shall only be cast for supervisor candidates.

The votes for the election of directors shall only be cast on the candidates for directors, and the votes for the election of supervisors shall only be cast on the candidates for supervisors, and the cumulative voting amount of each shareholder shall not be used for each other.

(2) Principles for election of directors or supervisors:

1. The number and structure of directors elected at the general meeting shall comply with the provisions of the Articles of Association. The election of director or supervisor candidates shall be determined according to the number of votes, but the number of votes obtained by each elected director or supervisor must exceed half of the shares with valid voting rights held by the shareholders attending the general meeting (based on the number of shares not accumulated);

2. If the number of candidates for directors or supervisors who have voted at the general meeting exceeds the number of candidates, those who have the most votes shall be elected. If the number of elected directors or supervisors is less than the number of directors or supervisors to be elected, the vacancy shall be filled at the next general meeting;
3. If the number of candidates for directors or supervisors who are entitled to more than one-half of the valid votes held by the shareholders attending the meeting is more than the number of directors or supervisors to be elected, the number of votes obtained shall be in order, and those who obtain more votes shall be elected.

If there are any special requirements by the listing rules of the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed, such requirements shall prevail.

Article 114 Except for the cumulative voting system, the general meeting shall pass a resolution for each of the proposals, when there is more than one proposals for a particular matter, voting should be conducted on each of the proposals according to their chronological order of being proposed. Unless the general meeting is adjourned or a resolution cannot be passed due to special reasons such as force majeure, the general meeting will not set aside or refrain from voting on the proposals.

Clause
84 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 115 When a proposal is considered in a general meeting, no modification to the proposal will be made, otherwise the relevant change shall be deemed a new proposal and cannot be voted in the current general meeting.

Clause
85 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 116 The same voting right may only elect one of the voting methods, on-site, internet or other voting methods. If the same voting right has voted repeatedly, the voting resulting of the first time shall prevail.

Clause
87 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 117 Before voting on a proposal in the general meeting, two shareholder representatives shall be elected to participate in voting counting and act as scrutineers. When shareholders are related parties in a proposed matter, the related shareholders and proxies are not allowed to participate in vote counting and scrutinizing process.

When a proposal is voted in a general meeting, the vote counting and scrutinizing process shall be jointly responsible and performed by a lawyer, a representative of shareholders and a representative of supervisors, the voting result should be announced on-site and the voting result of a resolution shall be recorded in the minutes of meeting.

A shareholder of the Company or his proxy who has voted through the internet or other voting methods shall be entitled to inspect his own voting result through the corresponding voting system.

Clause
88 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 118 The closing time of a physical general meeting must not be earlier than the closing time through internet or other methods. The meeting chairman shall announce the voting for each proposal and its result, and shall declare whether the proposal has been approved according to the voting result.

Before announcing the official voting result, the related parties including the Company, vote counting persons, scrutineers, substantial shareholders and internet service providers involved in the physical general meeting, internet and other voting methods shall have a duty of confidentiality on the voting details.

Clause
89 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 119 Shareholders who attend the general meeting in person shall express one of the following indications about the proposal submitted for voting: for, against or abstain. China Securities Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. is the nominee holder of shares transacted through the mutual connection mechanism between stock markets in Mainland China and Hong Kong, except for reporting on indications expressed by beneficial shareholders.

Empty, erroneous or illegible ballot papers and uncast ballot papers are deemed as abstained from voting by the voters, and the voting result in respect of the number of shares held by such voters are counted as “abstention”.

Article 120 The chairman of the meeting shall be held responsible for deciding whether or not a resolution of the general meeting has been passed. His decision shall be final and shall be announced at the meeting and recorded in the minutes of meeting.

Clause
74 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 121 If the chairman of the meeting has any doubts about the voting result of a resolution, he may arrange recounting of the votes. If the chairman of the meeting does not arrange re-counting of the votes, a shareholder or proxy attending the meeting who dissent from the result announced by the chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to request re-counting of votes immediately after announcement of the voting result, in which case the chairman of the meeting shall immediately arrange re-counting of the votes.

Clause
75 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
90 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 122 If counting of votes is held at a general meeting, the result of the counting shall be recorded in the minutes of meeting. The minutes of meeting and the registration record of attendants signed by the attending shareholders and proxies shall be kept at the Company’s domicile for a period of no less than 10 years.

Clause
76 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
73 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 123 Resolutions of a general meeting shall be announced in a timely manner, the announcement shall set out the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of shares held with voting rights and the percentage in the total number of shares of the Company with voting right, method of voting, voting result of each proposal and the details of each resolution which has been passed.

Clause
91 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 124 If any proposal has not been passed or modification has been made to a resolution of the preceding general meeting by the current general meeting, a special note should be contained in the announcement on resolutions of the general meeting.

Clause
92 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 125 When a general meeting has passed resolutions on the distribution of cash dividends, bonus shares or increase in share capital by conversion of capital reserves, the Company shall implement the specific proposal within 2 months after conclusion of the general meeting.

Clause
94 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 126 Shareholders may examine photocopies of the minutes of meetings during the Company’s office hours free of charge. If any shareholder requests for a photocopy of the relevant minutes of meetings, the Company shall send such photocopies within 7 days upon receipt of payment of reasonable charges.

Clause 77
of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Chapter 9 Special Procedures for Voting at Class Meeting

Article 127 Shareholders who hold different classes of shares shall be shareholders of different classes.

Clause
78 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Shareholders of different classes shall enjoy rights and undertake obligations in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed and these Articles of Association.

Where the share capital of the Company includes shares which do not carry voting rights, the words “non-voting shares” must appear in the designation of such shares.

Appendix 3
of the Hong
Kong
Listing Rules

Where the share capital includes shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of shares, other than those with the most favorable voting rights, must include the words “restricted voting” or “limited voting”.

Article 128 The Company shall not proceed to change or abrogate the shareholders’ rights of a class of shares unless such change or abrogation has been approved by way of a special resolution of the general meeting and by a separate class meeting of the affected shareholders of the class of shares in accordance with Articles 129 to 133.

Clause
79 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Appendix 3
of the Hong
Kong
Listing Rules

Article 129 The rights of shareholders of a certain class shall be deemed to have been changed or abrogated in the following conditions:

Clause
80 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) an increase or decrease in the number of shares of such class or an increase or decrease in the number of shares of a class having voting rights, distribution rights or other privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of such class;
- (2) a change of all or part of the shares of such class into shares of another class, a conversion of all or part of the shares of another class into shares of such class or the grant of the right to such change;
- (3) a removal or reduction of rights to accrued dividends or cumulative dividends attached to shares of such class;
- (4) a reduction or removal of a dividend preference or property distribution preference during liquidation of the Company, attached to shares of such class;
- (5) an addition, removal or reduction of share conversion rights, options, voting rights, transfer rights, preemptive rights to rights issues or rights to acquire securities of the Company attached to shares of such class;
- (6) a removal or reduction of rights to receive amounts payable by the Company in a particular currency attached to shares of such class;
- (7) a creation of a new class of shares with voting rights, distribution rights or other privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of that class;
- (8) an imposition of restrictions or additional restrictions on the transfer of ownership of shares of such class;
- (9) an issuance of rights to subscribe for, or convert into, shares of such class or another class;
- (10) an increase in the rights and privileges of shares of another class;
- (11) restructuring of the Company which causes shareholders of different classes to bear liability to different extents during the restructuring; and
- (12) any amendment or cancellation of the provisions of this section.

Article 130 Shareholders of the affected class, whether or not having the right to vote at general meeting, shall have the right to vote at class meetings in respect of matters referred to in paragraphs (2) to (8) and (11) to (12) in Article 128, except that interested shareholders shall not vote at class meetings.

Clause
81 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

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

- (1) if the Company has made a tender offer to all shareholders in the same proportion or has bought back its own shares through open market transactions on a stock exchange in accordance with Article 33 hereof, the controlling shareholders as defined in these Articles of Association shall be “interested shareholders”;
- (2) if the Company has bought back its own shares by an agreement outside of a stock exchange in accordance with Article 33 hereof, holders of shares in relation to such agreement shall be “interested shareholders”; or
- (3) under a restructuring proposal of the Company, shareholders who will bear liability in a proportion smaller than that of the liability borne by other shareholders of the same class, or shareholders who have an interest in a restructuring proposal of the Company that is different from the interest in such restructuring proposal of other shareholders of the same class shall be “interested shareholders”.

Article 131 Resolutions of a meeting of shareholders of different classes may be passed only by not less than two-thirds of the voting rights of that class represented at the meeting in accordance with Article 129.

Clause
82 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 132 When the Company is to hold a class meeting, it shall refer to Article 79 of these Articles of Association regarding the requirements on the notice period of annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings and inform all the registered shareholders of that class.

Clause
83 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Reply on
Adjustment
of the Notice
Period,
Corporate
Governance
Code

If there are any special requirements by the listing rules of the place where the Company’s shares are listed, such requirements shall prevail.

Article 133 The notice of class meeting of shareholders shall be delivered only to the shareholders entitled to vote thereat.

Clause
84 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The procedure of a class meeting shall, to the extent possible, be identical with the procedure of a general meeting. Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company relevant to procedure for the holding of a general meeting shall be applicable to a class meeting.

Article 134 In addition to holders of other classes of shares, shareholders of domestic and shareholders of overseas listed foreign shares shall be regarded as shareholders of a different class.

Clause
85 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Appendix
13 of the
Hong Kong
Listing Rules

The special procedure for voting in class meeting shall not apply to the following circumstances:

- (1) Where the Company issues domestic shares and overseas-listed foreign shares, upon approval by a special resolution of its shareholders in a general meeting, either separately or concurrently once every 12 months, not more than 20% of each of the existing issued domestic shares and overseas-listed foreign shares of the Company;
- (2) Where the Company’s plan to issue domestic shares and overseas-listed foreign shares upon its incorporation is implemented within 15 months from the date of approval by the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council; or
- (3) Where with the approval by the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council the domestic shares of the Company are being converted into H shares for overseas listing and trading.

Chapter 10 The Board

Section 1 Directors

Article 135 Directors shall be elected or changed by the general meeting, and may be removed by a general meeting before expiration of a term of office. Each session serves a term of three years. A director may serve consecutive terms if re-elected upon the expiry of his term, unless otherwise stipulated by the relevant laws, regulations and listing rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Clause 87 of the Mandatory Provisions, Rule 96 of the Guidelines for Articles

A director's term of service commences from the date of passing the resolution at the shareholders' general meeting, until the current term of service of Board ends. If a director's term of service expires but a new director is not yet appointed, the original director shall continue to carry out the director's duties according to the laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations, listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed and these Articles of Association until the newly elected director's appointment comes into effect.

A director's post may be assumed by general manager or other senior management. But the total number of general managers or other senior management who also assume directorship in the company, plus the number of directors as staff representative, shall not exceed one half of the total number of directors.

A director needs not be a shareholder of the Company.

