
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED

(The Articles of Association was prepared in Chinese and the English translation is not an official version and for your reference only. In case of any inconsistencies and discrepancies between the Chinese and the English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail)

(Inclusive of alterations approved by the shareholders' general meeting
up to 27 May 2024)

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF CHINA TELECOM CORPORATION LIMITED

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Article 1.** This Articles of Association (the “Articles of Association”) is formulated in accordance with the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (the “Company Law”), Securities Law of the People’s Republic of China (the “Securities Law”), Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (the “SSE Listing Rules”), the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”) and other laws, administrative regulations and regulatory rules of relevant governmental regulatory authorities to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of China Telecom Corporation Limited (the “Company”), its shareholders and creditors, and to regulate the organisation and activities of the Company.
- Article 2.** The Company is a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law and other relevant laws and regulations of the State.
- The Company was established by way of promotion with the approval of the State Economic and Trade Commission of the People’s Republic of China, as evidenced by approval document Guo Jing Mao Qi Gai [2002] no. 656. It is registered with and has obtained a business licence from the State Administration for Industry & Commerce of the People’s Republic of China on 10 September 2002. The Company’s unified social credit code is: 9111000071093019X7.
- The promoter of the Company is: China Telecommunications Corporation (currently known as China Telecommunications Corporation).
- Article 3.** The Company’s registered Chinese name is: 中國電信股份有限公司
- The Company’s registered English name is: China Telecom Corporation Limited.
- Article 4.** The Company’s address : 31 Jinrong Street
Xicheng District
Beijing
China
Postal code : 100033
- Article 5.** The Company’s legal representative is the Chairperson of the board of directors of the Company.

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

The total capital of the Company is divided into shares with the same par value per share. The shareholders shall assume their liabilities to the extent of their respective shareholdings in the Company, while the Company undertakes all of its liabilities with all of its assets.

The Company is an independent corporate legal person, and is subject to the jurisdiction of and protected by the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 7. The Articles of Association shall take effect from the date of approval of the shareholders' general meeting. After the Articles of Association come into effect, the original articles of association shall be superseded by the Articles of Association.

Article 8. From the date on which the Company's Articles of Association comes into effect, the Company's Articles of Association constitute the legally binding document that regulates the Company's organisation and activities, and the rights and obligations between the Company and each shareholder and among the shareholders.

Article 9. In accordance with the Company Law and the Constitution of the Communist Party of China (the "Party"), the Company shall set up Party organisations. The Party organisations shall perform the core leadership and political functions. The Company shall set up Party working organs, which shall be equipped with sufficient staff to handle Party affairs and provided with sufficient funds to operate the Party organisations.

Article 10. The Company's Articles of Association are binding on the Company and its shareholders, directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior management personnel, all of whom may, according to the Company's Articles of Association, assert rights in respect of the affairs of the Company.

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, a shareholder may sue another shareholder, and may take action against the directors, supervisors, general manager and other senior management personnel of the Company; shareholders may sue the Company, and the Company may sue the shareholders, directors, supervisors and general manager and other senior management personnel pursuant to the Articles of Association.

The suit referred to in the preceding paragraph include court proceedings and an application to an arbitration tribunal to commence arbitration proceedings.

Senior management personnel mentioned in the Articles of Association refers to the Company's president, vice executive president, chief financial officer, secretary of the board of directors and other personnel ascertained by the Company.

Article 11. The Company may invest in other limited liability companies or joint stock limited companies. The Company's liabilities to an invested company shall be limited to the amount of its capital contribution to the investee company.

The Company shall not be a shareholder with unlimited liabilities of any other organisations operating for profits.

The Company may, according to its operating and management needs, operate as a holding company in accordance with the law.

Article 12. Subject to compliance with PRC laws and administrative regulations, the Company shall have the right to raise funds, including (but not limited to) loans and issue of debentures, etc. and shall have the right to charge or pledge its assets.

CHAPTER 2: THE COMPANY'S OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

Article 13. The Company's objectives are: comply with State laws and regulations, be market driven, actively adopt advanced communications technologies, and develop telecommunications and information businesses; strengthen management and increase service quality; provide fast, convenient and accurate communication services to society and satisfy the needs of society; improve enterprise efficiency, increase enterprise competitiveness and create profits for shareholders.

Article 14. The Company's scope of business shall be consistent with and subject to the scope of business approved by the authority responsible for the registration of the Company.

Basic telecommunications businesses include:

Engage in second generation 800MHz CDMA digital cellular mobile communications business, third generation CDMA2000 digital cellular mobile communications business, the LTE/4G digital cellular mobile communications business (TD-LTE/LTE FDD), fifth generation digital cellular mobile communications business, satellite mobile communications business, satellite fixed communications business, satellite transponders rental and sales business in the People's Republic of China.

Engage in local fixed communications business (including local wireless ring circuit business), domestic fixed long-distance communications business, international fixed long-distance communications business, Internet international data transmission business, international data communications business, public telegraph and subscriber telegraph business, 26GHz wireless access facilities services business, and domestic communications facilities services business in the 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang.

Engage in 3.5GHz wireless access facilities services business in Nanjing, Hefei, Kunming, Hubei, Hunan, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou and Gansu.

Value-added telecommunications businesses include:

Engage in domestic fixed data transmission business, Customer Premises Network (CPN) business, network hosting business, domestic Internet virtual private network business, Internet access services business, online data processing and transaction processing business, storage and forwarding business, domestic call centre business, information services business (excluding mobile information services and Internet information services) and wireless data transmission business in Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang; engage in domestic Very Small Aperture Terminal communications business, Internet data centre business, domestic multi-party communications services, content distribution network business, information services business (limited to mobile information services) in the People's Republic of China; engage in information services business (limited to Internet information services), Internet domain name resolution service business.

IPTV transmission services: provide signal transmission and the relevant technical support between the IPTV integrated broadcast and control platforms and TV user terminals; the transmission network is built upon the fixed telecommunications network (including the Internet) to set up networks which are exclusive for the transmission of IPTV signals; the IPTV transmission services are conducted in defined territories.

Internet mapping services.

General businesses include:

Engage in system integration, technology development, technical services, technology consulting, information consulting, the manufacture, sale, installation, design and construction of equipment, computer hardware and software in connection with communications and information businesses; leasing of properties, leasing of communications facilities; design, construction and repair of safety technologies and security systems; advertising.

Article 15. The Company may, based on its business development needs, establish wholly-owned subsidiaries, controlled subsidiaries, branches, representative offices and other branch organisations.

Based on its business development needs and upon approval of the relevant governmental authorities, the Company may adjust its scope of business and manner of operation from time to time, and may establish branch organisations and/or representative offices (irrespective of whether controlled or owned by it) in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macau Special Administrative Region and the Taiwan Region.

CHAPTER 3: SHARES AND REGISTERED CAPITAL

Article 16. The shares of the Company shall take the form of stocks.

There must, at all times, be ordinary shares in the Company. The ordinary shares issued by the Company include domestic-invested shares and foreign-invested shares. Subject to the approval by the authorities that are authorised by the State Council to examine and approve companies, the Company may, according to its requirements, create different classes of shares.

Article 17. The shares issued by the Company shall each have a par value of Renminbi one (1.00) yuan.

“Renminbi” referred to in the previous paragraph means the legal currency of the PRC.

Article 18. The Company may issue shares to Domestic Investors and Foreign Investors according to laws. Shares of the Company shall be issued in accordance with the principles of openness, fairness and impartiality. Shares of the same class shall rank *pari passu* with each other. For same class of shares issued in the same tranche, each share shall be issued under the same conditions and at the same price. For the shares subscribed by any entity or individual, the price payable for each of such shares shall be the same.

“Foreign Investors” referred to in the previous paragraph mean those investors who subscribe for the shares issued by the Company and who are located in foreign countries and in the regions of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. “Domestic Investors” mean those investors who subscribe for the shares issued by the Company within the territory of the PRC who are located outside of the jurisdictions mentioned above.

Article 19. Shares which the Company issues to Domestic Investors for subscription in Renminbi shall be referred to as “Domestic Shares”. Shares that are listed and traded on domestic stock exchanges are referred to as A Shares. Shares which the Company issues to Foreign Investors for subscription in foreign currencies shall be referred to as “Foreign-Invested Shares”. Foreign-Invested Shares which are listed overseas are called “Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares”. Both holders of Domestic Shares and holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares are holders of ordinary shares, and have the same obligations and rights.

“Foreign currencies” mean the legal currencies (other than the RMB) of countries or districts outside the PRC which are recognised by the foreign exchange authority of the State and which can be used to pay the share price to the Company.

Article 20. Foreign-Invested Shares issued by the Company and which are listed in Hong Kong shall be referred to as “H Shares”. H Shares are shares which have been admitted for listing on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”), the par value of which is denominated in Renminbi and which are subscribed for and traded in Hong Kong dollars.

Article 21. The Company issued a total of 91,507,138,699 ordinary shares, of which 68,317,270,803 were issued to the promoter of the Company at the time when the Company was established, representing 74.66% of the issued ordinary share capital.

Article 22. Upon the initial public offering and listing of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares of the Company, the Company issued 12,615,097,518 Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares (H shares). Pursuant to the *Provisional Measures on the Administration of the Reduction of the State-Owned Shares for Raising Social Security Funds*, the number of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares (H Shares) converted from a reduction by holders of State-owned shares of their shareholdings of the State-owned shares amounted to 1,262,312,482 shares. The total number of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares (H Shares) issued by the Company shall be 13,877,410,000 shares, representing 17.15% of the then issued ordinary share capital of the Company.

The share capital structure of ordinary shares prior to the initial public offering and listing of A Shares by the Company is: there are a total of 80,932,368,321 ordinary shares issued, of which 57,377,053,317 shares are held by the promoter, China Telecommunications Corporation (currently known as China Telecommunications Corporation), representing 70.89% of the total of the ordinary shares issued then by the Company. The other holders of the domestic shares are Guangdong Rising Holdings Group Co., Ltd., who holds a total of 5,614,082,653 shares representing 6.94% of the total ordinary shares issued then by the Company, Jiangsu Guoxin Group Limited, who holds a total of 957,031,543 shares representing 1.18% of the total ordinary shares issued then by the Company, Zhejiang Provincial Financial Development Co., Ltd., who holds a total of 2,137,473,626 shares representing 2.64% of the total ordinary shares issued then by the Company and Fujian Investment & Development Group Co., Ltd, who holds a total of 969,317,182 shares representing 1.20% of the total ordinary shares issued then by the Company. A total of 13,877,410,000 shares are held by holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares (H Shares), representing 17.15% of the total ordinary shares issued then by the Company.

Upon approval by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council, 10,574,770,378 A Shares will be issued upon initial public offering of the Company and listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. After the initial public offering and listing of A Shares, the ordinary share capital structure of the Company comprises: 91,507,138,699 ordinary shares, including 77,629,728,699 A Shares, accounting for approximately 84.83% of the total number of ordinary shares that may be issued by the Company; and 13,877,410,000 H shares, accounting for approximately 15.17% of the total number of ordinary shares that may be issued by the Company.

A Shares issued by the Company are centrally deposited with a depository institution in accordance with relevant requirements; Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares issued by the Company may be deposited with a nominee company in accordance with the laws and requirements of securities registration and depository of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, or may also be held by shareholders in their own names.

Article 23. The registered capital of the Company is RMB91,507,138,699.

Article 24. The Company may, based on its operating and development needs, and in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, increase its registered capital in the following manners upon respective resolutions being adopted by the shareholders' general meetings:

(1) by offering of shares to unspecified objects;

- (2) by offering of shares to specified objects;
- (3) by allotting bonus shares to its existing shareholders;
- (4) by capitalising its capital common reserve;
- (5) by any other means which is permitted by law and administrative regulations and the securities regulatory authority of the State Council.

After the Company's increase of share capital by way of the issuance of new shares has been approved in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the issuance thereof should be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the relevant State laws and administrative regulations.

Article 25. The Company shall not accept any pledge with its own shares as the subject matter.

Article 26. The Company's shares may be transferred in accordance with laws.

Shares of the Company held by the promoters shall not be transferred within one (1) year from the date of the establishment of the Company.

The shares of the Company issued prior to the Company's public offering of shares shall not be transferred within one (1) year from the date the shares of the Company being listed and traded on the stock exchange(s). Where the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the securities regulatory authorities in the place where the Company's shares are listed (including the stock exchanges, hereafter the "Securities Regulatory Authorities") have any other provisions, such provisions shall prevail.