Article 136 The directors, both collectively and individually, are expected to fulfill fiduciary duties and duties of skill, care and diligence to a standard at least in compliance with the standard established by the laws of Hong Kong. This means that every director must, in the performance of his duties as a director:

Hong Kong Listing Rules

- (1) act honestly and in good faith in the interests of the Company as a whole;
- (2) act for proper purpose;
- (3) be responsible to the Company for the application or misapplication of its assets;
- (4) avoid actual and potential conflicts of interest and conflicts in duty;
- (5) disclose fully and fairly his interests in contracts with the Company; and
- (6) apply such degree of skill, care and diligence as may reasonably be expected of a person of his knowledge and experience and holding a directorship in a listed company.

Article 137 Written notice concerning proposed nomination of a director candidate and indication of the candidate's intention to accept the nomination shall be sent to the Company seven (7) days before the shareholders' general meeting at which such director will be elected is convened.

Opinion Regarding the Supplemental Amendments to the Articles of Association Appendix 3 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules

Subject to compliance with relevant laws and regulations, a director can be removed by ordinary resolution passed on a general meeting before the expiry of his term of office. Such removal does not prejudice the director's claim for damages pursuant to any contract.

Article 138 If a director is unable to attend Board meetings in person for two consecutive meetings, and does not appoint other directors to attend Board meeting on his behalf, he shall be deemed as failing to carry out his duties. The Board shall propose to the general meeting to replace him.

Clause 99
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 139 A director may resign before expiry of his term of service. When a director resigns, he shall submit a written resignation notice to the Board. The Board shall disclose the relevant circumstances within 2 days.

Clause 100
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

If the number of directors fall below the minimum statutory requirement due to a director's resignation, before the re-elected director commences his appointment, the original director shall continue to perform the duties of a director in accordance with the requirements of laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and these Articles of Association.

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

Article 140 When a director's resignation takes effect or his term of service expires, the director shall complete all transfer procedures with the Board. His fiduciary duty towards the Company and the shareholders do not necessarily cease after the end of his term of service and shall still be in effect for a reasonable period of time as stipulated in these Articles of Association.

Clause
101 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 141 In the absence of specification in these Articles of Association or legitimate authorization by the Board, no director shall act in his personal capacity on behalf of the Company or the Board. When a director acts in his personal capacity, but a third party may reasonably believe that the director is representing the Company or the Board, that director shall declare his stance and capacity in advance.

Clause
102 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 142 If a director breaches the laws, administrative regulations, departmental regulations or these Articles of Association when carrying out his duties and causes loss to the Company, he shall be held responsible for damages.

Clause
103 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Section 2 Independent Non-executive Directors

Article 143 The Company shall have independent non-executive directors. Independent non-executive directors refer to such directors of the Company that serves no duties other than the directors' duties, has no relationship with the Company or its substantial shareholders (referring to such shareholders who separately or aggregately hold not less than 5% of the total number of voting shares) that may hinder their independent objective judgments, and satisfies the requirements on independence under the Hong Kong Listing Rules and the SSE STAR Market Listing Rules.

Unless otherwise provided in this section, the relevant provisions set out in Chapter 14 of these Articles of Association shall apply to the qualifications and obligations of independent non-executive directors.

Article 144 No less than one-third of the Board members and no less than three Board members of the Company shall be independent non-executive directors; among which, at least one of the independent non-executive directors must have appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise. At any time if the number of independent non-executive directors fails to meet the minimum number required by these Articles of Association due to either the failure to meet the criteria of independence or other circumstances which may put such independent non-executive directors inappropriate to perform their duties, the Company shall appoint additional independent non-executive directors to meet the requirement.

At least one of the independent non-executive directors of the Company shall ordinarily reside in Hong Kong.

Article 145 An independent non-executive director shall have the same term of office as other directors of the Company, and may be reelected upon expiry of the term given that the consecutive terms shall be no more than nine years.

Article 146 Matters relating to independent non-executive directors which are not covered in this section shall be dealt with according to the relevant laws, regulations or listing rules of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Section 3 The Board

Article 147 The Company shall set up a board of directors (i.e., the Board) which shall be 105 of the accountable to the general meeting.

Clause 86 and 87 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clause 106 and 111 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 148 The Board shall compose of twelve directors, including four independent non-executive directors. The Board shall have one chairman, and the general meeting shall decide whether or how to set up the post of vice chairman by an ordinary resolution at the general meeting. (The terms and conditions governing vice chairman as provided herein and hereinafter within these Articles of Association shall be only applicable to circumstances where the position(s) of vice chairman is set up in the Company.)

Clause 86 and 87 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clauses 106 and 111 of the Guidelines for Articles

The chairman and vice chairman (or vice chairmen) of the Board shall be elected and removed by more than one half of all the directors. The chairman and vice chairman (or vice chairmen) of the Board shall serve a term of three years and may be re-elected upon the expiry of their terms.

Article 149 The Board exercises the following functions and powers:

Clause 88 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clauses 107 and 108 of the Guidelines for Articles

- (1) to be responsible for the convening of general meetings and report its work to the general meetings;
- (2) to implement resolutions of the general meetings;
- (3) to decide on the Company's business plans and investment plans;
- (4) to formulate the annual financial budgets and final accounts of the Company;
- (5) to formulate the Company's profit distribution plans and plans on making up losses;
- (6) to formulate proposals for the Company to increase or decrease its registered capital, issue corporate bonds or other securities and pursue any listing thereof;
- (7) to formulate plans for mergers, demergers, dissolution and alteration of corporate form of the Company;
- (8) to formulate plans for the Company's substantial acquisitions and purchase of shares of the Company;
- (9) within the scope authorized by the general meeting, to decide, among others, the Company's external investment, purchase and sale of assets, provision of security on the Company's assets, matters on external guarantees, wealth management entrustment, related party transactions and external donations;
- (10) to decide on establishment of internal management organizations of the Company;
- (11) to decide to appoint or dismiss general manager, secretary to the Board and other senior management, and to decide on their remunerations, incentives and punishments; to decide to appoint or dismiss senior management including deputy general managers and person-in-charge of finance of the Company in accordance with the nominations by general manager, and to decide on their remunerations, incentives and punishments;
- (12) to formulate the basic management system of the Company;

- (13) to formulate proposals to amend these Articles of Association;
- (14) to formulate the stock option incentive plan and employee share ownership plan of the Company;
- (15) to manage information disclosure of the Company;
- (16) to propose to the shareholders' general meeting the appointment or replacement of the accounting firms which provide audit services to the Company;
- (17) to listen to work reports of the general manager and review his work;
- (18) to review and approve the matters on the Company's external guarantee which are not covered by Article 68 for review and consideration at a general meeting;
- (19) The general meetings of the Company may authorize the board of directors to decide to issue domestic shares to specific targets with a total financing amount not exceeding RMB300 million and not exceeding 20% of the net assets at the end of the latest year, subject to other laws and regulations, including the relevant provisions of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, if applicable;
- (20) other powers and duties authorized by the laws, administrative regulations, and department rules, listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the Company's shares are listed, these Articles of Association and other duties entrusted by the shareholders' general meetings.

The above matters of authority exercised by the Board or any transaction or arrangement of the Company which shall be reviewed by a general meeting according to listing rules of the place(s) where the Company's shares are listed, shall be submitted to the general meeting for review.

Except for the Board resolutions in respect of the matters specified in paragraphs (6), (7) and (13) which shall be passed by not less than two-thirds of the directors, the Board resolutions in respect of all other matters set out in the preceding paragraph may be passed by not less than one half of the directors.

The board of directors of the Company should provide an explanation to the general meeting in respect of any qualified audit opinions issued by certified public accountant on the financial statements of the Company.

Article 150 The Board shall formulate the rules of procedures for meetings of the Board to ensure implementation of the resolutions of the general meeting, improve the efficiency of work and ensure scientific decision-making. The rules of procedures for the Board stipulate the holding and voting procedures of the Board meetings, and shall be appended to these Articles of Association. It shall be formulated by the Board and approved by the general meeting.

Clause 109 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 151 The Board of the Company has set up an Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration and Assessment Committee, and may set up other specialized committees, such as a Strategic Committee, according to requirements. The specialized committees are accountable to the Board, perform duties pursuant to these Articles of Association and authorization of the Board, proposals should be submitted to the Board for consideration and decision. Members of the specialized committees are all directors, among them, independent directors constitute the majority of members in the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration and Assessment Committee and act as conveners, and the convener of the Audit Committee is a professional in accounting. The board of directors is responsible to formulate the working procedures for specialized committees and regulate the operation of specialized committees.

Hong Kong Listing Rules, Clause 107 of the Guidelines for Articles

The Audit Committee must have at least three members and all of them must be non-executive directors. At least one member of the Audit Committee shall be an independent non-executive director with the proper qualification as required by the Hong Kong Listing Rules or the SSE STAR Market Listing Rules, or appropriate accounting or related financial management expertise. The majority of the members of the Audit Committee shall be independent non-executive directors and the chairman of the Audit Committee must be an independent non-executive director. The majority of the members of the Nomination Committee shall be independent non-executive directors and the chairman of the Nomination Committee must be an independent non-executive director. The majority of the members of the Remuneration and Assessment Committee shall be independent non-executive directors and the chairman of the Remuneration and Assessment Committee must be an independent non-executive director.

Article 152 Where the expected value of fixed assets proposed for disposal by the Board, when aggregated with value of fixed assets already disposed of within four months before the proposed disposal, exceeds 33% of the fixed assets value set out in the latest balance sheet recently considered by the general meetings, the Board shall not dispose of or consent to dispose of such fixed assets without prior approval by the general meeting.

Clause 89 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The term “fixed assets disposal” referred to in this Article refers to (among other things) transferring certain interests in assets, but not including provision of guarantees by way of fixed assets.

The validity of transactions regarding fixed assets disposal by the Company shall not be affected due to a breach of the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 153 The Board shall determine the powers for external investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, pledge of assets, external guarantee, entrusted wealth management, related-party transactions and external donations, and establish stringent review and decision-making procedures.

Clause 110
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

(1) Transactions of the Company (transaction(s) are defined and executed in accordance with the SSE STAR Market Listing Rules, excluding accepting gift of asset in cash, reduction or waiver of debt, accepting guarantee and financial assistance and transactions that confer gains unilaterally and the provision of guarantee and connected/related-party transactions) that satisfy the following criteria must be voted and passed by the Board:

1. total asset value (if both book value and assessed value exist at the same time, whichever the higher shall prevail) involved in the transaction represents not less than 10% of the audited total asset value of the Company for the latest period;
2. transaction amount of the deal represents not less than 10% of the market capitalization of the Company;
3. the net asset value of the transaction target (such as equity interest) for the latest accounting year represents not less than 10% of the market capitalization of the Company;
4. the revenue generated from the transaction target (such as equity interest) for the latest accounting year represents not less than 10% of the audited revenue of the Company for the latest accounting year and exceeds RMB10 million;

5. the profit generated from the transaction represents not less than 10% of the audited net profit of the Company for the latest accounting year and exceeds RMB1 million;
 6. the net profit generated from the transaction target (such as equity interest) for the latest accounting year represents not less than 10% of the audited net profit of the Company for the latest accounting year and exceeds RMB1 million.
- (2) Save acts of guarantee specified in Article 68 herein should be submitted to the general meeting for consideration, other acts of external guarantee of the Company require approval from the board of directors. For matters of guarantee within the powers and extent of authority of the Board, in addition to passing a resolution by more than one – half of all directors, consent is also required from not less than two-thirds of the directors who should attend the meeting of the Board.

The above-mentioned transactions (including external guarantee and related-party transactions, etc.) that satisfy the criteria as specified in Articles 67 and 68 herein, after consideration and approval by the Board, must be submitted to the general meeting for consideration.

Article 154 The chairman of the Board shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) to preside over general meetings and to convene and preside over Board meetings of the Company;
- (2) to procure and check the implementation of resolutions of the Board;
- (3) to sign on share certificates, bond certificates and other securities issued by the Company;
- (4) organize the formulation of various rules and coordinate operation of the Board;
- (5) to sign on important documents of the Board and legally binding documents on behalf of the Company;
- (6) to exercise the powers and functions as the legal representative;
- (7) to nominate candidates for secretary to the Board, members and chairman of the specialized committee under the Board;
- (8) to listen to regular or provisional work reports of the senior management, and provide guiding opinion to implementation of the Board resolutions;
- (9) in case of emergency of catastrophic natural disasters and other force majeure, exercise the special right of disposal over the Company's affairs that is in line with the requirements of laws and interests of the Company, and report to the Board and the general meeting afterwards;
- (10) to perform the functions and powers of the Board within the mandate of the Board when the Board is not in session; and
- (11) other functions and powers authorized by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, these Article of Association and conferred by the Board.

Clause
90 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
112 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 155 The vice chairman shall assist the chairman of the Board in work. When the chairman is unable to or does not carry out his duties, they shall be carried out by the vice chairman (if the Company has two or more vice chairmen, then these duties shall be carried out by the vice chairman nominated by not less than one half of the directors). Where the vice chairman is unable to or does not carry out his duties, not less than one half of the directors shall nominate a director to carry out the duties.

Rule 113
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 156 The meetings of the board of directors shall be held at least four times a year. Meetings shall be convened by the chairman of the Board. Notice in writing shall be given to all directors and supervisors ten days before the meeting is held.

Clause
91 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause 115
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Any shareholder holding not less than one tenth voting rights, not less than one-third of the directors or members of the board of supervisors may propose the holding of an extraordinary meeting of the Board. The chairman of the Board shall convene and preside over the extraordinary meeting of the Board within 10 days upon receipt of the proposal.

Article 157 The notice of extraordinary Board meetings may be delivered in the manners as set out in Article 258 of the Articles of Association; the notice period shall be 5 days prior to the date of meeting.

Clause
92 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
116 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Directors who have attended the meeting will be deemed to have been issued a notice of Board meeting if he had not raised any issues of not having received such notice before or during the Board meeting.

The board meetings may be held by means of telephone conference or other similar communications equipment. So long as all participating directors can hear the other directors and communicate, all such participation shall constitute presence at the meeting as if those directors were present in person.

Article 158 A notice of Board meeting shall include the following contents:

Clause 117
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) Date and place of meeting;
- (2) Period of the meeting;
- (3) Reasons and agenda;
- (4) Date of issuance of notice.

Article 159 For any major matters to be determined by the Board, sufficient information shall be provided to the directors and the directors are entitled to request supplementary materials. When not less than one-fourth of the directors or two or more external directors (referring to such directors who have no executive positions in the Company) considers that the provided materials insufficient or the reasoning is unclear, they may jointly propose to defer the Board meeting or defer the consideration on the relevant matters, and the Board shall accept such suggestions accordingly, and the Company should disclose the relevant circumstances in a timely manner.

Opinion
Regarding
Conformity
in Operations

Article 160 The Board meeting shall not be held unless more than one-half of the directors are present.

Clause
93 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
118 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Unless otherwise provided in other articles herein, resolutions of the Board shall be passed by more than one half of all the directors.

As for the voting on a Board resolution, each director shall have one vote. When the number of votes cast for and against a resolution equals, the chairman of the Board shall have a casting vote.

Article 161 The directors shall attend a Board meeting in person. If a director is unable to attend for any reasons, he may appoint another director in writing to attend on his behalf. The authorization letter shall contain the name of the representative, the matters represented, scope of authorization and validity period. It shall be signed or sealed by the principal.

Clause
94 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
121 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The appointed director who attends the meeting shall exercise the director's duties within the authorized scope. If a director does not attend a Board meeting in person and does not appoint a representative to attend the meeting, he shall be deemed to have waived the voting rights in the meeting.

Article 162 When a director is connected to companies which is the subject of a resolution to be decided at a board meeting, the connected director shall not vote on that resolution, and shall not vote on behalf of other directors. That director's meeting can be held if more than one half of the independent directors attends. Resolutions made by the board meeting shall be passed by more than one half of the independent directors. If less than three independent directors attend the board meeting, the matter shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration.

Clause
119 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 163 The Board meeting shall vote by show of hands, by poll or via facsimile.

Clause
120 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Provided that the directors can fully express their opinions at the extraordinary board meetings, such meetings can be held by means of delivery by hand, post, fax or other means of communication and resolutions could be passed thereof which shall be signed by the directors who attended the meeting.

Article 164 The Board shall keep minutes of its decisions on the matters discussed at the meeting. The directors, secretary to the Board and recorder who attended the meeting shall sign the minutes of that meeting.

Clause
95 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
122 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The directors shall be responsible for the decisions of the Board. Where a resolution of the Board is in violation of the laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association, thereby causing serious losses to the Company, the directors who took part in the resolution shall be liable to the Company for damages. However, where a director can prove that he expressed his opposition to such resolution when it was put to the vote, and that such opposition was recorded in minutes of the meeting, the director shall be relieved from such liability.

The minutes of Board meeting shall be kept as a company file for a period of no less than 10 years.

Article 165 The minutes of the Board shall consist of the following:

Clause
123 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) date and venue of the meeting and the name of the convener
- (2) the name of the director present and name of director being appointed to attend on the other's behalf (attorney);
- (3) the agenda;
- (4) the main points of directors' speeches;
- (5) the voting method of each resolution and the result (the result shall specify the number of votes for, against and abstaining).

Article 166 The expenses reasonably incurred by directors for attending the meeting of Board shall be borne by the Company. Such expenses include the non-local transport fees from the director's location to the meeting venue (assuming the director resides at a location other than where the meeting venue locates) and the accommodation during the meeting.

Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board

Article 167 The Company shall have one secretary to the Board. The secretary is a senior management of the Company. The main duties of the secretary to the Board include:

Clause
96 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

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

Clause
97 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 168 Directors or other senior management may concurrently act as the secretary to the Board. No accountant(s) of the accounting firm that is appointed by the Company may concurrently act as secretary to the Board.

Clause
98 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Where the office of the secretary to the Board is held concurrently by a director, for an act which is required to be made by a director and the secretary to the Board separately, the person who concurrently holds the offices of director and secretary to the Board shall not perform the act in dual capacity.

Chapter 12 General Manager and Other Senior Management Officers

Article 169 The Company shall have a team of managers, who under the steering of the Board implements the decisions of the Board and supervises the Company's daily work operations. A general-manager responsibility system shall be run within the team of managers.

Clause 99 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clauses 124, 126 and 134 of the Guidelines for Articles

The Company shall have one general manager and several deputy general managers to assist the general manager, and also one person-in-charge of finance. The general manager, deputy general managers and person-in-charge of finance shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board.

The general manager, deputy general manager, chief financial officer and secretary to the Board are senior management officers of the Company.

Any person who have other administrative duties, other than acting as director or supervisor, in an entity of controlling shareholder of the Company is not allowed to act as senior management officers of the Company.

The senior management of the Company only received remuneration from the Company, and no remuneration shall be paid by the controlling shareholder on behalf of the Company.

Senior management officers who have breached the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or requirements of these Articles of Association in the course of performing their duties and the Company has incurred losses as a consequence, such senior management officers shall be liable for damages.

The senior management of the Company shall faithfully perform their duties and protect the best interests of the Company and all shareholders. The senior management of the Company shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law if they fail to perform their duties faithfully or violate their fiduciary obligations and cause damage to the interests of the Company and public shareholders.

Article 170 The term of office of the general manager shall be three years, who shall be eligible to consecutive terms of office upon reappointment.

Clause 127 and 131 of the Guidelines for Articles

The general manager can submit his resignation before the expiry of his term of office. The procedure concerning the general manager's resignation shall be regulated by the employment contract between the general manager and the Company. Where the general manager cannot perform his duties for special reasons, one deputy general manager designated by the Board shall take up his duties.

A director may concurrently take up the post of general manager or deputy general manager.

Article 171 The Company's general manager shall be accountable to the Board and shall exercise the following functions and powers:

Clause 100 of the Mandatory Provisions

- (1) lead the Company's production, operation and management, and report to the Board;
- (2) organize resources to carry out the Board's resolutions;
- (3) organize the implementation of the Company's annual business plan and investment plan formulated by the Board;

Clause 128 of the Guidelines for Articles

- (4) draft plans for the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;
- (5) draft the basic management system of the Company;
- (6) formulate detailed rules and regulations of the Company;
- (7) propose to the Board the appointment or dismissal of the Company's deputy general manager(s) and person-in-charge of finance and other senior management;
- (8) approving matters of external investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, pledge of assets, entrusted wealth management, related-party transactions and external donations within the approval limit of the Board;
- (9) exercise other powers conferred by these Articles of Association or the Board.

The general manager is fully responsible for the daily business operation and management of the Company, transactions of amounts reaching the disclosure standard as required under the listing rules of the stock exchange will be disclosed according to requirements; transactions not in the ordinary course of business of the Company, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, in addition to consideration and approval by the general meeting and the Board as required under these Articles of Association, the general manager may make approval decisions.

Article 172 The Company's general manager shall attend the meetings of the Board. A non-director manager shall not have the right to vote at such meetings.

Clause
101 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 173 The general manager shall formulate the detailed working rules of the general manager, which shall be submitted to the Board for approval.

Clause 129
and 130
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The working rules of the general manager include the following:

- (1) conditions, procedures and the number of participants for convening meetings of the managers;
- (2) respective duties and division of labor among general manager and other senior management;
- (3) limits of authority in using company funds and assets as well the signing of significant contracts, together with the system of reporting to the Board and the board of supervisors;
- (4) other matters considered necessary by the Board.

Article 174 In the exercise of his functions and powers, the manager shall bear the duties of good faith and due diligence in accordance with the law, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.