The directors, supervisors and senior management personnel of the Company shall report to the Company their shareholdings in the Company and changes therein and shall not transfer more than 25% per annum of the total number of the shares of the Company held by them during their term of office, unless such changes are caused by compulsory judicial enforcement, inheritance, legacy or distribution of properties in accordance with laws. The shares of the Company held by them shall not be transferred within one (1) year from the date the shares of the Company being listed and traded on the stock exchange(s). The aforementioned person(s) shall not transfer the shares of the Company held by them within six (6) months commencing from the termination of their service.

Article 27. If the Company and its shareholders, directors, supervisors, and senior management personnel holding 5% or more shares of the Company sell the shares of the Company or other securities of an equity nature within six (6) months after the purchase, or repurchase the shares within six (6) months after the sale, the income received shall be attributable to the Company, and shall be recovered by the board of directors of the Company. However, the restriction shall not apply to a securities firm which holds 5% or more of the Company's shares as a result of its purchasing of the untaken shares in an offer and other circumstances stipulated by the securities regulatory authority under the State Council.

The shares or other securities of equity nature held by any director, supervisor, senior management personnel or individual shareholder referred to in the preceding paragraph include the stocks or other securities of an equity nature held by their spouses, parents and children, and any of the above which is indirectly held in others' accounts.

Where the board of directors of the Company does not comply with the provision of the first paragraph, the shareholders are entitled to request the board of directors to do so within thirty (30) days. Where the board of directors does not do so within the said period, the shareholders are entitled to initiate legal proceedings directly to the People's Court in their own names for the interests of the Company.

If the board of directors of the Company does not enforce the provision of the first paragraph, the accountable directors shall be assumed joint and several responsibilities in accordance with laws.

CHAPTER 4: REDUCTION OF CAPITAL AND REPURCHASE OF SHARES

Article 28. According to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the Company may reduce its registered capital. The Company may reduce its registered capital in accordance with the procedures provided in the Company Law and other relevant requirements and the Articles of Association.

Article 29. The Company must prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets when it reduces its registered capital.

The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days of the date of the Company's resolution for reduction of capital and shall publish an announcement in a newspaper within thirty (30) days of the date of such resolution. A creditor has the right within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice from the Company or, in the case of a creditor who does not receive such notice, within forty-five (45) days of the date of the public announcement, to require the Company to repay its debts or to provide a corresponding guarantee for such debt.

The Company's registered capital may not, after the reduction in capital, be lower than the minimum amount prescribed by law.

Article 30. The Company may not acquire its shares except under the following circumstances:

- (1) reducing its capital;
- (2) merging with another company that holds shares in the Company;
- (3) utilising shares for employee stock ownership plan or share incentive scheme;
- (4) repurchasing shares upon request raised by shareholders who had divergent views on approved resolutions in connection with a merger and division of the Company at the general meeting;
- (5) utilising shares for conversion of corporate bonds issued by the Company which are convertible into shares;
- (6) as necessary for maintenance of the Company's value and shareholders' rights and interests;
- (7) other circumstances as permitted under laws and administrative regulations.

The Company's acquisition of its issued and outstanding shares shall comply with the provisions of Articles 31 to 33 of the Articles of Association.

Article 31. The Company may acquire the shares of the Company by way of open and centralised trading, or by other means permitted by laws, administrative regulations and the State Council's securities regulatory authority.

Any acquisition of shares by the Company under the circumstances stated in clause (3), (5) or (6) of paragraph one of Article 30 shall be made by way of a public centralised trading.

Article 32. Any acquisition of shares by the Company pursuant to the provisions as stated in clause (1) or (2) of paragraph one of Article 30 shall be subject to a shareholders' resolution approved in a general meeting. Any acquisition of shares by the Company pursuant to the provisions as stated in clause (3), (5) or (6) of paragraph one of Article 30 shall be subject to a board resolution approved by two-thirds or more of the directors attending the meeting pursuant to the authorisation of shareholders.

Article 33. In the event that the acquisition of shares by the Company in accordance with paragraph one of Article 30 is under the circumstances stated in clause (1), the shares shall be cancelled within ten (10) days from the day of acquisition; in the event that such acquisition is under the circumstances stated in clause (2) or (4), the shares shall be transferred or cancelled within six (6) months; in the event that such acquisition is under the circumstances stated in clause (3), (5) or (6), the total shares of the Company held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total shares of the Company in issue and shall be transferred or cancelled within three (3) years.

The aggregate par value of the cancelled shares shall be deducted from the Company's registered share capital.

CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES

Article 34. The Company or its subsidiaries (including the affiliates of the Company) shall not provide financial assistance in the form of gifts, advances, guarantees, compensation or loans, etc. to a person who is acquiring or intends to acquire shares in the Company.

CHAPTER 6: SHARE CERTIFICATES AND REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 35. Share certificates of the Company shall be in registered form.

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

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

Article 36. Share certificates of the Company may be assigned, given as a gift, inherited or charged in accordance with relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations and these Articles of Association.

For assignment and transfer of shares, relevant registration of the share certificates shall be carried out with the share registration institution authorized by the Company.

Article 37. Share certificates of the Company shall be signed by the Chairperson of the Company's board of directors. Where the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's shares are listed require other senior management personnel of the Company to sign on the share certificates, the share certificates shall also be signed by such senior management personnel. The share certificates shall take effect after being affixed with the seal of the Company (including the securities seal of the Company) or having the seal printed thereon. The share certificate shall be imprinted with the seal of the Company or the securities seal of the Company under the authorisation of the board of directors. The signatures of the Chairperson of the board of directors or other senior management personnel of the Company may be printed in mechanical form.

In case of paperless issue and trading of the shares of the Company, the applicable provisions provided by the Securities Regulatory Authorities where the shares of the Company are listed shall prevail.

Article 38. The Company shall keep a register of shareholders in accordance with vouchers provided by securities registries, which shall contain the following particulars:

- (1) the name (title) and address (residence), the occupation or nature of each shareholder;
- (2) the class and quantity of shares held by each shareholder;
- (3) the amount of capital paid-up on or agreed to be paid-up on the shares held by each shareholder;
- (4) the share certificate number(s) of the shares held by each shareholder;
- (5) the date on which each person was entered in the register as a shareholder;
- (6) the date on which any shareholder ceased to be a shareholder.

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, the register of shareholders shall be sufficient evidence of the shareholders' shareholdings in the Company.

Article 39. The Company may, in accordance with the mutual understanding and agreements made between the securities authority of the State Council and overseas securities regulatory organisations, maintain the register of shareholders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares overseas and appoint overseas agent(s) to manage such register of shareholders. The original register for holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares listed in Hong Kong shall be maintained in Hong Kong.

Article 40. The Company shall have a complete register of shareholders which shall comprise the following parts:

- (1) the part of the register of shareholders which is maintained at the Company's registered address (other than those share registers which are described in clauses (2) and (3) of this Article);
- (2) the part(s) of the register of shareholders in respect of the holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares of the Company which are maintained in the same location as the overseas stock exchange on which the shares are listed; and
- (3) the part(s) of the register of shareholders which are maintained in such other location as the board of directors considers necessary for the purposes of the listing of the Company's shares.

Article 41. Different parts of the register of shareholders shall not overlap. No transfer of any shares registered in any part of the register shall, during the continuance of that registration, be registered in any other part of the register.

All Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares listed in Hong Kong which have been fully paid-up may be freely transferred in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. However, unless such transfer complies with the following requirements, the board of directors may refuse to recognise any instrument of transfer and would not need to provide any reason therefor:

- (1) a fee of HK\$2.50 per instrument of transfer or such higher amount agreed from time to time by the Stock Exchange for the registration of the instrument of transfer and other documents relating to or which affect the right of ownership of the shares;
- (2) the instrument of transfer only relates to Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares listed in Hong Kong;
- (3) the stamp duty which is chargeable on the instrument of transfer has been duly paid;

- (4) the relevant share certificate(s) and any other evidence which the board of directors may reasonably require to show that the transferor has the right to transfer the shares have been provided;
- (5) if it is intended that the shares be transferred to joint owners, the maximum number of joint owners shall not be more than four (4); and
- (6) the Company does not have any lien on the relevant shares.

The transfer of Overseas-Listed Foreign Invested Shares in the Company listed in Hong Kong shall be in writing on normal or standard instruments of transfer or on a form acceptable to the Board of Directors; and such transfer instrument can be signed only by hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a securities clearing institution or its representative recognised in accordance with section 37 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Hong Kong Law Cap 571), signed by hand or signed in printed mechanical form. All the transfer instruments shall be maintained in the legal address of the Company or other place the Board of Directors may designate from time to time.

Any change or correction to various parts of the register of shareholders shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the place where such parts of the register of shareholders are maintained.

Article 42. In the event that there is any other relevant provision on the period of closure of the register of shareholders prior to a shareholders' general meeting or the record date for the Company's distribution of dividends as promulgated and stipulated by the PRC laws, administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's shares are listed, such provision shall prevail.

Article 43. When the Company needs to determine the shareholders' identity for the purposes of convening a shareholders' meeting, for dividend distribution, for liquidation or for any other purpose which requires such determination, the board of directors or the convener of the shareholders' general meeting shall decide the date for the determination of shareholdings. Shareholders whose names appear in the register of shareholders at the record date shall be the shareholders of the Company who are entitled to the relevant rights and interests.

Article 44. A shareholder whose registered shares are stolen, lost or extinguished may, pursuant to the public summon for exhortation stipulated in the Civil Litigation Law of the People's Republic of China request the People's Court to declare the shares invalid. Upon declaration of the shares by the People's Court to be invalid, the shareholder may apply to the Company for the issue of replacement shares.

Article 45. Any person who is a registered shareholder or who claims to be entitled to have his/her name (title) entered in the register of shareholders in respect of shares in the Company may, if his/her share certificate (the “original certificate”) relating to the shares is lost, apply to the Company for a replacement share certificate in respect of such shares (the “Relevant Shares”).

Application by a holder of A Shares, who has lost his/her share certificate, for a replacement share certificate shall be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Company Law.

Application by a holder of Overseas-Listed Foreign Shares, who has lost his/her share certificate, for a replacement share certificate may be dealt with in accordance with the law of the place where the original register of shareholders of holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares is maintained, the rules of the stock exchange or other relevant regulations.

The issue of a replacement share certificate to a holder of H Shares, who has lost his/her share certificate, shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The applicant shall submit an application to the Company in a prescribed form accompanied by a notarial certificate or a statutory declaration, stating the grounds upon which the application is made, the circumstances and evidence of the loss, and declaring that no other person is entitled to have his/her name entered in the register of shareholders in respect of the Relevant Shares.
- (2) The Company has not received any declaration made by any person other than the applicant declaring that his/her name shall be entered into the register of shareholders in respect of such shares before it decides to issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant.
- (3) The Company shall, if it intends to issue a replacement share certificate, publish a notice of its intention to do so at least once every thirty (30) days within a period of ninety (90) consecutive days in such newspapers as may be prescribed by the board of directors.
- (4) The Company shall, prior to publication of its intention to issue a replacement share certificate, deliver to the stock exchange on which its shares are listed, a copy of the announcement to be published and may publish the announcement upon receipt of confirmation from such stock exchange that the announcement has been exhibited in the premises of the stock exchange. Such announcement shall be exhibited in the premises of the stock exchange for a period of ninety (90) days.

In the case of an application which is made without the consent of the registered holder of the Relevant Shares, the Company shall deliver by mail to such registered shareholder a copy of the announcement to be published.

- (5) If, by the expiration of the 90-day period referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article, the Company has not received any objection from any person in respect of the issuance of the replacement share certificate, it may issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant pursuant to his/her application.
- (6) Where the Company issues a replacement share certificate pursuant to this Article, it shall forthwith cancel the original share certificate and document the cancellation of the original share certificate and issuance of a replacement share certificate in the register of shareholders accordingly.
- (7) All expenses relating to the cancellation of an original share certificate and the issuance of a replacement share certificate shall be borne by the applicant and the Company is entitled to refuse to take any action until reasonable security is provided by the applicant therefor.

CHAPTER 7: SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Article 46. A shareholder of the Company is a person who lawfully holds shares in the Company and whose name (title) is entered in the register of shareholders.