Clause
102 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Chapter 13 The Board of Supervisors

Section 1 Supervisors

Article 175 The term of office of a supervisor shall be 3 years, renewable upon re-election and re-appointment. Clause 104 of the Mandatory Provisions

Article 176 The directors, general managers and other senior management officers shall not concurrently serve as supervisors. Clause 106 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clause 135 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 177 When a supervisor's term of office expires while a new supervisor is not yet appointed, or when a supervisor resigns during his term of office, leading to the number of members in the board of supervisors falling below the statutory requirement, and before the newly appointed supervisor takes up his appointment, the original supervisor shall continue to perform his duties according to the laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association. Clause 138 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 178 A supervisor shall ensure that the information disclosure of the Company is true, accurate and complete, and sign the written confirmation of regular reports of the Company. Clause 139 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 179 A supervisor may attend meetings of the Board. He can also question or make suggestions concerning proposed resolutions at the Board meeting. Clause 140 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 180 A supervisor shall not make use of his associated relationship to harm the Company's interests. For any losses caused to the Company arising therefrom, he shall bear the responsibility of compensation. Clause 141 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 181 A supervisor shall faithfully perform his supervisory duties in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association. Clause 111 of the Mandatory Provisions

If a supervisor contravenes the law, administrative regulations, departmental regulations or these Articles of Association while performing his duties and causing losses to the Company, he shall bear the responsibility of compensation. Clause 142 of the Guidelines for Articles

Section 2 The Board of Supervisors

Article 182 The Company shall establish a supervisors. Clause 103 of the Mandatory Provisions

Article 183 The board of supervisors shall be composed of three persons, one of whom shall be the chairman of the board of supervisors. Clause 104 of the Mandatory Provisions

The appointment and dismissal of the chairman of the board of supervisors shall be passed by not less than two-thirds of its members. Appendix 13 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules

Article 184 The board of supervisors shall compose of two shareholder representative supervisors and one employee representative supervisor. The shareholder representative supervisors shall be elected and removed by the general meeting, and the employee representative supervisors shall be democratically elected and removed by the Company's employees and represent no less than one third of the members of the board of supervisors. Clause 143 of the Guidelines for Articles, Clause 105 of the Mandatory Provisions

Article 185 The board of supervisors shall be accountable to the general meeting and exercise the following functions and powers according to the laws: Clause 108 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clause 144 of the Guidelines for Articles

- (1) examine the Company's financial standing;
- (2) supervise the directors and senior management during their performance of duties to the Company, and to put forward suggestions for dismissing any directors or senior management who are in breach of the laws, administrative regulations, these Articles of Association or resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings, when the board of supervisors of the Company has discovered any breach of laws, regulations and Articles of Association by directors and senior management officers, it should notify the Board or report to the general meeting to make timely disclosure;
- (3) demand rectification from a director and any other senior management when the acts of such persons are harmful to the Company's interest;
- (4) verify the financial information such as the financial reports, business reports and profit distribution plans, etc. to be submitted by the Board to the shareholders' general meetings and, should any queries arise, to authorize, in the name of the Company, certified public accountants and practicing auditors to conduct a re-examination;
- (5) propose convening of extraordinary general meeting and to convene and preside over general meetings when the Board fails to perform such duties as prescribed by the Company Law;
- (6) submit proposals to the general meetings;
- (7) conduct review on regular reports of the Company prepared by the Board and provide review opinions in writing;
- (8) represent the Company in bringing legal action against the directors and senior management in accordance with the Company Law;
- (9) conduct investigations upon discovery of abnormality in the business operation and engage professional firms such as accounting firms and law firms to assist its work where necessary. The cost shall be borne by the Company;
- (10) any other duties as prescribed by the Articles of Association of the Company.

Supervisors shall attend meetings of the Board.

Article 186 The meeting of a board of supervisors shall be held at least once every six months, which shall be convened and preside over by the chairman of the board of supervisors. A supervisor may propose to convene an extraordinary meeting of the board of supervisors.

Where the chairman of the board of supervisors is incapable of performing or fails to perform his duties, a supervisor elected by not less than half of the supervisors shall convene and preside over the meeting of the board of supervisors.

Article 187 The board of supervisors shall formulate the working rules for the board of supervisors in order to ensure working efficiency and the making of scientific decisions. The convening and voting procedures stipulated in the working rules of the board of supervisors (appended to these Articles) shall be drafted by the board of supervisors and approved by the general meeting.

Clause
107 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
145 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Rule 117 of
the Company
Law
Clause
146 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 188 A meeting of the board of supervisors shall not be conducted unless it is attended by more than half of the supervisors. Voting at the meeting of the board of supervisors shall be carried out by disclosed ballot and each supervisor shall have one vote. A supervisor shall attend meetings of the board of supervisors in person, or appoint in writing another supervisor to attend the meeting on his behalf during his absence with cause. The proxy form shall specify the extent of authorization.

Opinion
Regarding
the
Supplemental
Amendments
to the
Articles of
Association

Resolutions at the meeting of the board of supervisors shall be passed by not less than two-thirds of the supervisors' votes.

Appendix 3
of the Hong
Kong
Listing Rules

Article 189 The discussed issues shall be record in the minutes of the meeting of the board of supervisors. Supervisors attending the meeting shall sign on the minutes of meetings.

Clause
147 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Supervisors are entitled to request that an explanation of their comments made at the meetings be noted in the minutes. Minutes of meeting of the board of supervisors shall be maintained as corporate archives for at least 10 years.

Article 190 A notice of the regular meeting of the board of supervisors to all supervisors shall be given in writing 10 days prior to the convening of such meeting.

Clause
148 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

A notice to a meeting of the board of supervisors shall include the following contents:

- (1) date, venue, and duration of the meeting;
- (2) reasons and issues of discussion;
- (3) date of issuance of notice.

Article 191 The reasonable expenses incurred by the board of supervisors in the engagement of professionals such as lawyers, certified public accountants, practicing auditors, etc., to perform its duties shall be borne by the Company.

Clause
110 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 192 The Company shall bear the reasonable expenses incurred by supervisors in attending meetings of the board of supervisors. Such expenses may include costs for transportation to the venue of the meeting (if not the region where supervisors are stationed) and meal and accommodation expenses.

Chapter 14 Qualifications and Obligations of the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

Article 193 A person may not serve as a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company if any of the following circumstances applies:

Clause
112 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) A person without capacity or with restricted capacity for civil acts;
- (2) A person who has committed an offence of corruption, bribery, infringement of property, misappropriation of property or sabotaging the social economic order and has been punished because of committing such offence; or who has been deprived of his political rights, in each case where less than five (5) years have elapsed since the date of the completion of implementation of such punishment or deprivation;
- (3) A person who is a former director, factory manager or general manager of a company or enterprise which has entered into insolvent liquidation and who is personally liable for the insolvency of such company or enterprise, where less than three (3) years have elapsed since the date the completion of the insolvency and liquidation of the company or enterprise;
- (4) A person who is a former legal representative of a company or enterprise which had its business license revoked due to a violation of the law and who incurred personal liability, where less than three (3) years have elapsed since the date of the revocation of the business license;
- (5) A person who has a relatively large amount of debts due and outstanding;
- (6) A person who is under criminal investigation or prosecution by a judicial organization for violation of the criminal law where said investigation or prosecution is not yet concluded;
- (7) A person who is prohibited from entering the securities market under the measures adopted by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council and the aforesaid prohibition period has not yet expired;
- (8) Anyone judged by the competent agencies to have violated the provisions of relevant securities laws, has been involved in deceptive or dishonest acts and is within five years of the date on which the judgment was made;
- (9) Anyone who is not a natural person;
- (10) Circumstances in which a person may not serve as a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company, as required by the laws, administrative regulations or departmental regulations or rules of securities regulators and stock exchange in the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed.

Clauses 95,
125 and
135 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

If the election or appointment of directors has violated the requirements herein, such election or appointment or employment shall be void and invalid. If such circumstances arise during the period of employment of a director, the Company shall dismiss the duties of such director.

Article 194 Directors, supervisors and senior management officers shall comply with laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, and owe a duty of loyalty to the Company on the following obligations:

- (1) not to accept bribes or other illegal income by abusing the powers of his position and not to embezzle properties of the Company;
- (2) not to misappropriate funds of the Company;
- (3) not to deposit assets or funds of the Company in an account opened in his personal name or names of other individuals;
- (4) not to violate the provisions of these Articles of Association, not to lend funds of the Company to others or provide guarantee for others with properties of the Company without consent from the general meeting or Board;
- (5) not to violate the provisions of these Articles of Association or not to enter into contracts or carry out transactions with the Company without consent from the general meeting;
- (6) not to use the convenience of his position to seize business opportunities from the Company in favour of himself or others, or operate a business similar to the business of the Company for the benefit of himself or others, without consent from the general meeting;
- (7) not to receive commissions from transactions conducted with the Company for his own benefit;
- (8) not to divulge secrets of the Company in an unauthorized manner;
- (9) not to use his related-party relationship to harm the interest of the Company;
- (10) other obligations of loyalty as required by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and these Articles of Association.

Any income received by a director in violation of this Article shall be returned to the Company; and such director shall be liable for damages for any losses incurred by the Company as a result.

Article 195 Directors, supervisors and senior management officers shall comply with laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association, and owe a duty of diligence to the Company on the following obligations:

- (1) exercise the rights conferred by the Company in a prudent, serious and diligent manner to ensure that the commercial acts of the Company have complied with the requirements of national laws, administrative regulations and various national economic policies, and the commercial activities are not beyond the scope of business prescribed by the business license;
- (2) treat all shareholders in a fair manner;
- (3) acquire a timely understanding on the operation and management of the business of the Company;

- (4) written confirmation of opinions for regular reports of the Company should be signed to ensure that all information disclosed by the Company are true, accurate and complete;
- (5) provide relevant information and data in a truthful manner to the board of supervisors, and not to obstruct the exercise of powers by the board of supervisors or supervisors;
- (6) other obligations of diligence as required by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and these Articles of Association.

Article 196 The validity of the acts of the director or senior management on behalf of the Company to bona fide third parties shall not be affected by any irregularities in their appointment, election or qualifications.

Clause
113 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 197 In addition to the obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations or listing rules of the stock exchange(s) on which shares of the Company are listed, the Company's directors, supervisors and senior management owe a duty to each Shareholder, in the exercise of the functions and powers entrusted to them by the Company:

Clause
114 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) not cause the Company to exceed the scope of business stipulated in its business licence;
- (2) act honestly in the best interests of the Company;
- (3) not expropriate in any guise the Company's property, including (without limitation) usurpation of opportunities advantageous to the Company; and
- (4) not deprive the shareholders of their individual rights or interests, including (without limitation) rights to distribution and voting rights, save pursuant to a restructuring of the Company submitted to Shareholders' general meeting for approval in accordance with these Articles of Association.

Article 198 Each of the Company's directors, supervisors and senior management owes a duty, in the exercise of his powers and discharge of his duties, to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

Clause
115 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 199 The Company's directors, supervisors, and senior management must, in the exercise of their duties, abide by the principles of good faith and shall not place themselves in a position where there is a conflict between their personal interests and their duties. This principle shall include (but not limited to) the fulfillment of the following obligations:

Clause
116 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) to act honestly in the best interests of the Company;
- (2) to exercise powers within the scope of their functions and powers and not to exceed such powers;
- (3) to personally exercise the discretion vested in him, not to allow himself to be manipulated by another person and, not to delegate the exercise of his discretion to another party unless permitted by the law and administrative regulations or with the informed consent of the general meeting;
- (4) to treat Shareholders of the same class equally and to treat Shareholders of different classes fairly;

- (5) not to conclude a contract or enter into a transaction or arrangement with the Company except as otherwise provided in these Articles of Association of the Company or with the informed consent of the general meeting;
- (6) not to use the Company property for his own benefit in any way without the informed consent of the general meeting;
- (7) not to exploit his position to accept bribes or other illegal income, misappropriate the Company's funds or expropriate the Company's property by any means, including (without limitation) opportunities advantageous to the Company;
- (8) not to accept commissions in connection with Company's transactions without the informed consent of the general meeting;
- (9) to abide by the Articles of Association of the Company, perform his duties faithfully, and protect the interests of the Company and not to exploit his position and power in the Company to advance his own private interests;
- (10) not to seek for himself or others the business opportunities originally belong to the Company, operate for himself or others business similar to the Company's and compete with the Company in any way without the informed consent of the general meeting;
- (11) not to misappropriate Company funds or deposit the Company funds or assets in an account under his own or other's name;
- (12) not to, in violation of the provisions of these Articles of Association, lend funds to any other person or provide security for the Company's shareholders or other person with any properties of the Company, without the consent of the general meeting or the Board;
- (13) not to harm the interests of the Company through use of his associated relationship;
- (14) not to disclose confidential information relating to the Company that was acquired by him or her during his or her office without the informed consent of the general meeting, and not to use such information except in the interests of the Company; however, such information may be disclosed to the court or other government authorities in any of the following circumstances:
 1. provided by law;
 2. required in the public interest; or
 3. required in the interest of such director, supervisor or senior management of the Company.

Gains generated from the violation of this Article by personnel set forth in this Article above shall belong to the Company, and for any loss caused to the Company arising therefrom, the violating party shall bear the responsibility of compensation.

Article 200 Each director, supervisor and senior management of the Company shall not cause the following persons or institutions (“Connected Persons”) to do what he is prohibited from doing in his capacity as such:

Clause
117 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) the spouse or minor child of such director, supervisor or senior management of the Company;
- (2) the trustee of a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company or of any person referred to in Item (1) of this Article above;
- (3) the partner of a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company or of any person referred to in Items (1) and (2) of this Article above;
- (4) the company over which a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company, alone or jointly with any person referred to in Items (1), (2) and (3) of this Article above or any other director, supervisor or senior management of the Company, has actual controlled; and
- (5) the director, supervisor or senior management of a company being controlled as referred to in Item (4) of this Article above.

Article 201 The fiduciary duties of the directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company do not necessarily cease with the termination of their tenure. The duty of confidence in relation to trade secrets of the Company survives the termination of their tenure. Other duties may continue for such period as fairness may require depending on the time lapse between the termination of tenure and the occurrence of the event concerned and the circumstances and conditions under which the relationships between them and the Company are terminated.

Clause
118 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 202 Except for circumstances prescribed in Article 60 of the Articles of Association, a director, supervisor and senior management of the Company may be relieved from liability for specific breaches of his duty by the informed consent of shareholders given at a general meeting.

Clause
119 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 203 Where a director, supervisor and senior management of the Company is in any way, directly or indirectly, materially interested in an actual or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company, (other than his service contract with the Company), he shall disclose the nature and extent of his interests to the Board at the earliest opportunity, whether or not the actual reach or proposal of such contract, transaction or arrangement is otherwise subject to the approval of the Board.

Clause
120 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Save for the exceptions as set out in the SSE STAR Market Listing Rules, the Hong Kong Listing Rules or as permitted by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, a director shall not vote for a contract, transaction or arrangement or any other proposed board resolutions in which he himself or any of his close associates (as defined under the Hong Kong Listing Rules) has a material interest, nor shall such director be included in the quorum for a meeting.

Appendix 3
of the
Hong Kong
Listing Rules

Unless the interested director, supervisor or senior management of the Company has disclosed such interest to the Board as required under the first paragraph of this Article and the matter has been approved by the Board at a meeting where he was not counted in the quorum and had refrained from voting, the Company shall have the right to void the contract, transaction or arrangement, except where the other party is a bona fide party acting without knowledge of the breach of obligation by the director, supervisor or senior management concerned.

A director, supervisor or senior management of the Company shall be deemed to have an interest in any contract, transaction or arrangement in which a Connected Person of that director, supervisor or senior management has an interest.

Article 204 Where a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company gives a written notice to the Board before the conclusion of the contract, transaction or arrangement is first considered by the Company, stating that due to the contents of the notice, he has an interest in the contract, transaction or arrangement that may subsequently be made by the Company, such director, supervisor or senior management shall be deemed for the purposes of the preceding Articles of this Chapter to have declared his interest, insofar as attributable to the scope stated in the notice.

Clause
121 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 205 The Company shall not in any manner pay tax for or on behalf of its directors, supervisors or senior management.

Clause
122 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 206 The Company shall not directly or indirectly provide a loan or loan security for a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company, or Connected Persons of the above-mentioned persons.

Clause
123 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the following circumstances:

- (1) the provision of a loan or loan security by the Company for a subsidiary of the Company;
- (2) the provision of a loan or loan security or other funds by the Company to a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company under a service contract approved by the general meeting, so as to enable him pay the expenses incurred for the sake of the Company or for the performance of his Company duties; and
- (3) the provision of a loan or loan security by the Company to a relevant director, supervisor or senior management of the Company or to a Connected Person thereof based on normal commercial terms, if the ordinary business scope of the Company includes the lending of money or the provision of loan security.

Article 207 A loan provided by the Company in violation of the preceding Article shall be immediately repayable by the recipient of the loan, regardless of the terms of the loan.

Clause
124 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 208 A loan guarantee provided by the Company in breach of paragraph 1 of Article 205 shall be unenforceable against the Company, except in circumstances where:

Clause
125 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) the loan is provided to a Connected Person of a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company without the loan provider being aware of it;
- (2) the collateral provided by the Company has been lawfully sold by the loan provider to a bona fide purchaser.

Article 209 For the purposes of the preceding article of this chapter, the term “security” shall include an act whereby a guarantor assumes liability or provides property to guarantee or secure the performance of obligations by an obligator.

Clause
126 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 210 In addition to any rights and remedies provided by the laws and administrative regulations, where a director, supervisor and senior management of the Company is in breach of his duties to the Company, the Company has a right to:

Clause
127 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) demand the relevant director, supervisor or senior management to compensate for the losses sustained by the Company as a consequence of his dereliction of duty;

- (2) rescind any contract or transaction concluded by the Company with the relevant director, supervisor or senior management or contracts with a third party (where such third party is aware or is taken to be aware that the director, supervisor or senior management representing the Company is in breach of his obligations to the Company);
- (3) demand the relevant director, supervisor or senior management to surrender the gains derived from the breach of his obligations;
- (4) recover any funds received by the relevant director, supervisor or senior management that shall have been received by the Company, including (but not limited to) commissions;
- (5) demand the relevant director, supervisor or senior management to return the interest earned or possibly earned on the funds that shall have been given to the Company; and
- (6) take legal proceedings to decide that director, supervisor or senior management should return to the Company the property obtained as a consequence of his breach of obligations.

Article 211 The Company shall enter into a contract in writing with every director and supervisor of the Company concerning his emoluments. Such contract shall be approved by the general meeting before it is entered into. The above-mentioned emoluments shall include:

Clause
128 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) emoluments in respect of his service as a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company;
- (2) emoluments in respect of his service as a director, supervisor or senior management of a subsidiary of the Company;
- (3) emoluments otherwise in connection with the management of the Company or any subsidiary thereof; and
- (4) funds as compensation for his loss of office or retirement to the aforementioned directors and supervisors.

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

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In addition, the Company shall enter into a contract in writing with each director, supervisor and senior management containing at least the following provisions:

- (1) an undertaking by the director, supervisor or senior management to the Company that he shall observe and comply with the Company Law, the Special Provisions, these Articles of Association and other regulations of the Hong Kong Exchange, and an agreement that the Company shall have the remedies provided in this Articles of Association and that neither the contract nor his office is assignable;
- (2) an undertaking by the director, supervisor or senior management to the Company that he shall act as an agent for each shareholder to observe and comply with his obligations to shareholders stipulated in these Articles of Association; and
- (3) the arbitration clause as set out in Article 263 thereof.

Article 212 The contract for emoluments entered into between the Company and its directors or supervisors should provide that in the event of a takeover of the Company, the Company's directors and supervisors shall, subject to the prior approval of the general meeting, have the right to receive compensation or other payment for loss of office or retirement.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the term "a takeover of the Company" shall refer to any of the following circumstances:

- (1) anyone makes a general offer to all the shareholders;
- (2) anyone makes a general offer so that the offeror becomes a controlling shareholder as defined hereof.

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

Article 213 The Company may establish a liability insurance system as needed for directors, supervisors and senior management in order to reduce the risks which may arise from the ordinary performance of duties by such personnel.

Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Distribution of Profits

Article 214 The Company shall formulate its own financial and accounting systems in accordance with provisions of the law, administrative regulations and accounting standards developed by the competent department in charge of finance under the State Council. If the securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed stipulate otherwise, such other provisions shall prevail.

Clause
130 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
149 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 215 The Company adopts the calendar year as its financial year, which shall begin in each year on 1 January and end on 31 December of the Gregorian calendar.

The Company shall prepare financial reports at the end of each financial year, and such reports shall be examined and verified according to laws.

Clause
131 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The Company shall deliver and disclose the annual financial accounting report to the CSRC and the stock exchange within 4 months from the ending date of each accounting year, deliver and disclose the interim report to the branch of CSRC and the stock exchange within 2 months from the ending date of the first half of each accounting year.

The annual reports and interim reports mentioned above shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the relevant laws, administrative regulations and CSRC and the stock exchange(s).

Clauses 150
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 216 The Board shall place before the shareholders at each annual general meeting such financial reports as relevant laws, administrative regulations and normative documents promulgated by the local governments and the authorities-in-charge require the Company to prepare.

Clause
132 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 217 The financial reports of the Company shall be made available for inspection by shareholders 20 days prior to an annual general meeting. Each shareholder of the Company shall have the right to obtain a copy of the financial reports referred to in this Chapter.

Clause
133 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

At least 21 days before the annual general meeting, the Company shall deliver the aforementioned reports to each holder of overseas listed foreign shares with the postage-paid mail or other means (including through posting at the Company website or other websites designated by the stock exchange in the place in which the shares of the Company are listed) permitted by the stock exchange in the place in which the shares of the Company are listed, at the registered address on the register of shareholders.

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Article 218 The financial statements of the Company shall be prepared not only in accordance with PRC accounting standards, laws and regulations but also in accordance with international accounting standards or the accounting standards of the place(s) outside the PRC where shares of the Company are listed. If there are major differences in the financial statements prepared in accordance with these two sets of accounting standards, such differences shall be stated in notes appended to such financial statements. For the purpose of the Company's distribution of after-tax profits in a given financial year, the smaller amount of after-tax profits shown in the two financial statements prepared as mentioned above shall prevail.

Clause
134 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 219 Interim results or financial information published or disclosed by the Company shall be prepared in accordance with PRC accounting standards, laws and regulations as well as international standards or the accounting standards of the place(s) outside the PRC where shares of the Company are listed.

Clause
135 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 220 The Company must publish two financial reports in each accounting year, namely an interim financial report within 60 days after the end of the first six months of each accounting year and an annual financial report within 120 days after the end of the accounting year. If the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed have other requirements, such other requirements shall prevail.