A shareholder shall enjoy rights and assume obligations according to the class of shares held by him; shareholders who hold shares of the same class shall enjoy the same rights and assume the same obligations.

In the case of the joint shareholders, if one of the joint shareholders is deceased, only the other existing shareholders of the joint shareholders shall be deemed as the persons who have the ownership of the relevant shares. But the board of directors has the power to require them to provide a certificate of death acceptable to it for the purpose of modifying the register of shareholders. For joint shareholders of any shares, only the joint shareholder whose name appears first in the register of shareholders shall have the right to receive certificates of the relevant shares, receive notices of the Company, and attend and vote at shareholders' general meetings of the Company. Any notice which is delivered to the shareholder shall be considered as all the joint shareholders of the relevant shares who have been delivered.

Article 47. The holders of ordinary shares of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

- (1) the right to obtain dividends and other distributions in proportion to the number of shares held;
- (2) the right to request, convene, preside over, attend or appoint a proxy to attend shareholders' general meetings in accordance with laws, to speak and to vote thereat according to laws, regulations and requirements of securities regulatory authorities in the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Article of Association;
- (3) the right to supervise the Company's business operations and the right to present proposals or to raise queries;
- (4) the right to transfer, donate, or pledge shares held by them in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the Company's Articles of Association;
- (5) the right to inspect the Articles of Association, the register of shareholders, counterfoils of company bonds, minutes of shareholders' general meetings, resolutions of the meetings of the board of directors, resolutions of meetings of the supervisory committee and financial reports;
- (6) in the event of the termination or liquidation of the Company, the right to participate in the distribution of surplus assets of the Company in accordance with the number of shares held;
- (7) with respect to shareholders voting against any resolution adopted at the shareholders' general meeting on the merger or division of the Company, the right to demand the Company to acquire the shares held by them;
- (8) other rights conferred by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Company's Articles of Association.

Where a shareholder demands to inspect the relevant information or obtain materials as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, it shall submit to the Company written documents evidencing the class and number of shares it holds, and the Company shall provide the relevant information or materials as demanded by the shareholder after verifying the shareholder's identity. If the information or materials involve the Company's trade secrets, inside information or the personal privacy of relevant personnel, the Company

may refuse to provide them. Any related expenses incurred in the inspection of the information or materials in item (5) above shall be borne by the shareholders themselves.

The Company's registers of members must be available for inspection by shareholders during office hours.

Article 48. If a resolution passed at a shareholders' general meeting or meeting of the board of directors of the Company violates the laws or administrative regulations, the shareholders shall have the right to submit a petition to the People's Court to render the same invalid (the stipulations of the rules for dispute resolution under the Articles of Association shall be applicable to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares).

If the procedures for convening, or the method of voting at, a shareholders' general meeting or meeting of the board of directors violate the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or the contents of a resolution violate the Articles of Association, shareholders shall have the right to submit a petition to the People's Court to revoke such resolution within sixty (60) days from the date on which such resolution is adopted (the stipulations of the rules for dispute resolution under the Articles of Association shall be applicable to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares).

Article 49. Where the Company incurs losses as a result of violation of the laws, regulations or the provisions under the Articles of Association by directors and senior management personnel in the course of performing their duties in the Company, shareholders individually or collectively holding 1% or more of the Company's shares for one hundred and eighty (180) consecutive days or more shall have the right to request in writing the supervisory committee to initiate legal proceedings in the People's Court. Where the Company incurs losses as a result of violation of laws, regulations or the Articles of Association by the supervisory committee in the course of performing its duties in the Company, the shareholders shall have the right to request in writing to the board of directors to initiate legal proceedings in the People's Court (the stipulations of the rules for dispute resolution under the Articles of Association shall be applicable to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares).

In the event that the supervisory committee or the board of directors refuses to initiate legal proceedings upon receipt of the written request of shareholders stated in the preceding paragraph, or fails to initiate such legal proceedings within thirty (30) days from the date on which such request is received, or in case of emergency where failure to initiate such proceedings immediately will result in irreparable damage to the Company's interests, shareholders prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to initiate legal proceedings in the People's Court directly in their own names in the interest of the Company (the stipulations of the rules for dispute resolution under the Articles of Association shall be applicable to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares).

If any person infringes the lawful rights and interests of the Company, thus causing any losses to the Company, the shareholders as mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article may initiate legal proceedings in the People's Court in accordance with the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs.

Article 50. If any director or senior management personnel is in violation of the laws, administrative regulations or provisions under the Articles of Association, thus causing any damage to the interests of shareholders, the shareholders may initiate legal proceedings in the People's Court (the stipulations of the rules for dispute resolution under the Articles of Association shall be applicable to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares).

Article 51. The ordinary shareholders of the Company shall assume the following obligations:

- (1) to comply with the laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association;
- (2) to pay subscription monies according to the number of shares subscribed and the method of subscription;
- (3) not to surrender the shares unless required by laws and regulations;
- (4) not to abuse their shareholders' rights to jeopardise the interests of the Company or other shareholders; and not to abuse the status of the Company as an independent legal person and the limited liability of shareholders to jeopardise the interests of any creditors of the Company;
- (5) other obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Where shareholders of the Company abuse their shareholders' rights and thereby cause losses to the Company or other shareholders, such shareholders shall be liable for indemnity in accordance with laws. Where shareholders of the Company abuse the Company's status as an independent legal person and the limited liability of shareholders for the purposes of evading the repayment of debts, thereby materially impairing the interests of the creditors of the Company, such shareholders shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts owed by the Company.

Article 52. If a shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares of the Company with voting rights pledged his/her/its shares, he/she/it shall make a written report to the Company from the day the fact occurs.

Article 53. The controlling shareholder and the de facto controller of the Company shall not use their affiliation to act in detriment to the interests of the Company. If they violate the provisions and caused losses to the Company, they shall be liable for such losses.

The controlling shareholder and the de facto controller of the Company shall have fiduciary duties towards the Company and the Company's public shareholders. The controlling shareholder shall exercise his/her rights as a contributor in strict compliance with the laws. The controlling shareholder shall not infringe the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and its public shareholders through profit distribution, asset restructuring, external investments, appropriation of capital, offering security for loans or other means and shall not make use of his/her controlling status to jeopardise the interests of the Company and its public shareholders.

Article 54. For the purpose of the above Article, a "controlling shareholder" refers to a shareholder whose capital contribution accounts for 50% or more of the total share capital of a limited liability company, a shareholder whose shareholding accounts for 50% or more of the total share capital of a joint stock limited company, or a shareholder whose capital contribution or shareholding is less than 50% but holds a voting right according to its capital contribution or shareholding that is significant enough to materially impact the resolution of the shareholders' meeting or the shareholders' assembly.

For the purpose of the above Article, "the de facto controller" means a person who is not a shareholder of the Company, but has actual control over the Company through investment, relationship agreement or other arrangement.

For the purpose of the above Article, “affiliation” means the relationship between the controlling shareholder, de facto controller, directors, supervisors, or senior management personnel of the Company and the enterprises directly or indirectly controlled thereby and any other relationship that may lead to the transfer of any interest of the Company. However, the related relationship exists among enterprises controlled by the state not merely because such enterprises are under the common control of the state.

CHAPTER 8: SHAREHOLDERS’ GENERAL MEETINGS

Article 55. The shareholders’ general meeting is the organ of authority of the Company and shall exercise its functions and powers in accordance with the law.

Article 56. The shareholders’ general meeting has the following functions and powers according to the laws:

- (1) to decide on the Company’s operational policies and investment plans;
- (2) to elect and replace directors and supervisors who are not employee representatives and determine matters relating to the remuneration of directors and supervisors;
- (3) to examine and approve the board of directors’ reports;
- (4) to examine and approve the supervisory committee’s reports;
- (5) to examine and approve the Company’s proposed annual financial budgets and final accounts and annual reports;
- (6) to examine and approve the Company’s profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans;
- (7) to pass resolutions on the increase or reduction in the Company’s registered capital, and issuance of any class of shares, warrants or other similar securities;
- (8) to pass resolutions on matters such as merger, division, dissolution and liquidation of the Company or alteration of corporate form;
- (9) to pass resolutions on the issue of debentures by the Company;
- (10) to pass resolutions on the appointment, dismissal and non-reappointment of the accountancy firms of the Company;
- (11) to amend the Company’s Articles of Association;

- (12) to consider motions raised by shareholders who represent 3% or more of the total number of voting shares of the Company;
- (13) to consider and approve the guarantee as required by Article 57;
- (14) to consider and approve matters relating to the purchases or disposals of material assets which are more than 30% of the latest audited total assets, within one (1) year;
- (15) to consider and approve matters relating to changes in the use of proceeds;
- (16) to consider the share incentive scheme and employee stock ownership plan;
- (17) to consider and approve related-party (connected) transactions (the “related-party transactions”) which shall be approved at the shareholders’ general meeting as required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the Company’s shares are listed;
- (18) to decide on other matters which, according to laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed or the Company’s Articles of Association, need to be approved by shareholders in general meetings.

Article 57. The following external guarantees to be given by the Company shall be examined and approved by the shareholders’ general meeting:

- (1) Provision of any external guarantee by the Company and its subsidiaries, the total amount of which exceeds 50% of the latest audited net assets of the Company;
- (2) Provision of any external guarantee by the Company and its subsidiaries, the total amount of which exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (3) Provision of guarantee by the Company, which has a total amount within one year that exceeds 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (4) Provision of guarantee to anyone whose liability-asset ratio exceeds 70%;

- (5) Provision of a single guarantee whose amount exceeds 10% of the latest audited net assets of the Company;
- (6) Provision of guarantees to the shareholders, de facto controllers and their related parties;
- (7) other guarantees as required by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed or the Company's Articles of Association.

When the shareholders' meeting considers the guarantee in item (3) of the preceding paragraph, it shall be approved by two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the meeting.

When the shareholders' meeting considers the guarantee in item (6) of the preceding paragraph, the shareholder or the shareholder controlled by the de facto controller shall not participate in the voting. The resolution shall be passed by more than half of the voting rights held by the other shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting.

Article 58. The Company shall not, except for special situations such as the Company being in crisis, without the approval of the shareholders' general meeting by a special resolution, enter into any contract with any person other than its directors, supervisors, general managers and other senior management personnel pursuant to which such person shall be responsible for the management of the whole or the material part of the businesses of the Company.

Article 59. Shareholders' general meetings consist of annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. Annual general meetings are held once every accounting year and within six (6) months from the end of the preceding accounting year.

The Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two (2) months from the date any one of the following events occurs:

- (1) where the number of directors is less than the number required by the Company Law or less than two-thirds of the number of directors specified in the Company's Articles of Association;
- (2) the unrecovered losses of the Company amount to one-third of the Company's total paid-in share capital;

- (3) where shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's issued and outstanding voting shares request(s) (the "Requesting Shareholders") in writing for the convening of an extraordinary general meeting;
- (4) whenever the board of directors deems necessary or the supervisory committee so requests;
- (5) such other circumstances as required by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed or the Company's Articles of Association.

Upon consideration at a special meeting of independent directors with the approval of more than half of all independent directors, the independent directors have the right to propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting in accordance with the provisions of Article 89 of the Articles of Association.

The number of shares held by the shareholder(s) as described in item (3) of paragraph two of this Article shall be calculated on the basis of "one share, one vote" at the close of trading on the date when such shareholder(s) request in writing or on the preceding trading day (if the written request is made on a non-trading day).

Article 60. The place of the shareholders' general meeting of the Company is the city where the Company is domiciled or other places designated by the board of directors. A venue will be set up for the shareholders' general meeting held by a combination of physical meeting and Internet voting. The Company may facilitate the shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting through adoption of video conference, conference call or other methods. A shareholder who participates in a shareholders' general meeting in the aforementioned manner shall be deemed to have been present at the meeting.

If the Company convenes a shareholders' general meeting via Internet or other methods, the time and procedures for voting via Internet or other methods shall be expressly stated in the notice of such meeting.

Article 61. When the Company convenes an annual general meeting, written notice of the meeting shall be given at least twenty (20) days before the date of the meeting, or in the case of an extraordinary general meeting, written notice of the meeting should be given at least fifteen (15) days to notify all of the shareholders whose names appear in the share register of the matters to be considered and the date and place of the meeting.