Clause 136 of the Mandatory Provisions

Article 221 The Company shall not maintain any account books other than statutory account books. Assets of the Company must not be kept in any account opened in the name of any other individuals.

Clause 137 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clause 151 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 222 The common capital reserve shall include the following funds:

Clause 138 of the Mandatory Provisions

- (1) the premiums obtained from the issue of shares in excess of the par;
- (2) other revenue required by the State Council's department in charge of finance to be included in the capital common reserve.

Article 223 Where a company distributes its after-tax profits of the current year, it shall draw 10 percent of the profits as the Company's statutory common reserve. The Company may stop drawing if the accumulative balance of the common reserve has already accounted for not less than 50 percent of the Company's registered capital.

Rule 166 of the Company Law, Clause 152 of the Guidelines for Articles

If the accumulative balance of the Company's statutory common reserve is not enough to make up for the losses of the Company of the previous year, the current year's profits shall first be used for making up the losses before the statutory common reserve is drawn therefrom according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

After the Company draws the statutory common reserve from the after-tax profits, it may, upon a resolution made by the general meeting, draw a discretionary common reserve from the after-tax profits.

After the losses have been made up and common reserves have been drawn, the remaining profits shall be distributed to shareholders in light of their proportions of shares held, unless it is not permitted in the Articles of Association to distribute profits according to the proportions of shares held by shareholders.

If the shareholders' general meeting distributes the profits by violating the provisions of the preceding paragraph before the losses are made up and the statutory common reserves are drawn, the profits distributed must be refunded to the Company.

No profit shall be distributed in respect of the shares of the Company which are held by the Company.

Article 224 The reserves of the Company are used to make up the Company's losses, increase the production operation of the Company or increase the Company's capital. However, capital reserve shall not be used to make up the Company's losses.

Rule 168 of the Company Law, Clause 153 of the Guidelines for Articles

When statutory common reserve funds are converted into capital, the remaining balance of such reserve funds, shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital of the Company before the conversion.

Article 225 The Company may distribute dividends in one of the following forms (or in both forms):

Clause 139 of the Mandatory Provisions, Article 27 in the Special Provisions

- (1) cash;
- (2) shares;
- (3) a combination of cash and shares;
- (4) other forms as permitted by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and regulatory rules of the place of listing.

As for cash dividends and other payments to domestic shareholders, the Company shall pay in RMB, and such payments to holders of foreign shares will be denominated and declared in Renminbi and paid in foreign currency. Foreign currency required by the Company to pay cash dividends and other monies to holders of foreign shares shall be obtained in accordance with the relevant provisions on foreign exchange administration of the state.

Article 226 Any amount paid up in advance of calls on any share of the Company may carry interest but shall not entitle the holder of the share to participate in respect thereof in a dividend subsequently declared.

Appendix 3 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules

Article 227 The Company shall appoint a receiving agent for holders of overseas-listed foreign shares to collect on behalf of the relevant shareholders the dividends distributed and other funds payable in respect of overseas listed foreign shares.

Clause 140 of the Mandatory Provisions

The receiving agent appointed by the Company shall meet the requirements of the laws of the place(s), or the relevant regulations of the stock exchange(s), where the Company's shares are listed.

The receiving agent appointed by the Company for holders of overseas-listed foreign shares listed on the HK Stock Exchange shall be a trust company registered as under the Trustee Ordinance of Hong Kong.

Opinion Regarding the Supplemental Amendments to the

Under the premise in pursuant to relevant PRC laws and regulations, the Company may exercise the right to forfeit unclaimed dividends, but that power shall not be exercised until after the expiration of the applicable limitations period for the declaration of dividend distribution.

Appendix 3 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules

The Company has the power to cease sending dividend warrants by post to a holder of overseas-listed foreign shares, provided that such power shall not be exercised until such dividend warrants have been so left uncashed on two consecutive occasions. However, such power may be exercised after the first occasion on which such a warrant is returned undelivered.

The Company has the power to sell the shares of a holder of the overseas-listed foreign shares who is untraceable by means considered appropriate by the Board under the following circumstances:

- (1) during a period of twelve years at least three dividends in respect of the shares in question have become payable and no dividend during that period has been claimed; and

- (2) on expiry of the twelve years the Company gives notice of its intention to sell the shares by way of an advertisement published in one or more newspapers in the place where the Company's shares are listed and notifies the stock exchange on which such shares are listed of such intention.

Article 228 After the general meeting has resolved on the plan to allocate profits, the Board shall complete the distribution of dividends (or bonus shares) within 2 months of the meeting.

Clause
154 of the
Guidelines

Article 229 The Company will give full consideration to the interests of shareholders and make the implementation of a reasonable profit distribution policy according to business situation and market environment.

Article 230 The profit distribution policy of the Company are as follows:

Clause
155 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) Principles of dividend distribution: Fully consider and listen to the opinions of shareholders (particularly minority shareholders) and independent directors; handle the relationship between short-term interests and long-term development properly, profit distribution by the Company must not be harm the capability of sustainable operation of the Company; insist on the distribution of mainly cash dividends, emphasize on the reasonable return on investment for investors, maintain the continuity and stability of profit distribution, and comply with the relevant requirements of laws and regulations.
- (2) Forms of profit distribution: Subject to compliance with the Company's principles of profit distribution, the Company may distribute dividends in the form of cash, shares or a combination of cash and shares, with a preference for cash dividends over script dividends. Where the conditions for distribution of cash dividends are fulfilled, profit distribution should be carried out in the form of distribution of cash dividends.
- (3) Decision-making mechanism and procedures of profit distribution: The Company's profit distribution plan is formulated by the Board after considering various factors comprehensively, including the actual operating conditions of the Company, future profitability, operation and development plans, cash flow conditions, return on shareholders, cost of social capital and the external financing environment. When the Board prepares the annual profit distribution plan or interim profit distribution plan, it should conduct serious research and discussion on the timing, conditions, minimum ratio, adjustment conditions, decision-making procedures and requirements and other relevant issues for distribution of cash dividends by the Company, and a resolution should be passed by not less than one-half of all directors of the board and more than one-half of all independent directors. Independent directors should provide independent opinions on the profit distribution plan and make timely disclosure. Independent directors may solicit opinions from minority shareholders, propose dividend distribution plans and submit directly to the Board for consideration. Where the Company has profit for current year but the Board has not proposed a profit distribution plan inclusive of a distribution of cash dividends, the independent directors should express independent opinions, and the Company should disclose the reasons and the plan and arrangement of the Company on the use of retained funds.

Under special circumstances where the existing cash dividend policy or minimum cash dividend ratio cannot be followed to determine the profit distribution plan for the current year, the specific reasons and the explicit opinions of independent directors should be disclosed in the annual report; under such circumstances, the Company's profit distribution plan for current year must be passed by not less than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders at a general meeting.

The profit distribution plan, after consideration and approval by the Board, will be submitted to the general meeting for consideration and approval, the general meeting will vote on the profit distribution plan proposed by the Board in accordance with laws and regulations. Before the general meeting considers the specific plan on distribution of cash dividends, the Company should communicate and exchange with shareholders, particularly minority shareholders, through various channels for hearing opinions and requests sufficiently from minority shareholders, and giving timely responses to issues concerned by minority shareholders. The resolution on the dividend proposal shall be passed by not less than one-half of the voting rights held by shareholders or their proxies attending the general meeting.

If script dividend is adopted for profit distribution, the true and reasonable factors, such as the growth of the Company, dilution of net assets per share, should be considered, and script dividend may be distributed separately or in combination with cash dividend. When the Company distributes dividends by way of script dividend or a combination of script and cash dividends, a special resolution is required to be considered and passed at the general meeting of the Company.

(4) Conditions, ratio and intervals of cash dividends

When the Company distributes cash dividends, the following conditions must be satisfied at the same time:

1. the Company's amount of distributable profit for the year (that means, the remaining amount of after-tax profit after deduction of loss compensation and allocation of reserves) is positive;
2. must not exceed the cumulative amount of distributable profit;
3. the audit firm has issued a standard and unqualified audit report on the financial report of the Company for the year;
4. no incident involving material investment plan or material cash expenditure has occurred in the Company (excluding capital-raising investment projects).

Material investment plan or material cash expenditure refers to: the cumulative expenditure of the Company in the next 12 months on proposed external investment, acquisition of assets or purchase of equipment has reached or exceeded 30% of the audited total assets of the Company for the latest period and the amount exceeds RMB50 million.

Subject to compliance with the aforementioned conditions for cash dividend distribution, the Board of the Company shall consider comprehensively the relevant factors, including the characteristics of the industry in which the Company operates, the stage of development, its own operation model, profit level and whether there is any arrangement on material capital expenditure, to identify the following circumstances and to propose a differentiated cash dividend distribution policy in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Articles of Association:

1. the Company is in a mature development stage without any arrangement of material capital expenditure, when profit distribution is carried out, the ratio of cash dividends in this profit distribution shall reach a minimum ratio of 80%;

2. the Company is in a mature development stage with an arrangement of material capital expenditure, when profit distribution is carried out, the ratio of cash dividends in this profit distribution shall reach a minimum ratio of 40%;
3. the Company is in a growth development stage with an arrangement of material capital expenditure, when profit distribution is carried out, the ratio of cash dividends in this profit distribution shall reach a minimum ratio of 20%;
4. the development stage of the Company is not easy to identify but with an arrangement of material capital expenditure, treatment stipulated in the preceding clause may be followed.

The ratio of cash dividends in this profit distribution shall be calculated as the cash dividend divided by the sum of cash dividend and stock dividend.

If capital funds of the Company have been utilized by shareholders in violation of regulations, the Company should deduct the dividends payable to such shareholders to recover the utilized funds.

The profit distribution in the form of cash by the Company in each year shall not be less than 10% of the distributable profit realized in the current year, when conditions allow, the Board of the Company may propose the distribution of an interim cash dividend depending on the profitability of the Company to the extent permitted by the relevant regulations.

(5) Adjustment mechanism of profit distribution policy:

The Company will discuss the adjustments to the profit distribution policy based on actual changes in the conditions of production and operation, capital requirements and long-term development. The adjusted profit distribution policy is based on the principle of protecting the interest of shareholders and must not violate relevant laws and regulations and provisions of regulatory documents. The proposal to adjust the profit distribution policy, together with opinions expressed by independent directors, will be considered by the Board before submission to the general meeting of the Company for approval, a resolution must be passed by not less than two-thirds of the voting rights held of shareholders attending the general meeting. The general meeting of the Company adopts a combination of on-site voting and internet voting to facilitate convenient participation by minority shareholders in the decision-making process.

Article 231 The Company implements an internal audit system which is equipped with professional auditors to conduct internal audits for supervision of financial income and expenditure and economic activities of the Company. The duties and responsibilities of the internal audit system and the audit staff of the Company shall be approved by the Board before implementation. The chief auditing officer is accountable, and reports, to the board of director.

Clauses 156
and 157
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Chapter 16 Appointment of an Accounting Firm

Article 232 The Company shall engage an independent accounting firm that complies with the requirements under the Securities Law and complies with relevant state regulations to audit the annual and other financial reports of the Company, and provide services such as auditing of accounting statements, verification of net assets and other relevant consultation, for a term of one year and subject to renewal after expiration.

Clause
141 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
158 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The first accounting firm of the Company may be appointed by the inaugural meeting prior to the first annual general meeting. Such accounting firm shall hold office until the conclusion of the first annual general meeting.

If the Company's inaugural meeting does not exercise its power under the preceding paragraph, the Board shall exercise such power.

Article 233 The term of engagement of an accounting firm shall start from the conclusion of the annual general meeting until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting.

Clause
142 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 234 An accounting firm engaged by the Company shall have the following rights:

Clause
143 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) the right of access at any time to the account books, records or vouchers of the Company and the right to require directors and other senior management of the Company to provide the relevant information and explanations;
- (2) the right to require the Company to take all reasonable measures to obtain from its subsidiaries the information and explanations necessary for the accounting firm to perform its duties;
- (3) the right to attend general meetings, receive a notice or other information concerning any meetings which shareholders have a right to receive, and to be heard at any general meetings on any matter which relates to it as the accounting firm of the Company.

The Company warrants that true and complete accounting documents, accounting ledgers and books, financial accounting reports and other accounting information shall be provided to the engaged accounting firm, no refusal, concealment or false report is allowed.

Clause
160 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 235 If the position of accounting firm becomes vacant, the Board may appoint an accounting firm to fill such vacancy before a general meeting is held, subject to the approval in the forthcoming general meeting. However, if there are other accounting firms holding the position of accounting firm of the Company while such vacancy still exists, such accounting firms shall continue to act.

Clause
144 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 236 The appointment of the accounting firm by the Company must be determined by the general meeting. The Board may not appoint an accounting firm before it is approved by the general meeting.

Clause
159 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The general meeting may, by means of an ordinary resolution, dismiss any accounting firm prior to the expiration of its term of appointment, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the accounting firm and the Company, but without prejudice to such accounting firm's right, if any, to claim damages from the Company in respect of such dismissal.

Clause
145 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 237 The amount of remuneration of an accounting firm and the manner in which the remuneration is determined shall be decided upon by the shareholders' general meeting.

Clause 146
of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause 161
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 238 The appointment, dismissal or refraining from the re-appointment of an accounting firm by the Company shall be decided upon by the shareholders' general meeting and reported to the securities regulatory authorities under the State Council for the record.

Where it is intended to pass a resolution at a general meeting to appoint a non-incumbent accounting firm to fill any vacancy of the position of the accounting firm, or to dismiss an accounting firm before the expiry of its term of office, such matters shall be dealt with the following provisions:

Clause 147
of the
Mandatory
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- (1) Before dispatch of the general meeting notice, the proposal on the appointment or dismissal shall be delivered to the accounting firm to be appointed or to leave its office or already retired in the relevant financial year. Leave herein shall include dismissal, resignation and retirement for an accounting firm.
- (2) If the accounting firm to leave its office makes any statement in writing and requires the statement to be informed to shareholders by the Company, unless being too late for the receipt of such statement, the Company shall take the following measures:
 1. Making instructions on the notice to the resolution that the leaving accounting firm has made such a statement; and
 2. Copies of such a statement as the annex to the notice shall be sent to shareholders with the means set forth in these Articles of Association.
- (3) If the Company fails to deliver such statement made by the relevant accounting firm in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (2) of this article, the accounting firm concerned may require the statement to be read out at the general meeting and make further complaints.
- (4) The accounting firm to leave is entitled to attend the following meetings:
 1. the general meeting at which its term of office shall expire;
 2. the general meeting at which its dismissal shall be to fill for the corresponding vacancy; and
 3. the general meeting convened for the resignation that it proposes.

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The accounting firm to leave is entitled to receive all notices or other information related to the above meetings, and to speak at the aforementioned meetings on matters related to it as the former accounting firm of the Company.

Article 239 Where the Company dismisses or does not reappoint an accounting firm, it shall notify the accounting firm 15 days in advance. The accounting firm is entitled to present its views to the general meeting when the proposal to dismiss the accounting firm is presented for voting at the general meeting of the Company. Where an accounting firm proposes its resignation, it shall explain to the general meeting whether there are any irregularities in the Company.

Clause
148 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

(1) The accounting firm may resign from its post through the place of resignation notice in writing at the legal address of the Company. Such notice shall take effect upon the date it is placed at the legal address of the Company or a later date as specified in the notice. And the notice shall include the following statements:

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1. that its resignation does not involve any announcement to shareholders or creditors of the Company; or

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2. any other such circumstances that shall be presented.

(2) Within 14 days upon the receipt of such notice in writing as referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the Company shall deliver a copy of the notice to the competent authorities. Provided that the notice contains statements as above mentioned in paragraph (1) 2. of this Article and item (2) under paragraph two of Article 238, the Company shall prepare and place copies of such statement at the company for inspection by shareholders. The Company shall also send such copies to each holder of overseas-listed foreign shares who is entitled to receive a report on financial position of the Company by the address registered in the shareholders register, or, under the premise subject to applicable laws, regulations and listing rules, post such information at the company website or a site specified by the stock exchange of the place in which the Company's shares are listed.

(3) If the accounting firm's resignation notice contains any statement referred to in paragraph (1) 2. of this Article, the accounting firm may request the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to hear its explanations on the situation of its resignation.

Chapter 17 Merger, Demerger, Dissolution and Liquidation

Section 1 Merger and Demerger

Article 240 The merger or demerger of the Company shall require the preparation of a proposal by the Board. After such proposal has been adopted in accordance with the procedures specified in the Articles of Association of the Company, relevant examination and approval procedures shall be carried out according to laws. Shareholders that oppose such proposal on the merger or demerger of the Company shall have the right to require the Company or shareholders that are in favor of such proposal to purchase their shares at a fair price. The contents of resolutions approving the merger or demerger of the Company shall be compiled in a special document for inspection by shareholders and delivered to the holders of overseas-listed foreign shares by post or in a manner permitted under the laws, regulations or listing rules of the place in which the shares of the Company are listed.

Clause
149 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 241 The merger of a company may be effected through merger by absorption or consolidation.

Clause 150
of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clauses
171, 172 and
173 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

A merger by absorption occurs when a company absorbs other companies and the absorbed companies are dissolved. A consolidation occurs when not less than two companies are merged to establish a new company and the merging parties are dissolved.

As for a merger, both parties to the merger shall conclude an agreement with each other and prepare balance sheets and checklists of properties. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days of the date of the Company's resolution on its merger and shall make announcement on newspaper 3 times within 30 days of the date of the Company's resolution on its merger.

Creditors may request the Company to fully repay the debts or provide the corresponding guarantees within 30 days from the receipt of notice, or if the notice has not been received, within 45 days from the date of the announcement.

In the case of a merger, the respective accounts payable and receivable will be inherited by the continuing company, or the newly formed company after the merger.

Article 242 As for the demerger of a company, the properties thereof shall be divided accordingly.

Clause
151 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clauses 174
and 175
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

In the event of a division of the Company, all parties to the division shall enter into a division agreement and prepare balance sheets and inventories of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days of the date of the Company's resolution on its division and shall make announcement on newspaper at least 3 times within 30 days of the date of the Company's resolution on its division.

Debts owed by the Company prior to the demerger shall be jointly assumed by the companies in existence after the demerger, save as otherwise agreed by written agreement with creditors prior to the demerger.

Article 243 Where any of the registered items is changed during the process of merger or demerger of a company, the Company shall go through modification registration with the Company registration authority. If it is dissolved, it shall be deregistered according to the law. If any new company is established, it shall go through the procedures for company establishment according to the law.

Clause
152 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

When the Company increases or reduces registered capital, it should complete the procedures for change of registration with the company registration authority in accordance with the laws.

Section 2 Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 244 The Company shall be dissolved under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The term of operation expires;
- (2) The general meeting decides to dissolve it;
- (3) It is necessary to be dissolved due to merger or demerger of the Company;
- (4) The Company is declared bankrupt according to the law for being unable to pay its due debts;
- (5) Its business license is canceled or it is ordered to close down or to be dissolved according to the law; or
- (6) The Company has great difficulties in operation or management and cannot be solved by any other means, so that the interests of the shareholders will be subject to heavy loss if it continues to exist. The shareholders who hold ten percent or more of the voting rights of all the shareholders of the Company may plead the people's court to dissolve the Company;
- (7) Any of the matters for dissolution as stipulated in these Articles of Association appears.

In the circumstances of item (1) mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article, the Company may continue to survive by amending these Articles of Association.

If these Articles of Association are amended according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, such amendment must be approved by a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the voting rights held by shareholders attending the general meeting.

Article 245 Where the Company is dissolved according to the provisions of Article 243 (1), (2), (5), (6) or (7) of these Articles of Association, a liquidation committee shall be formed within 15 days as of the occurrence of the causes of dissolution, to carry out a liquidation. The liquidation committee shall comprise the directors or any other people as determined by the general meeting. Where no liquidation group is formed within the time limit, the creditors may plead the people's court to designate relevant persons to form a liquidation group.

Where the Company is dissolved according to the provisions of Article 243 (4) of these Articles of Association, the people's court shall, in accordance with relevant laws, arrange for the shareholders, relevant authorities and relevant professionals to establish a liquidation committee to carry out liquidation.

Article 246 If the Board decides that the Company shall be liquidated (except for the liquidation as a result of the Company's declaration of bankruptcy), the notice of the shareholders' general meeting convened for such purpose shall include a statement to the effect that the Board has made full inquiry into the position of the Company and that the Board is of the opinion that the Company can pay its debts in full within 12 months after the commencement of the liquidation.

The functions and powers of the Board shall terminate immediately after the shareholders' general meeting has passed the resolution to carry out liquidation.

Clause
153 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Clauses 178
and 179
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Clause
154 of the
Mandatory
Provisions
Clause
180 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Clause
155 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

The liquidation committee shall take instructions from the shareholders' general meeting and shall make a report to the shareholders' general meeting on the committee's income and expenditure as well as the business of the Company and the progress of the liquidation at least annually. It shall make a final report to the shareholders' general meeting when the liquidation is completed.

Article 247 The liquidation committee shall, within ten days as of its formation, notify the creditors, and shall, within 60 days, make a public announcement on newspapers recognized by the Exchange for the listing of shares of the Company. Creditors shall, within 30 days as of the receipt of the notice or within 45 days as of the publications of the public announcement in the case of failing to receiving the notice, declare credits against the liquidation committee.

Clause
156 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Rule 185 of
the Company
Law, Clause
182 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

To declare credits, a creditor shall explain the relevant matters and provide relevant evidential materials. The liquidation committee shall register the credits.

The liquidation committee shall not clear off any of the debts of any creditor during the period of credit declaration.

Article 248 The liquidation committee exercises the following functions during the process of liquidation:

Clause
157 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Clause
181 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) liquidating the properties of the Company, and preparing balance sheets and asset checklists;
- (2) informing creditors by notice or public announcement;
- (3) disposing and liquidating the businesses of the Company that have not been completed;
- (4) clearing off the outstanding taxes and the taxes incurred in the process of liquidation;
- (5) clearing off credits and debts;
- (6) disposing the residual properties after such debt clearing; and
- (7) participating in the civil litigation on behalf of the Company.