Upon issuance of the notice of shareholders' general meeting, the shareholders' general meeting shall neither be delayed nor cancelled without proper reasons. Proposals listed in such notice shall not be revoked. Once the shareholders' general meeting is delayed or cancelled, the convener shall make a public announcement stating the reasons therefor at least two (2) working days prior to the date originally scheduled for convening the meeting.

Article 62. When the Company convenes a shareholders' general meeting, the board of directors, the supervisory committee or shareholders, individually or jointly, holding 3% or more of the total voting shares of the Company shall have the right to propose new motions in writing, and the Company shall place such proposed motions on the agenda for such general meeting if they are matters falling within the functions and powers of shareholders in general meetings.

Shareholders, individually or jointly, holding 3% or more of the Company's shares may submit a written proposal to the convener ten (10) days prior to the date of the shareholders' general meeting. The convener of the shareholders' general meeting shall issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' general meeting within two (2) days upon receipt of the proposal, announcing the content of the provisional proposal.

Except for the circumstances specified in the preceding paragraph, the convener shall not modify the proposals or add new proposals after the notice of the shareholders' general meeting has been issued.

If a proposal is not specified in the notice of the shareholders' general meeting or does not comply with the provisions of Article 63 of the Articles of Association, it shall not be voted or resolved at the shareholders' general meetings.

Article 63. Proposals to the shareholders' general meeting shall meet the following conditions:

- (1) the contents shall not contradict the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association and shall fall within the scope of the shareholders' general meeting;
- (2) motions and specific resolutions shall be specified;
- (3) such proposals shall be submitted or delivered to the convener of the shareholders' general meeting in writing.

Unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, proposals to the shareholders' general meeting shall be submitted to the convener prior to the issue of notice of the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 64. A notice of a meeting of the shareholders of the Company shall satisfy the following criteria:

- (1) specify the place, date and time of the meeting;
- (2) contain the matters and proposals submitted to the meeting for consideration and review. The notice of the shareholders' general meeting and its supplementary notice shall fully and completely disclose the specific contents of all proposals;
- (3) contain a disclosure of the nature and extent, if any, of the material interests of any director, supervisor, manager and other senior management personnel in the proposed transaction and the effect which the proposed transaction will have on them in their capacity as shareholders in so far as it is different from the effect on the interests of shareholders of the same class, an explanation shall be given on such difference;
- (4) contain a conspicuous statement that all shareholders are entitled to attend such meeting and appoint proxies to attend and vote at such meeting in writing and that a proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company;
- (5) provide the record date of the registration of shareholdings of such shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting;
- (6) contain names and contact information of the contact persons in charge of the meeting;
- (7) specify the time and procedures of voting online or by other means.

Article 65. Where the elections of directors and supervisors are to be discussed at the shareholders' general meeting, a notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall fully disclose the particulars of the candidates for directors and supervisors in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, requirements of the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association, and shall include the following contents:

- (1) personal particulars such as educational background, working experience and part-time job(s);

- (2) whether or not the candidate has any related relationship with the Company's directors, supervisors, senior management, de facto controller and holders of 5% or more of the shares;
- (3) whether there are any circumstances where the candidate is not eligible to be nominated as director, supervisor or senior management of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company is listed;
- (4) disclosure of the number of the Company's shares held by the candidate;
- (5) whether or not the candidate has been subject to penalties by the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council and other relevant authorities as well as sanctions by any stock exchanges.

Save for the elections of directors and supervisors held by adopting cumulative voting system, each candidate for a director or supervisor shall be proposed by way of a separate proposal.

Article 66. Notice of shareholders' general meetings shall be sent to each shareholder (regardless of whether such shareholder is entitled to vote at the meeting) by way of public announcement or the means as specified in Article 200. For notices issued by way of public announcement, after the publication of such announcement, the relevant persons shall be deemed to have received the notice.

Article 67. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the failure to receive the notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate the meeting and the resolutions adopted thereat.

Article 68. The board of directors and other conveners shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the shareholders' general meeting is conducted in an orderly manner and shall take measures to prevent any activities interfering with the shareholders' general meeting or infringing the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders and shall promptly report such activities to the relevant authorities.

Article 69. All shareholders appearing on the register of members on the record date or their proxies are entitled to attend shareholders' general meetings and exercise voting rights in accordance with the relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Shareholders may either attend the shareholders' general meeting in person or appoint a proxy to attend such meeting on their behalf.

Article 70. Any shareholder who is entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint one (1) or more persons (whether such person is a shareholder or not) as his/her proxies to attend and vote on his/her behalf, and a proxy so appointed shall be entitled to exercise the following rights pursuant to the authorisation from that shareholder:

- (1) the shareholders' right to speak at the meeting;
- (2) the right to demand or join in demanding a poll;
- (3) the right to vote by hand or on a poll, but a proxy of a shareholder who has appointed more than one (1) proxy may only vote on a poll.

Where any member, under the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchange where the shares of the Company are listed, is required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or is restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

Article 71. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or his/her attorney duly authorised in writing if the shareholder authorises a proxy to attend the meeting, or if the appointer is a legal entity or other organisation, such instrument shall be delivered either under seal by such legal entity or other organisation or under the hand of a legal representative, a director or a duly authorised attorney.

If an individual shareholder attends the meeting in person, he or she shall present his or her identity card or other valid certificate or proof that can prove his or her identity and shareholding proof such as a share account card. If a proxy is appointed to attend the meeting by an individual shareholder, the proxy shall provide valid proof of his or her identity and the instrument of proxy from the appointing shareholder.

A corporate shareholder shall be represented by its legal representative or persons authorised by the legal representative, the board of directors or other decision-making bodies to attend the meeting, and such corporate shareholder is deemed to be present in person if the relevant person is authorised to attend the meeting on its behalf. The legal representative attending the meeting shall present his or her personal identity card and valid documents that can prove his or her identity as the legal representative. Proxies authorised to attend the meeting shall present their personal identity cards and the written instruments of proxy duly issued and signed by the legal representative, the board of directors or other decision-making bodies of the corporate shareholder.

If a shareholder is a Recognised Clearing House as defined in the applicable rules of securities regulatory authority of the place where the Company's shares are listed or other securities laws and regulations or its proxy, such shareholder may, as he sees fit, authorise one (1) or more persons (including proxies and legal persons) as his/her proxies to attend and vote at any shareholders' general meeting, shareholders' class meeting or creditors' meeting. However, if one (1) or more persons is authorised, the instrument of proxy shall specify the number and class of the shares in relation to each such proxy. Such authorised person may exercise his/her power (including the rights to speak and vote) on behalf of such Recognised Clearing House (or its proxy) in the same manner as the individual shareholder of the Company. If applicable laws and regulations prohibit the clearing house's appointed agents or legal representatives from enjoying the above rights, the Company shall make necessary arrangements with the relevant Recognised Clearing House to ensure that shareholders holding shares through the clearing house have the rights to vote, attend (in person or by proxy) and speak.

Article 72. If the instrument appointing a voting proxy is signed by a person authorised by the appointor, the power of attorney or other instrument for the authorisation of signing shall be notarially certified. The instrument appointing a voting proxy and a notarially certified copy of that power of attorney or other authority shall be deposited at the domicile of the Company or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting.

If the appointer is a legal person, its legal representative or such person as is authorised by a resolution of its board of directors or other governing body may attend any meeting of shareholders of the Company as a representative of the appointer.

Article 73. The instrument of proxy issued by shareholders to authorise other persons to attend the shareholders' general meeting shall state the followings:

- (1) the name of the proxies of the appointing shareholder;
- (2) whether the proxies have the right to vote;
- (3) the number of shares of the appointing shareholder represented by the proxies. If more than one proxy is appointed, the instrument shall specify the number of shares represented by each proxy respectively;
- (4) instructions to vote in favour of, against or abstain from voting on each of the items in the agenda of the shareholders' general meeting respectively as per the number of shares held by the appointing shareholders;

- (5) the signing date and the effective period of the instrument of proxy;
- (6) the signature (or seal) of the appointor. If the appointor is a corporate shareholder, the seal of the corporate shareholder shall be affixed.

Any blank form or proxy form issued to a shareholder by the board of directors for use by such shareholder for the appointment of a proxy to attend and vote at meetings of the Company shall be in a form that allows the shareholder to freely instruct the proxy to vote in favour of, against or abstain from voting the motions, with such instructions being individually given in respect of each matter to be voted on at the meeting. Such a form shall contain a statement that, in the absence of specific instructions from the shareholder, whether the proxy may vote as he thinks fit. If such statement is not specified in the instrument of proxy, the proxy is deemed to be entitled to vote at his/her discretion for any resolutions that do not have specific instruction from the shareholder, and the shareholder shall assume corresponding responsibility for such vote.

Article 74. The Company shall be responsible for preparing the meeting's register which shall include, among other things, the name of, the identity document number of and the number of shares with voting rights held by the attendee, and the name of the appointing shareholder (or the name of the relevant company).

Article 75. The convener and the lawyer engaged by the Company will jointly verify the legality of shareholders' qualifications based on the register of shareholders provided by the securities registration and clearing institution, and register the names of shareholders and the number of voting shares they hold. Such registration shall be concluded prior to the announcement by the chairperson of the shareholders' general meeting of the number of shareholders and their proxies attending the meeting and the total number of their voting shares.

The chairperson of the shareholders' general meeting shall, prior to the voting, announce the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of their voting shares, which shall be the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of their voting shares as indicated in the meeting's register.

Article 76. The Company shall formulate rules of procedures of the shareholders' general meeting to specify in detail the procedures of convening of the shareholders' general meeting and voting. The rules of procedures of the shareholders' general meeting shall be prepared by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 77. At the annual general meeting, the board of directors and the supervisory committee shall report their work in the past year to the shareholders' general meeting. Independent directors shall also submit an annual work report at the annual general meeting and explain how they have performed their duties.

Directors, supervisors and senior management personnel shall provide explanation and illustration for inquiries and suggestions by shareholders at a shareholders' general meeting, except for the affairs related to the commercial secrets of the Company.

Article 78. Resolutions of shareholders' general meetings shall be divided into ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

An ordinary resolution must be passed by votes representing more than half of the voting rights represented by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.

A special resolution must be passed by votes representing two-thirds or more of the voting rights represented by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting.

Article 79. A shareholder (including a proxy), when voting at a shareholders' general meeting, may exercise such voting rights as are attached to the number of voting shares which he represents. Except the cumulative voting system for the election of directors and supervisors pursuant to the provisions of the Article of Association, each share shall have one (1) vote. However, the Company shall have no voting right for the shares held by itself, and such shares shall not be counted towards the total number of voting shares at a shareholders' general meeting.

When the shareholders' general meeting considers major matters affecting the interests of minority investors, votes shall be counted separately for minority investors. The results of separate counting of votes shall be publicly disclosed in a timely manner.

If a shareholder acquires the Company's voting shares in breach of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law, voting rights shall not be exercised for the portion of the shares exceeding the prescribed proportion within 36 months after the purchase, and such shares shall not be counted in the total number of shares with voting rights present at the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's board of directors, independent directors, shareholders holding 1% or more of voting shares, or investor sponsors established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the securities regulatory authority of the State Council may act as solicitors, or entrust securities companies and securities service agencies, to publicly request the Company's shareholders to entrust it to attend the shareholders' general meeting and exercise shareholder's rights such as the right to propose and vote.

In the case of soliciting shareholders' rights in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the solicitor shall disclose the solicitation documents and the Company shall provide assistance.

It is forbidden to publicly solicit shareholders' rights in a paid or disguised manner. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not impose minimum shareholding ratio restrictions on the solicitation of voting rights. In the case of public solicitation of shareholders' rights resulting in the breach of laws, administrative regulations and relevant provisions of the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council and incurring losses of the Company or its shareholders, such solicitor shall bear the compensation obligation in accordance with laws.

Article 80. When any shareholders' general meeting considers matters related to related-party transactions, the related (connected) shareholder (collectively, the "related shareholders") shall not vote and the number of voting shares that he represents shall not be counted as part of the total number of valid votes; the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting shall fully disclose the votes of non-related shareholders. Related shareholders' abstention from voting and voting procedure for related-party transactions are as follows:

- (1) if matters submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for consideration involve related-party transactions, the convener shall promptly notify the related shareholders in advance, and the related shareholders shall promptly inform the convener after they become aware of the matters.
- (2) if it is necessary to engage professional accountants and valuers to audit and appraise the related-party transactions or engage independent financial advisors to opine on the same, the convener shall properly disclose at the meeting the results of the audit and appraisal or the opinions of the independent financial advisors.