Article 249 The liquidation committee shall, after liquidating the properties of the Company and preparing balance sheets and checklists of properties, make a plan of liquidation, and report it to the shareholders' general meeting or the people's court for confirmation.

Clause
158 of the
Mandatory
Provisions,
Rule 186 of
the Company
Law, Clause
183 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

The residual assets that result from paying off the liquidation expenses, wages of employees, social insurance premiums and statutory compensation, the outstanding taxes and the debts of the Company may be distributed according to the classes and proportions of shares held by the shareholders.

During the period of liquidation, the Company continues to exist, but may not carry out any business operation that is not for purpose of carrying out liquidation. Before the settlement of repayments as prescribed in the preceding article, the Company's property will not be distributed to shareholders.

Article 250 In case of liquidation upon dissolution, if the liquidation committee notices that the properties of the Company is insufficient for clearing off the debts after liquidating the properties of the Company and preparing balance sheets and checklists of properties, it shall immediately apply to the people's court to declare bankruptcy.

Clause 159 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clauses 184 and 187 of the Guidelines for Articles

Once the people's court declares the bankruptcy of the Company, the liquidation committee shall hand over the liquidation matters to the people's court.

If the Company is declared bankrupt in accordance with the laws, liquidation shall be implemented pursuant to the laws on corporate winding up.

Article 251 Following the completion of liquidation, the liquidation committee shall formulate a liquidation report, a revenue and expenditure statement and financial accounts in respect of the liquidation period and, after verification thereof by a certified public accountant in China, submit the same to the shareholders' general meeting or the people's court for confirmation. And within 30 days from the date of the shareholders' general meeting's or the people's court's confirmation, the Company should submit the aforementioned documents to the Company registration authority to apply for company de-registration, and announce the Company's termination.

Clause 160 of the Mandatory Provisions, Clause 185 of the Guidelines for Articles

Article 252 The members of the liquidation committee shall devote themselves to their duties and fulfill their obligations of liquidation according to the law.

Rule 189 of the Company Law, Clause 186 of the Guidelines for Articles

None of the members of the liquidation committee may take any bribe or any other illegal proceeds by taking advantage of his position, nor may he misappropriate any of the properties of the Company.

Where any of the members of the liquidation committee causes any loss to the Company or any creditor by intention or due to gross negligence, he shall make corresponding compensations.

Chapter 18 Amendment to Articles of Association

Article 253 The Company may amend its Articles of Association in accordance with the law, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.

Clause
161 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 254 In any one of the following circumstances, the Company shall amend its Articles of Association:

Clause
188 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) After amendment of the Company Law or relevant laws or administrative regulations, the contents of the Articles of Association conflict with the amended laws or administrative regulations;
- (2) The circumstances of the Company have changed so that they are not in line with the contents of the Articles of Association; or
- (3) The shareholders' general meeting decides that the Article of Association should be amended.

Article 255 Amendments to the Articles of Association passed by resolutions at the shareholders' general meeting, which require examination and approval by the competent authorities, shall be submitted to the competent authorities for approval. Any amendments requiring alteration registration shall be filed for alteration registration according to the law.

Clause
189 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 256 The Board shall amend these Articles of Association according to the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting and the opinions of the relevant competent authority.

Clause
190 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, in the following circumstances, the shareholders' general meeting may pass a resolution to authorize the Board to amend these Articles of Association in line with the following principles:

- (1) Where as a result of the implementation of the shareholders' general meeting's resolution, there is the need to make necessary non-substantive modifications (as required in accordance with the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting which involve amendments to the registered capital amount, shares capital, the company name and address in the Articles of Association), the Board shall have the right to modify these Articles of Association according to specific circumstances;
- (2) If the shareholders' general meeting adopts these Articles of Association and files it to the competent institutions for approval, it is necessary to change the text or the order of articles, the Board is entitled to amend these Articles of Association in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority.

Article 257 Amendments to the Articles of Association which involve the content of the Mandatory Provisions shall become effective upon approval by the company examination and approval department authorized by the State Council and the State Council Securities Commission. If there is any change to the registered particulars of the Company, such change shall be registered in accordance with law.

Clause
162 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 258 Any amendment to these Articles of Association which involves information to be disclosed as required by the law, regulations or the Listing Rules, shall be publicly announced as required.

Clause
191 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Chapter 19 Notices and Announcements

Article 259 Notices of the Company may be served through means as follows:

Rule 163 of
Guidelines
for the
Articles

- (1) delivery by hand;
- (2) by post;
- (3) by fax or email;
- (4) subject to the law, regulations and listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed, post at the Company's website or such website designated by relevant stock exchange;
- (5) by public announcement;
- (6) the prescribed means between the Company and the recipient or the confirmed means by such recipient; or
- (7) other means approved by the relevant regulatory agency of the listing place or as set out in these Articles of Association.

Where the Company issues a notice by public announcement, all relevant personnel shall be deemed to have received such notice once the public announcement has been made.

Unless the context otherwise requires, "announcement" referred to in these Articles of Association shall refer to (i) if issued to shareholders of domestic shares or within the PRC in accordance with relevant regulations and these Articles of Association, the announcement published in such Chinese newspapers as specified by the Chinese laws and regulations or the State securities regulatory agency; and (ii) if issued in Hong Kong to holders of H shares in accordance with the relevant provisions or these Articles of Association, announcement being published in Hong Kong newspapers specified in relevant listing rules. All notices or other documents required under Chapter 13 of the Listing Rules to be sent by the Company to shall be in the English language, or accompanied by a certified English translation.

Appendix
3 of the
Hong Kong
Listing Rules

Under the premise of the Company's observation to the relevant listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed, regarding the provision and/or distribution by the Company of corporate communications to holders of the overseas-listed foreign shares in accordance with requirements of such listing rules, the Company may also electronically or at the company's website or such website of the stock exchange post such information so as to send out such information to such holders, instead of such delivery by hand or postage prepaid mail.

Article 260 Unless otherwise provided in other Articles of these Articles of Association, the notice means as set out in the preceding Article may also be applicable to notices for shareholders' general meeting, meetings of Board or the board of supervisors.

Clause 165-
167 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 261 If the notice is served by hand, the date of service is the date of acknowledgement of receipt by signature or affixed seal on the service return slip. If the notice is sent by post, the date of service is the fifth working days from the date of delivery at the post office. If the notice is made via facsimile, e-mail or website or other electronic means, the date of service is the date of transmission. If the notice is made by public announcement, the date of service is the date of the first publication of the public announcement.

Clause
168 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 262 Where relevant corporate documents must be in the English language and be accompanied by a Chinese version and be served through delivery, post, distribution, sending out, announcement or other means according to the requirements of listing rules of the place(s) in which the shares of the Company are listed, in respect of shareholders who under proper arrangements by the Company confirm to receive such information only in English or Chinese version as well as to the extent of the applicable laws and regulations, the Company may send such documents in the English or Chinese version to relevant shareholders according to their prescribed wills.

Appendix 3
of the
Hong Kong
Listing Rules

Article 263 The Company has designated the media that meet the requirements of the CSRC and the official website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange as the media for publication of the Company's announcements and other required disclosure of information.

Clause
170 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Chapter 20 Settlement of Disputes

Article 264 The Company shall comply with the following rules in settling disputes:

Clause
163 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

- (1) Whenever any disputes or claims arise from these Articles of Association or any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by the Company Law or other relevant laws and administrative regulations concerning the affairs of the Company between (i) the Company and its directors or senior management; and (ii) a holder of overseas-listed foreign shares and the Company, between a holder of overseas-listed foreign shares and a director or supervisor or the general manager or other senior management of the Company, and between a holder of overseas-listed foreign shares and a holder of domestic shares, the parties concerned shall resolve such disputes and claims through arbitration.

Where a dispute or claim described above is submitted for arbitration, the entire dispute or claim shall be resolved through arbitration; all persons who have a cause of action based on the same facts giving rise to the dispute or claim or whose participation is necessary for the resolution of such dispute or claim, if they are shareholders, directors, supervisors, general manager or other senior management of the Company or the Company, shall submit to arbitration.

Disputes over who is a shareholder and over the share register do not have to be resolved through arbitration.

- (2) The party seeking arbitration may elect to have the dispute or claim arbitrated either by the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in accordance with its arbitration rules or by the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre in accordance with its securities arbitration rules. Once the party seeking arbitration submits a dispute or claim to arbitration, the other party must submit to the arbitral body selected by the party seeking the arbitration.

If the party seeking arbitration elects to arbitrate the dispute or claim at the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre, then either party may apply to have such arbitration conducted in Shenzhen according to the securities arbitration rules of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre.

- (3) The laws of People's Republic of China shall govern the arbitration of disputes or claims described in clause (1) above, unless otherwise provided by the law or administrative regulations.
- (4) The award of the arbitral body is final and shall be binding on the parties thereto.

Chapter 21 Supplementary Articles

Article 265 Definition

Clause
192 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

- (1) In these Articles of Association, “acting in concert” means the act of two or more people that in form of agreement (whether oral or written) reaching a consensus that, through take-over of the Company’s voting rights by any one of them to achieve the purpose of controlling the Company or to consolidate such control;
- (2) A “de facto controller” means a person, though not a shareholder, but through investment relationship, agreement, or other arrangement, can actually control the activities of the Company;
- (3) “Associated relationship” is the relationship between the controlling shareholder, de facto controller, directors, supervisors or senior management, and enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by them, as well as other relationships which may possibly cause the transfer of the Company’s interests. “Associated relationship” is also the relationship between related parties or associates as defined by the listing rules of the exchange in which the company’s shares are listed. However, enterprises owned by the State will not be regarded as having associated relationship only because they are owned by the State.

Article 266 In these Articles of Association, the terms “not less than”, “within”, “not more than” and “previous” shall include the given figure, and the terms “more than half”, “under”, “beyond”, “exceeding”, “below”, “less than”, “not more than” and “more than” shall not include the given figure.

Clause
195 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 267 The term “accounting firm” as used in these Articles of Association shall have the same meaning as “auditor”. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant national laws, administrative regulations and the relevant regulatory rules of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, “independent non-executive director” mentioned in these Articles of Association shall have the same meaning as “independent director”.

Clause
165 of the
Mandatory
Provisions

Article 268 These Articles of Association are in Chinese. If it conflicts with a version in any other language, the Chinese version which was most recently filed and registered at the Tianjin Binhai New Area Market Administration for Market Regulation shall prevail.

Clause
194 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 269 The Board shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Articles of Association.

Clause
196 of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 270 The Board may formulate the details of the Articles of Association in accordance with the provisions herein. The details of the Articles of Association shall not contravene the provisions of these Articles of Association. The appendices to these Articles of Association include the Rules of Procedure for General Meeting, the Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Board and the Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Board of Supervisors.

Clauses 193
and 197
of the
Guidelines
for Articles

Article 271 These Articles of Association shall become effective and come into force upon the date of consideration and approval by the general meeting of the Company.