- (3) the related shareholders may participate in the discussion relating to the related-party transactions and make explanatory statement at the shareholders' general meeting regarding the reasons for the related-party transactions, basic information of the transactions and whether the transactions are fair and sound, etc., but they shall abstain from voting at the meeting.

Article 81. All votes of shareholders at a shareholders' general meeting shall be taken by open ballot except where the chairperson of the meeting decides to allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or an administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands.

Article 82. Shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting shall present one of the following views on the proposals submitted for voting: for, against or abstention. Except when the securities registration and clearing institutions are the nominal holders of shares subject to the stock connect mechanisms between Mainland China and Hong Kong, declaration may be made according to the intentions of actual holders.

A voting ticket that is incomplete, wrongly completed, illegible, or votes not casted, shall be treated as the voter giving up his/her voting rights. The votes represented by his/her shares shall be treated as "abstention".

Article 83. The list of candidates for directors or supervisors shall be proposed to the shareholders' general meeting for voting, when directors or supervisors that are not acting as employee-supervisors are elected at the shareholders' general meeting.

Under the following circumstances, the cumulative voting method shall be adopted for the election of directors and supervisors:

- (1) where the Company elects two or more directors (including independent directors) and supervisors;
- (2) where a sole shareholder and its concert party are interested in 30% or more in shares of the Company.

The cumulative voting mentioned above represents each share carrying voting rights corresponding to the number of directors or supervisors when they are elected at the shareholders' general meeting, and the shareholders may exercise such voting rights collectively. The voting results of minority investors in relation to the election of independent directors should be separately counted and disclosed. The board of directors shall make an announcement to shareholders on the profile and basic information of the directors and supervisors to be elected.

Where a proposal in relation to election of directors or supervisors is passed at a shareholders' general meeting, newly appointed directors and supervisors should assume their office immediately after the close of the relevant shareholders' general meeting, or at such time as specified in the resolution of the relevant shareholders' general meeting.

Article 84. Except for the adoption of cumulative voting system, all resolutions proposed at the shareholders' general meetings shall be voted separately, and for different motions on the same matter, voting will be conducted according to the time the motions are proposed. Other than special reasons such as force majeure, which results in the suspension of the shareholders' general meeting or makes it impossible to vote on resolutions, the shareholders' general meeting shall not set aside the motions and shall vote on them.

Article 85. When considering a proposal at the shareholders' general meeting, no amendment shall be made thereto. Otherwise, such amendment shall be treated as a new proposal and shall not be voted at such shareholders' general meeting. The same voting right can only choose one of on-site, Internet or other voting methods. In the event of repeated voting of the same voting right, the first voting result shall prevail.

Article 86. Before the voting of the proposals takes place at the shareholders' general meeting, two (2) shareholder representatives shall be nominated to count the votes and scrutinise the vote-counting. If the matter to be considered is related to a shareholder, the relevant shareholder and proxies shall not participate in counting the votes or scrutinising the vote-counting.

When resolutions are to be voted at the shareholders' general meeting, the counting of votes and scrutinising of the voting-counting shall be conducted by one or more parties involving lawyers, shareholder representatives, supervisor representatives, the Company's auditor, share registrar of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares (H shares) or external auditors qualified to serve as the Company's auditor. The voting results shall be announced during the meeting and the voting results shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Shareholders of the Company or their proxies who vote through the Internet or other means have the right to check their voting results through the corresponding voting system.

Article 87. The following matters shall be resolved by ordinary resolutions at shareholders' general meetings:

- (1) work reports of the board of directors and the supervisory committee;
- (2) profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans formulated by the board of directors;
- (3) election or removal of members of the board of directors and members of the supervisory committee, remuneration and manner of payment of such members;
- (4) annual budgets, final accounts plan and annual reports of the Company;
- (5) appointment or removal of an accountancy firm;
- (6) decisions on the Company's business policies and investment plans;
- (7) matters other than those which are required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the Company's shares are listed or by the Company's Articles of Association to be adopted by special resolution.

Article 88. The following matters shall be resolved by a special resolution at a shareholders' general meeting:

- (1) the increase or reduction in registered capital;
- (2) the division, spin-off, merger, dissolution and liquidation of the Company or change of corporate form of the Company;
- (3) amendment of the Company's Articles of Association;
- (4) amendment to rights of shareholders of any class;
- (5) the consideration and approval of matters relating to the Company's purchases or disposals of material assets or the provision of guarantees within one (1) year, the transaction value of which are more than 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (6) the consideration of the share incentive scheme;
- (7) any other matter resolved by way of an ordinary resolution by shareholders in general meeting which the shareholders consider may have a material impact on the Company and should be adopted by a special resolution;

- (8) other matters to be resolved by special resolutions as required by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the Company's shares are listed or the Articles of Association.

Article 89. The shareholders' general meetings shall be convened by the board of directors. The supervisory committee or shareholders may convene the shareholders' general meeting on their own initiative, subject to the relevant requirements specified in these Articles of Association.

Upon deliberation at a special meeting of independent directors and approval of more than half of all independent directors, independent directors have the right to propose to the board of directors to convene extraordinary general meetings. The board of directors shall reply in writing agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary general meeting within ten (10) days upon receipt of such proposal in accordance with the laws, regulations and the Articles of Association.

If the board of directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, notice to convene such meeting shall be issued within five (5) days after the resolution to convene an extraordinary general meeting is adopted by the board of directors. The board of directors shall provide reasons and announce them if it decides not to convene an extraordinary general meeting.

Article 90. The supervisory committee has the right to propose to the board of directors to convene extraordinary general meetings and such proposal shall be made by way of written request(s). The board of directors shall reply in writing agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary general meeting within ten (10) days upon receipt of such proposal in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

If the board of directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting, notice to convene such meeting shall be issued within five (5) days after the resolution to convene an extraordinary general meeting is adopted by the board of directors. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice require the consent of the supervisory committee.

If the board of directors decides not to convene an extraordinary general meeting or does not reply within ten (10) days upon receipt of such proposal, the board of directors will be deemed as unable or having failed to fulfill the obligation to convene shareholders' general meetings and the supervisory committee may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

Article 91. Shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or above of the Company's shares have the right to request the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting. Shareholders who request for the convening of an extraordinary general meeting or a class meeting shall comply with the following procedures:

- (1) The Requesting Shareholders may sign a written proposal requesting the board of directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting. The board of directors shall reply in writing agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary general meeting within ten (10) days upon receipt of such proposal in accordance with laws, regulations and the Articles of Association.
- (2) If the board of directors decides to convene an extraordinary general meeting, a notice to convene such meeting shall be issued within five (5) days after the resolution to convene an extraordinary general meeting is adopted by the board of directors. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice require the consent of the Requesting Shareholders.
- (3) If the board of directors decides not to convene an extraordinary general meeting or does not reply within ten (10) days upon receipt of such request, the Requesting Shareholders have the right to propose to the supervisory committee to convene an extraordinary general meeting by way of written request(s).
- (4) If the supervisory committee decides to convene an extraordinary general meeting, a notice to convene such meeting shall be issued within five (5) days upon receipt of such request. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice require the consent of the Requesting Shareholders.
- (5) If the supervisory committee does not issue the notice of the shareholders' general meeting within the required period, it will be deemed as having failed to convene and preside over the shareholders' general meeting, and shareholders individually or jointly holding 10% or more of the shares of the Company for ninety (90) consecutive days or more (the "Convening Shareholder") have the right to convene and preside over the meeting on their own.
- (6) In the event where shareholders convene a shareholders' general meeting on their own initiative, the Convening Shareholder must hold no lower than 10% of shares in the Company immediately before the resolution of such meeting is announced.

Article 92. If the supervisory committee or the Convening Shareholders decide to convene the shareholders' general meeting on their own initiative, they shall notify the board of directors in writing and file with the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The supervisory committee or the Convening Shareholders shall provide the relevant evidencing materials to the Shanghai Stock Exchange when issuing the notice convening the shareholders' general meeting and making announcement of resolutions resolved at the shareholders' general meeting.

With regard to the shareholders' general meeting convened by the supervisory committee or Convening Shareholders on their own initiative, the board of directors and the secretary to the board of directors will provide assistance. The board of directors shall provide the register of shareholders as at the record date for the registration of shareholding. If the board of directors fails to provide the register of shareholders, the convener may apply to the securities registration and clearing institution to obtain the same on the strength of the relevant announcement notifying the convening of the shareholders' general meeting. The register of shareholders obtained by the convener may not be used for any purpose other than to hold the shareholders' general meeting.

All reasonable expenses incurred by the supervisory committee or the Convening Shareholders in convening the shareholders' general meeting on their own initiative shall be borne by the Company and shall be deducted from the sums owed by the Company to the defaulting directors.

Article 93. The shareholders' general meetings shall be convened by the board of directors and be presided over and chaired by the Chairperson of the board of directors; if the Chairperson of the board of directors is unable to or fails to perform such duty, the meeting shall be presided over and chaired by the director who has been designated by the Chairperson to exercise such powers on his/her behalf. If the Chairperson fails to perform his/her power and to designate other directors to exercise such powers on his/her behalf for any reason, a director can be jointly elected by half or more of the directors to preside over and chair the meeting. If for any reason the directors are unable to elect the chairperson of the meeting, shareholders present shall choose one (1) person to act as the chairperson of the meeting. If for any reason the shareholders fail to elect a chairperson, then the shareholder (including a proxy) holding the largest number of shares carrying the right to vote thereat shall be the chairperson of the meeting.

The shareholders' general meeting convened by the supervisory committee on its own initiative shall be presided over and chaired by the chairperson of the supervisory committee. If the chairperson of the supervisory committee is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, the shareholders' general meeting shall be presided over and chaired by a supervisor jointly nominated by half or more of the supervisors.

The shareholders' general meeting convened by shareholders on their own initiatives shall be presided over and chaired by the representative nominated by the Convening Shareholder. If the chairperson of the shareholders' general meeting breaches the rules of procedures, which renders shareholders' general meeting unable to proceed, a person may be nominated at the shareholders' general meeting to act as the chairperson and preside over the meeting subject to the consent of more than half of the shareholders with voting rights present at the shareholders' general meeting, and continues the meeting.

When the shareholders' general meeting is held, all the Company's directors, supervisors and the secretary to the board of directors shall attend the meeting, and manager(s) and other senior management personnel shall attend the meeting as non-voting delegates.

Article 94. The closing time of the shareholders' general meeting shall not be earlier than that of such shareholders' general meeting held via the Internet or other methods, and the chairperson of the meeting shall announce the details of votes and relevant results for each proposal and announce whether the proposal has been passed according to the voting results.

Prior to the official announcement of the voting results, the companies, vote counting officers, scrutineers, substantial shareholders, network service providers and other parties involved in the shareholders' general meeting site, the Internet and other voting methods shall have the obligation to keep the voting confidential.

Article 95. If the chairperson of the meeting has any doubt as to the result of a resolution which has been put to vote at a shareholders' meeting, he may have the votes counted. If the chairperson of the meeting has not counted the votes, any shareholder who is present in person or by proxy and who objects to the result announced by the chairperson of the meeting may, immediately after the declaration of the result, demand that the votes be counted and the chairperson of the meeting shall count the votes immediately.

Article 96. Minutes of shareholders' general meetings, shareholders' attendance lists and proxy forms shall be kept at the Company's domicile.

Article 97. Minutes of shareholders' general meetings shall be prepared by the secretary to the board of directors. The minutes shall contain the following items:

- (1) the number of shareholders and their proxies attending the shareholders' general meeting, their total number of voting shares and the percentage of the total number of shares of the Company they represent;
- (2) the venue, date, time, agenda of the meeting, and the name of the convener of the meeting;
- (3) the name of the chairperson of the shareholders' general meeting, and the names of directors, supervisors, managers and other senior management personnel present at the meeting;
- (4) in respect of a resolution of a proposal submitted by a shareholder, the name and shareholding of such shareholder and contents of such proposal;
- (5) the discussions of each proposal, key points and the voting results;
- (6) details of the queries or recommendations from the shareholders and the corresponding responses or explanations;
- (7) the names of lawyers, vote counting officers and scrutineers;
- (8) other matters which shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Article 98. The minutes of the meeting shall be signed by directors, supervisors, secretary to the board of directors, convener or its representatives and the chairperson of the meeting attending the meeting who shall ensure that the minutes of the meeting are true, accurate and complete. The minutes together with the valid materials including the signature book of shareholders attending the meeting, the instrument of proxy and the voting via Internet and other methods shall be filed with the Company and shall be kept by the secretary to the board of directors in accordance with the filing management system of the Company. The minutes of the meeting shall be kept for at least ten (10) years from the date of the meeting.

Article 99. The convener shall ensure that the shareholders' general meeting continues until the final resolution has been made. If a shareholders' general meeting is suspended or if it is unable to reach a resolution due to force majeure or other such special reasons, necessary measures shall be taken to resume the shareholders' general meeting as soon as possible or the shareholders' general meeting shall be directly adjourned and the same shall be announced in a timely manner. Meanwhile, the convener shall report the same to the branch office of the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council where the Company is domiciled and the stock exchanges.

Article 100. The resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting shall be announced promptly. Such announcement shall specify the number of shareholders and proxies present at the meeting, the total number of voting shares held by them, the percentage of such voting shares in relation to all the voting shares of the Company, the total number of shares required by the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the Company's shares are listed to abstain from voting in favor and/or abstain from voting (if any), whether shareholders required to abstain from voting have in fact abstained, the voting methods, the voting result of each proposal, details of each resolution passed and the identities of scrutineers for vote-counting.

If the proposal is not passed, or the resolution of the previous shareholders' general meeting is changed at this shareholders' general meeting, a special notice shall be made in the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 101. The Company shall engage lawyers to issue their legal opinions and make an announcement on the following issues during a shareholders' general meeting:

- (I) whether the procedures relating to the convening and holding of such meeting comply with the laws, regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (II) the legality and validity of the qualifications of the attendees and the convener of the meeting;
- (III) the legality and validity of the voting procedures and voting results;
- (IV) legal opinions issued on other relevant matters as requested by the Company.

Article 102. If a resolution on the distribution of a cash dividend, bonus shares or the capitalisation of the capital common reserve has been passed at a shareholders' general meeting, the Company will implement such resolution within two (2) months after the conclusion of shareholders' general meeting.

CHAPTER 9: SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR VOTING BY A CLASS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 103. Class shareholders are those shareholders who hold different classes of shares.

Class shareholders shall enjoy rights and assume obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 104. Rights conferred on any class of shareholders may not be varied or abrogated save with the approval of a special resolution of shareholders in a general meeting and by holders of shares of that class at a separate meeting convened in accordance with Articles 106 to 110.

Where any changes in domestic and foreign laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed, as well as decisions made under law by domestic and foreign regulatory authorities, lead to the change or abrogation of rights of class shareholders, no approval of class meeting would be required.

Article 105. The following circumstances shall be deemed to be variation or abrogation of the rights attaching to a particular class of shares:

- (1) to increase or decrease the number of shares of that class, or to increase or decrease the number of shares of a class having voting or equity rights or privileges equal or superior to those of shares of that class;
- (2) to exchange all or part of the shares of that class for shares of another class, or to exchange or to create a right to exchange all or part of the shares of another class for shares of that class;
- (3) to remove or reduce rights to accrued dividends or rights to cumulative dividends attached to shares of that class;
- (4) to reduce or remove preferential rights attached to shares of that class to receive dividends or to the distribution of assets in the event that the Company is liquidated;

- (5) to add, remove or reduce conversion rights, election rights, voting rights, transfer or pre-emptive rights, or rights to acquire securities of the Company attached to shares of that class;
- (6) to remove or reduce rights to receive payment payable by the Company in particular currencies attached to shares of that class;
- (7) to create a new class of shares having voting or equity rights or other privileges equal or superior to those of the shares of that class;
- (8) to restrict the transfer or ownership of shares of that class or to increase the types of restrictions attaching thereto;
- (9) to allot and issue rights to subscribe for, or to convert the existing shares into, shares in the Company of that class or another class;
- (10) to increase the rights or privileges of shares of another class;
- (11) to restructure the Company in such a way so as to result in the disproportionate distribution of obligations between the various classes of shareholders;
- (12) to vary or abrogate the provisions of this Chapter.

Article 106. Affected class shareholders, regardless of whether having the right to vote or not at shareholders' general meetings, have the right to vote at class meetings in respect of matters concerning sub-paragraphs (2) to (8), (11) and (12) of Article 105, but interested shareholder(s) shall not be entitled to vote at such class meetings.

Article 107. Resolutions of a class of shareholders shall be passed by votes representing two-thirds or more of the voting rights of shareholders of that class represented at the relevant meeting who, according to Article 106, are entitled to vote thereat.

Article 108. In the event that the Company convenes a class meeting, the notice period for despatching written notice of such class meeting shall be the same as the notice period convening a non-class meeting as scheduled together with such class meeting. The written notice containing the matters to be considered at the meeting, the date and the place of the meeting shall be given to that class of shareholders whose names appear on the shareholders' register.

Article 109. Notice of class meetings need only be served on shareholders entitled to vote thereat.

To the extent possible class meetings shall be conducted in a manner similar to shareholders' general meetings. The provisions of the Company's Articles of Association relating to the conduct of shareholders' general meetings shall also apply to class meetings.

Article 110. Apart from the holders of other classes of shares, the holders of the A Shares and holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares shall be deemed to be holders of different classes of shares.

The special procedures for approval by a class of shareholders shall not apply in the following circumstances:

- (1) where the Company issues, upon the approval by special resolution of its shareholders in a general meeting once every twelve (12) months, either separately or concurrently, not more than 20% of each of its issued and outstanding A Shares and Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares that has been issued; or
- (2) where the Company's plan to issue A Shares and Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares at the time of its establishment is carried out within fifteen (15) months from the date of approval of the securities authority of the State Council.

CHAPTER 10: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 111. The Company shall have a board of directors; the board of directors shall be accountable to the shareholders' general meeting. The board of directors shall consist of twelve (12) directors. Among the members of the board of directors, external directors (referring to directors who do not hold any positions within the Company, the same below) should account for half or more of the board members, of which independent directors (representing directors who do not have any direct or indirect interest in the Company, substantial shareholders or de facto controllers, or any other relationships that may affect its independent and objective judgment and do not hold any positions within the Company) shall account for not less than one third of the board members. Independent directors shall include at least one accounting professional who meets the requirements of the securities regulatory rules of the place where the Company is listed.

The board of directors shall have one (1) Chairperson.

The board of directors shall have an audit committee, and where necessary, remuneration, nomination and other specialised committees may be established. Special committees (or “specialised committees”) shall be accountable to the board of directors, perform duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorisation of the board of directors and submit proposals for the consideration and decision of the board of directors. All members of specialised committees shall be comprised of directors, among which independent directors shall account for more than half of the members and act as the convener in the audit, nomination and remuneration committees. Members of the audit committee shall be directors who do not serve as senior management of the Company, and the convener of the audit committee shall be a person specialised in accountancy. The board of directors shall be accountable to the formulation of working procedures of specialised committees to regulate their operations.

Article 112. The board of directors shall formulate the rules of procedures of the board of directors, so as to ensure the board of directors implements the resolutions adopted at the shareholders’ general meeting, improves work efficiency and ensures scientific decision-making. The rules of procedures of the board of directors formulated by the board of directors shall be approved at the shareholders’ general meeting.

Article 113. Directors shall be elected or replaced at the shareholders’ general meeting for a term of three (3) years. At the expiry of a director’s term, the director may stand for re-election and reappointment for a further term. However, independent directors shall not serve for more than six (6) consecutive years.

The term of a director shall be calculated from the date upon which the director assumes office to the expiry of the current board of directors. If the term of office of a director expires but re-election is not made responsively, the said director shall continue fulfilling the duties as director pursuant to laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed and provisions of the Articles of Association until a newly elected director assumes office.

Directors may concurrently serve as managers or other senior management, but the total number of directors who concurrently serve as managers or other senior management and directors who are employee representatives shall not exceed half of the total number of directors of the Company.

The board of directors and the shareholders holding, individually or collectively, 3% or more of the issued shares of the Company may nominate director (other than independent director) candidates.

The board of directors, the supervisory committee and the shareholders holding, individually or collectively, 1% or more of the issued shares of the Company may propose independent director candidates, which is subject to the election and decision of the shareholders' general meeting.

The minimum period during which written notice given to the Company of the intention to propose a person for election as a director, and during which written notice to the Company by such person of his/her willingness to be elected may be given, will be at least 7 days. Such period will commence no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the meeting for the purpose of considering such election and shall end no later than 7 days prior to the date of such meeting.

Nine (9) members of the first session of the board of directors shall be nominated by the promoters of the Company and elected at the Company's inaugural meeting. The number of directors elected for each subsequent session of the board of directors shall not be less than that stipulated in Article 111 or more than the maximum determined at the shareholders' general meeting by an ordinary resolution. Where the number of directors elected by voting exceeds the maximum number of directors proposed, directors shall be appointed according to the maximum number proposed and on the basis that those who get the highest votes shall be appointed.

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws and administrative regulations, the shareholders' general meeting may by ordinary resolution remove any director prior to the expiration of such director's term of office. However, such director's right to claim for damages pursuant to any contract due to his/her loss of office shall not be affected.

The Chairperson shall be elected and removed by more than half of all of the members of the board of directors. The term of office of each of the Chairperson is three (3) years. The Chairperson may stand for re-election and may be elected for a further term.

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

The executive directors shall handle matters as authorised by the board of directors.

The directors shall not be required to hold shares in the Company.

Article 114. The directors may, before the expiration of the term of office, tender their resignations; they shall submit their resignation report in writing to the board of directors. The board of directors will disclose the relevant situation within two (2) trading days.

If the membership of the board of directors falls lower than the quorum as a result of the resignation of a director, the original director shall, before the re-elected director takes his/her office, perform the duties as director in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed and provisions of the Articles of Association. Except for the situation that the membership of the board of directors falls lower than the quorum as a result of the resignation of a director set out in this Article, the resignation of the director shall take effect once the resignation report is served to the board of directors unless a later resignation effective date is specified in the resignation report.

If a director attends less than two-thirds of the number of board meetings in person within a year, the supervisory committee shall review his/her performance of duties, resolve and make an announcement on whether he/she has fulfilled his/her duties with diligence. If any director fails to attend the meetings of the board of directors in person or by proxy for two (2) consecutive times, the said director shall be deemed incapable of performing his/her duties, and the board of directors shall suggest that the shareholders' general meeting remove the said director. Attendance in person includes attending physical meetings or attending meetings by telecommunication means.

If the board of directors appoints a new director to fill a vacancy on the board, such person, who is appointed by the board of directors to fill the casual vacancy or increase the number of board members, shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting after his or her appointment and shall be eligible for re-election at that time, provided that it does not violate the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed.

Article 115. The board of directors is accountable to the shareholders in general meeting and exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to be responsible for the convening of the shareholders' general meetings and to report on its work to the shareholders in general meeting;
- (2) to implement the resolutions passed by the shareholders in general meeting;

- (3) to determine the Company's business plans and investment proposals;
- (4) to formulate the Company's annual financial budgets and final accounts;
- (5) to formulate the Company's profit distribution proposal and loss recovery proposal;
- (6) to formulate the Company's debt and financial policies, proposals for the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital, for the issuance of the Company's debentures or other securities, and for public offering;
- (7) to draw up the Company's material acquisition and disposal proposals, purchase of the Company's shares and plans for the merger, division or dissolution of the Company or change of corporate form;
- (8) to determine the matters such as the external investments, acquisitions and disposals of assets, pledge of assets, external guarantees, entrusted financial management product, related-party transactions and external donation;
- (9) to decide on the Company's internal management structure;
- (10) to decide on the appointment or removal of the Company's general manager and to decide on the appointment or removal of the deputy general managers, and financial deputy general manager and other senior management personnel of the Company based on the recommendations of the general manager; to decide on the appointment or removal of the secretary of the board of directors, and to decide on the remuneration and the awards and penalties of persons above;
- (11) to formulate proposals for amendment of the Company's Articles of Association;
- (12) to formulate the basic management structure of the Company;
- (13) to manage information disclosures of the Company;
- (14) to propose at the shareholders' general meetings for appointment or replacement of an accountancy firm to conduct an audit for the Company;
- (15) listening to the work report of the general manager of the Company and examining the work thereof;

- (16) except matters that the Company Law and these Articles of Association require to be resolved by the shareholders in general meeting, to decide on other material and administrative matters of the Company and to execute other material agreements;
- (17) to perform any other functions or exercise any other powers conferred by the shareholders in general meeting or these Articles of Association.

Article 116. Prior to making decisions on material issues of the Company, the board of directors shall seek advice from the Party organisations. When the board of directors appoints senior management personnel of the Company, the Party organisations shall consider and provide comments on the candidates for management positions nominated by the board of directors or the general manager, or recommend candidates to the board of directors and/or the general manager.

Article 117. The board of directors of the Company shall make explanations to the shareholders' general meeting in relation to the non-standard audit opinions expressed by the certified public accountants in the financial reports of the Company.

Article 118. Any related-party transactions between the Company and its related parties that are required to be submitted to the board of directors for its deliberation in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed, the Articles of Association and other corporate governance documents, shall be approved by the board of directors.

The director, affiliated with companies involved in matters resolved by the Board meeting, shall not exercise his/her own voting rights on such resolutions, or represent other directors to do so. A meeting of the board of directors may be held with the presence of more than half of all the non-related directors. A resolution adopted at such a meeting shall be passed by more than half of all the non-related directors. If the number of non-related directors present is less than three (3), the matter shall be submitted to the shareholders' general meeting for deliberation.

The Company's material related-party transactions shall be disclosed in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and relevant requirements of the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the Company's shares are listed.

Article 119. Before the board of directors makes a decision on market development, merger and acquisition, investment in new areas, etc., in relation to projects involving an investment amount or asset value of the acquisition or merger amounting to 10% or more of the total assets of the Company, an independent consulting agency shall be engaged to provide its professional opinions which shall form an important basis of the decisions of the board of directors.

Article 120. The Chairperson of the board of directors shall exercise the following powers:

- (1) to preside over shareholders' general meetings, to convene and preside over meetings of the board of directors and to arrange the chairperson of the specialised committees under the board of directors (or the convener) to answer questions at the shareholders' general meeting, and if the chairperson of the specialised committees under the board of directors (or the convener) is absent, other members of the specialised committee shall answer questions on his/her behalf;
- (2) to organise the implementation of the duties of the board of directors and to check on the implementation status of resolutions passed by the board of directors at its meetings;
- (3) to sign important documents of the board of directors and other documents signed by the legal representative of the Company;
- (4) to exercise other powers conferred by the board of directors.

When the Chairperson is unable to exercise his/her powers, such powers shall be exercised by the director who has been designated by the Chairperson to exercise such powers on his/her behalf. If the Chairperson fails to perform his/her power and to designate other directors to exercise such powers on his/her behalf for any reason, a director can be jointly elected by half or more of the directors to perform such powers on the Chairperson's behalf.

Article 121. Meetings of the board of directors shall be held at least twice every year and shall be convened by the Chairperson of the board of directors. All of the directors and supervisors should be notified about the meeting ten (10) days beforehand. The Chairperson shall convene the extraordinary meeting of the board of directors within ten (10) days under the one of the following circumstances:

- (1) upon request by the shareholders representing 10% or more voting rights;

- (2) upon request by the Chairperson;
- (3) upon joint request by one-third or more of the directors;
- (4) upon the deliberation at a special meeting of the independent directors and approval of more than half of all the independent directors;
- (5) upon request by the supervisor committee;
- (6) upon request by the general manager of the Company;
- (7) when other circumstances are required by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed and provisions of the Articles of Association.

When the board of directors convenes an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors, the board of directors shall announce the notice within five (5) days prior to the meeting. In urgent cases where there is a need to convene an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors as soon as possible, the notice convening the meeting may be given at any time, but the convener shall make an explanatory statement at the meeting.

Article 122. Notice of meetings of the board of directors shall be delivered as follows:

- (1) The notice of the meeting shall be served to the directors by telex (including emails), by telegram, by fax, by express courier service or by registered mail or in person, unless otherwise provided for in Article 121.
- (2) Notice of meetings may be served in Chinese, with an English translation attached thereto when necessary, and in each case accompanied by a meeting agenda. A director may waive his/her right to receive notice of a board meeting.
- (3) The notice of the meeting of the board of directors shall include the following contents:
 1. the date and venue of the meeting;
 2. the duration of the meeting;
 3. the issues and proposals;
 4. the date of issuing the notice.

Article 123. In strict compliance with the required procedures, all executive and external directors must be notified about the material matters that must be decided by the board of directors within the time limit stipulated in Article 121, and sufficient materials must be provided at the same time. Directors may request for supplementary information. If one-fourth or more of the total number of directors or two or more external directors (including independent directors) consider that the materials provided are not sufficient or the supporting arguments are not clear, they may jointly propose in writing to postpone the meeting or postpone the discussion of certain matters on the agenda of the meeting and the board of directors shall accept such proposal.

Notice of a meeting shall be deemed to have been given to any director who attends the meeting and does not protest against, before or at its commencement, any lack of notice.

Article 124. Unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, a board of directors meeting shall only be convened if more than half of the board of directors are present (including any directors appointed pursuant to Article 125 to attend the meeting as the representatives of other directors). Each director has one (1) vote. All resolutions require the affirmative votes of more than half of all the board of directors in order to be passed. In the case of equal number of votes for and against a resolution, the Chairperson of the board of directors is entitled to cast one (1) more vote.

Article 125. Directors shall attend the meetings of the board of directors in person. Where a director is unable to attend a meeting for any reason, he may by a written power of attorney appoint another director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf (however, if an independent director is unable to attend the meeting in person, he/she shall authorise another independent director to attend the meeting on his/her behalf). The power of attorney shall set out the name of the proxy, entrusted matters, the scope of the authorisation and the effective period, and shall be signed or sealed by the appointing director.

A director appointed as the representative of another director to attend the meeting shall exercise the rights of a director within the scope of authority conferred by the appointing director. Where a director is unable to attend a meeting of the board of directors and has not appointed the representative to attend the meeting on his/her behalf, he shall be deemed to have waived his/her right to vote at the meeting.

Expenses incurred by a director for attending a meeting of the board of directors shall be paid by the Company. These expenses include the costs of transportation between the premises of the director and the venue of the meeting in different cities and accommodation expenses during the meeting. Rent of the meeting place, local transportation costs and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses shall be paid by the Company.

Article 126. A board of directors meeting shall be held by way of physical meeting in principle. In circumstances where opinions of directors are sufficiently conveyed, a board of directors meeting may, with the approval of the convener (moderator) and proposer, adopt the forms of video conference or teleconference or deliberation in writing, and may also adopt the forms of physical meeting and other forms simultaneously if necessary.

Where the meeting is not held by way of physical meeting, the number of the directors who attend the meeting shall be counted according to directors present via video conference or directors proposing comments in the conference calls or faxes or emails and other written certificate documents actually received within a prescribed time limit.

Where a board of directors meeting is held via video or telephone, it shall be ensured that directors at the meeting can hear others clearly and communicate with others normally.

The voting methods at a meeting of the board of directors are as follows: vote by poll in writing or vote by a show of hands (or voice vote). Each director has one vote. The meeting held by way of physical meeting shall adopt the method of voting by poll in writing or voting by a show of hands (or voice vote). The meeting held via video or telephone may adopt the method of voting by a show of hands (or voice vote), but directors who attend the meeting shall record the vote in writing as soon as possible, and the directors' voting by a show of hands (or voice vote) shall have the same effect with the vote in writing; however, if the certificate of the vote in writing (if any) is inconsistent with the voting opinion expressed by vote by a show of hands (or voice vote) during the meeting held via video or telephone, the voting opinion expressed during the meeting held via video or telephone shall prevail. A meeting held by way of written resolutions shall adopt the method of voting by poll in writing, and directors who vote shall fulfill relevant signing procedures within the valid period stated in the notice of the meeting.

Article 127. The board of directors shall keep minutes of matters considered and resolutions passed at meetings of the board of directors in Chinese. The minutes of the meetings of board of directors shall include the followings:

- (1) the date, venue, the names of the convener and chairperson of the meeting;
- (2) the names of the directors attending the meeting in person or by proxy and the names of their proxies;
- (3) the agenda of the meeting;
- (4) the main points of directors' speeches (for a meeting by written resolution, the directors' opinions in writing shall prevail);
- (5) the voting method and result of each resolution (the voting result shall specify the number of votes for, against or abstention);
- (6) other matters deemed as necessary by the directors to be recorded;
- (7) signatures of the directors.

Opinions of the independent directors shall be clearly stated in the resolutions of the board of directors and the minutes of the board meeting. Independent directors should sign the meeting minutes for confirmation. The minutes of each board meeting shall be provided to all the directors promptly. Directors who wish to amend or supplement the minutes shall submit the proposed amendments to the Chairperson in writing within one (1) week after receipt of the meeting minutes. After the minutes have been finalised, they shall be signed by the directors present at the meeting, the secretary of the board and by the person who recorded the minutes. The minutes of board meetings shall be kept at the registered address of the Company in the PRC and a complete copy of the minutes shall be promptly sent to each director. Minutes of the meetings of board of directors shall be kept by the secretary of the board of directors and filed with the Company for at least ten (10) years from the date of the meeting.

The directors shall be liable for the resolutions of the board of directors. If a resolution of the board of directors violates the laws, administrative regulations or the Company's Articles of Association and the Company suffers serious losses as a result, the directors who participated in the passing of such resolution are liable to compensate the Company therefore such losses. However, if it has been proven that a director expressly objected to the resolution when the resolution was voted on, and that such objection was recorded in the minutes of the meeting, such director may be released from such liability.

Article 128. In the absence of specification in the Articles of Association or legitimate authorisation by the board of directors, no director shall act in his/her personal capacity on behalf of the Company or the board of directors. When a director acts in his/her personal capacity, but a third party may reasonably believe that the director is representing the Company or the board of directors, that director shall declare his/her stance and identity in advance.

CHAPTER 11: SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 129. The Company shall have one (1) secretary of the board of directors. The secretary shall be a senior management personnel of the Company.

Where necessary, the board of directors may establish a secretarial office of the board of directors.

Article 130. The secretary of the Company's board of directors shall be a natural person who has the requisite professional knowledge and experience, and shall be appointed by the board of directors.

The main tasks of the secretary of the board of directors include:

- (1) to assist the directors in the day-to-day work of the board of directors, to continuously provide the directors with, to remind the directors of and to ensure that the directors understand the regulations, policies and requirements of the foreign and domestic regulatory authorities on the operation of the Company, to assist the directors and the general manager to effectively implement relevant foreign and domestic laws, regulations, the Company's Articles of Association and other relevant regulations when carrying out their duties;
- (2) to be responsible for the organisation and preparation of documents for board meetings and shareholders' meetings, to take proper meeting minutes, to ensure that the resolutions passed at the meetings comply with statutory procedures and to be knowledgeable about the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors;
- (3) to be responsible for the organisation and coordination of information disclosure, to coordinate the relationship with investors and to increase transparency of the Company;
- (4) to participate in the structuring of financing through the capital markets;
- (5) to deal with intermediaries, regulatory authorities and media, and to maintain good public relations;

- (6) other matters which the secretary of the board shall be responsible for as stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and rules of securities regulatory authority in the place where the Company's shares are listed and the Articles of Association.

Article 131. The secretary of the board of directors shall diligently exercise his duties in accordance with the relevant provisions of these Articles of Association.

The secretary of the board of directors shall assist the Company in complying with the relevant PRC laws and the rules of the securities exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed.

CHAPTER 12: GENERAL MANAGER

Article 132. The Company shall have a general manager who shall be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors. The term of office of a general manager shall be three (3) years and he may serve consecutive terms if re-elected.

The Company shall have several deputy general managers, and financial deputy general manager who shall assist the general manager. The deputy general managers and financial deputy general manager shall be nominated by the general manager and appointed or dismissed by the board of the directors. Unless otherwise specified, in the Articles of Association, "general manager" refers to the president, "deputy general manager" refers to the vice executive president, and "deputy financial manager" refers to the chief financial officer.

A member of the board of directors may act concurrently as the general manager or deputy general manager. Any person who holds administrative positions other than directors and supervisors in the Company's corporate controlling shareholder shall not serve as senior management personnel of the Company, unless otherwise required by the governing authorities or Securities Regulatory Authorities. Senior management of the Company shall only receive their remuneration from the Company and not the controlling shareholder.

Article 133. The general managers shall formulate the working rules for general managers which shall be implemented upon the approval of the board of directors.

The working rules for general managers consist of the following contents:

- (1) the conditions to convene, procedures for and participants of meetings of general managers;

- (2) specific duties and respective works for each of general managers, deputy general managers, financial deputy general manager and other senior management personnel;
- (3) the Company's funds, assets utilisation, the authority of entering into significant contracts, and the system for reporting to the board of directors and the supervisory committee;
- (4) other matters considered necessary by the board of directors.

Article 134. The general manager shall be accountable to the board of directors and shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) to be in charge of the Company's production, operation and management and to organise the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors, and to report works to the board of directors;
- (2) to organise the implementation of the Company's annual business plan and investment proposal;
- (3) to devise the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;
- (4) to devise the Company's basic management system;
- (5) to formulate basic rules and regulations of the Company;
- (6) to propose the appointment or dismissal of the deputy general managers and financial deputy general manager of the Company;
- (7) to appoint or dismiss management personnel other than those required to be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors;
- (8) other powers conferred by the Company's Articles of Association and the board of directors.

Article 135. The general manager who is not a director shall be entitled to attend meetings of the board of directors and receive the notice of meeting and the relevant documents. The general manager who is not a director does not have any voting rights at board meetings.

Article 136. In performing their duties and exercising their powers, the general manager, the deputy general managers and the financial deputy general manager shall not depart from the resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings or the board of directors, or exceed their respective authority.

Article 137. In performing their duties and powers, the general manager, the deputy general managers and the financial deputy general manager shall act faithfully and diligently and in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 138. The general manager, the deputy general managers, the financial deputy general manager and other senior management personnel who wish to resign shall give a three-month written notice to the board of directors. Department managers who wish to resign shall give a two-month written notice to the general manager. The specific procedures and manners of such resignation shall be provided under the employment contract between the aforementioned persons and the Company.

CHAPTER 13: SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Article 139. The Company shall have a supervisory committee. The supervisory committee is a permanent supervisory body of the Company responsible for supervising the board of directors and its members, the general manager, deputy general managers, financial deputy general manager and other senior management personnel of the Company to prevent them from abusing their powers and infringing the legitimate rights and interests of the shareholders, the Company and its employees.

Article 140. The supervisory committee shall formulate the rules of procedures of the supervisory committee to specify the rules of procedures and voting procedures, so as to ensure the working efficiency and ensure logical decision-making of the supervisory committee.

Article 141. The supervisory committee shall compose of five (5) supervisors including one external supervisor (hereinafter meaning supervisors who do not hold office in the Company).

The supervisory committee shall have one (1) chairperson. Each supervisor shall serve for a term of three (3) years, which is renewable upon re-election and re-appointment. Where no new appointment is made upon expiration of the term of office of a supervisor or a supervisor tenders his/her resignation during his/her term of office resulting in the number of members of the supervisory committee being lower than a quorum, the original supervisor shall, before the newly elected supervisors assume their posts, continue to perform his/her duties as a supervisor in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed and the Articles of Association.

The election or removal of the chairperson of the supervisory committee shall be determined by the affirmative votes of more than half of the members of the supervisory committee.

The chairperson of the supervisory committee shall organise the implementation of the duties of the supervisory committee.

Article 142. A supervisor may resign before the expiration of his/her term of office. The provisions on the resignation of directors in the Articles of Association also apply to supervisors.

Article 143. The supervisory committee shall comprise three (3) supervisors who represent the shareholders (hereinafter including those qualified as external supervisors) and two (2) supervisors who shall represent the employees. Supervisors who represent the shareholders shall be elected or removed by the shareholders in general meetings, and the supervisor who represents employees shall be elected or removed by the employees via an employees' representative meeting or employees' meeting or other forms of democratic election.

The supervisory committee and the shareholders holding, individually or collectively, 3% or more of the issued shares of the Company may nominate candidates for supervisors representing shareholders.

Where necessary, the supervisory committee may establish an office responsible for the day-to-day work of the supervisory committee.

Article 144. The directors, the general manager, the deputy general managers and the financial deputy general manager of the Company shall not act concurrently as supervisors.

Article 145. Meetings of the supervisory committee shall be held at least once every six (6) months, and shall be convened and chaired by the chairperson of the supervisory committee. If the chairperson of the supervisory committee is unable or fails to perform his/her duties, meetings of the supervisory committee shall be presided over and chaired by a supervisor jointly nominated by half or more of the supervisors.

The notice of the supervisor committee's meeting shall be served to all supervisors within ten (10) days prior to the convening of the meeting. The required period of notice may be waived upon unanimous consent of all the supervisors in writing. The notice of the supervisory committee meeting shall include the following contents:

- (1) the date of the meeting;
- (2) the venue and duration of the meeting;

- (3) reasons and agendas;
- (4) the date of issuing of the notice.

The notice of the supervisor committee's meeting shall be served by telex (including emails), by telegram, by fax, by express courier service or by registered mail or in person.

Supervisors may propose to hold an extraordinary meeting of the supervisory committee. Notice of such meeting shall be given to each supervisor five (5) days before the meeting is convened. In urgent cases where there is a need to convene an extraordinary meeting of the supervisory committee as soon as possible, the notice convening the meeting may be given at any time, but the convener shall make an explanatory statement at the meeting.

Article 146. The supervisory committee shall be accountable to the shareholders in general meeting and shall exercise the following functions and powers in accordance with the law:

- (1) to review the Company's financial position;
- (2) to supervise the performance of the directors, general manager and other senior management personnel of their duties and propose the removal of such directors and senior management personnel who act in contravention of any law, administrative regulation or the Company's Articles of Association or the resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings;
- (3) to require any director, general manager, deputy general manager or other senior management personnel who acts in a manner which violates relevant laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association or is harmful to the Company's interest to rectify such behaviour;
- (4) to check the financial information such as the financial report, business report and plans for distribution of profits to be submitted by the board of directors to the shareholders' general meetings and to authorise, in the Company's name, publicly certified accountants and practising auditors to assist in the re-examination of such information should any doubt arise in respect thereof;
- (5) to review the regular reports of the Company prepared by the board of directors and submit written comments thereon;

- (6) to propose to convene an extraordinary general meeting, convene and preside over shareholders' general meeting when the board of directors fails to convene and preside over such meeting pursuant to the Company Law;
- (7) to submit proposals to the shareholders' general meetings;
- (8) to represent the Company in negotiations with or in bringing actions against a director in accordance with the requirements of the Company Law;
- (9) to conduct investigation if any abnormal conditions are identified in the business operations of the Company, and may engage an accountancy firm, law firm and other professional institutions to assist in the investigation if necessary;
- (10) other functions and powers specified in the relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed and the Company's Articles of Association.

The supervisory committee may provide its opinions on the appointment of accountancy firm by the Company, and may appoint another accountancy firm in the name of the Company when necessary to independently examine financial affairs of the Company, and may directly report relevant information to the securities supervisory and management authorities of the State Council and other relevant authorities.

External supervisors shall report independently to the shareholders' meeting on whether the senior management personnel have performed their duties honestly and diligently.

Supervisors may attend meetings of the board of directors as observers, and propose questions or suggestions to the resolutions of the board of directors.

Article 147. Supervisors are obliged to attend meetings of the supervisory committee in person. If any supervisor cannot attend a meeting of the supervisory committee for any reason, he/she may authorise in writing another supervisor to act on his/her behalf.

The power of attorney shall specify the name of the proxy, the matters delegated, and limits of authority and term of authorisation, and shall bear the signature or seal of the appointer. The proxy supervisor attending the meeting shall exercise rights as granted by the principal.

If a supervisor fails to attend a meeting of the supervisory committee in person or by proxy, the said supervisor shall be deemed as having waived his/her right to vote at the meeting.

Article 148. No meeting of the supervisory committee may be held unless more than half of the supervisors are present. Resolutions of the supervisory committee shall be passed by the affirmative vote of half or more of all of its members.

Article 149. A meeting of the supervisory committee shall be convened by way of physical meeting in principle. In circumstances where opinions of supervisors are sufficiently conveyed, a meeting of the supervisory committee may, with the approval of the convener (moderator) and the proposer, adopt the forms of video conference or teleconference or deliberation in writing, and may also adopt the forms of physical meeting and other forms simultaneously if necessary.

Where the meeting is not held by way of physical meeting, the number of the supervisors who attend the meeting shall be counted according to supervisors present via video conference or supervisors proposing comments in the conference call or faxes or emails and other written certificate documents actually received within a prescribed time limit.

Where a meeting of the supervisory committee is held via video or telephone, it shall be ensured that supervisors at the meeting can hear others clearly and communicate with others in an ordinary manner.

The voting methods at a meeting of the supervisory committee are as follows: vote by poll in writing or vote by a show of hands (or voice vote). Each supervisor has one (1) voting right. The meeting held by way of physical meeting shall adopt the method of voting by poll in writing or voting by a show of hands (or voice vote). The meeting held via video or telephone may adopt the method of voting by a show of hands (or voice vote), but supervisors who attend the meeting shall record the vote in writing as soon as possible, and the supervisors' voting by a show of hands (or voice vote) shall have the same effect with the vote in writing; however, if the certificate of the vote in writing (if any) is inconsistent with the voting opinion expressed by vote by a show of hands (or voice vote) during the meeting held via video or telephone, the voting opinion expressed during the meeting held via video or telephone shall prevail. A meeting held by way of written resolutions shall adopt the method of voting by poll in writing, and supervisors who vote shall fulfill relevant signing procedures within the valid period stated in the notice of the meeting.

Article 150. The supervisory committee shall prepare minutes of the meetings of the supervisory committee and such minutes shall be signed by the supervisors and the recorder present at the meeting.

Supervisors are entitled to require explanatory records of their comments made at that meeting in the minutes. Minutes of the meetings of the supervisory committee shall be kept for at least ten (10) years from the date of the meeting.

Article 151. All reasonable fees incurred in respect of the employment of professionals (such as lawyers, certified public accountants and practising auditors) for the exercise of the supervisory committee's functions and powers shall be borne by the Company.

Article 152. A supervisor shall fulfil duties of loyalty and diligence to the Company in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association, and shall not abuse their powers by taking bribes or receiving other illegal income and misappropriate the assets of the Company.

Supervisors shall ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete and sign written confirmation of periodic reports.

Supervisors shall not use their affiliation to jeopardise the interests of the Company. Any supervisor who causes losses to the Company shall be liable for such losses.

CHAPTER 14: THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS, GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Article 153. A person may not serve as a director, supervisor, general manager or any other senior management personnel of the Company if any of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) a person who does not have or who has limited capacity for civil conduct;
- (2) a person who has been sentenced for corruption, bribery, infringement of property rights or misappropriation of property or other crimes which disrupt the socialist market economic order, where less than a term of five (5) years has lapsed since the sentence was fully served, or a person who has been deprived of his/her political rights and less than a term of five (5) years has lapsed since the sentence was fully served;

- (3) a person who is a former director, factory manager or general manager of a company or enterprise which has been dissolved or put into liquidation and who was made personally liable for such dissolution or liquidation, and where less than three (3) years have lapsed since the date of completion of the insolvent liquidation of the company or enterprise;
- (4) a person who is a former legal representative of a company or enterprise the business licence of which was revoked or ordered to be closed due to violation of law and who are personally liable therefor, where less than three (3) years have elapsed since the date of the revocation of the business licence;
- (5) a person who has a relatively large amount of debts which have become overdue;
- (6) a person who is currently undergoing investigation by judicial organs for violation of criminal law;
- (7) a person who, according to laws and administrative regulations, cannot act as a leader of an enterprise;
- (8) a person other than a natural person;
- (9) a person who has been convicted by the competent authority for violation of relevant securities regulations and such conviction involves a finding that such person has acted fraudulently or dishonestly, and where less than five (5) years have lapsed from the date of such conviction;
- (10) a person currently subject to restriction from entering into the securities market by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council and the period has not yet expired;
- (11) a person who is publicly determined by the stock exchanges to be unfit to serve as a director, supervisor or senior management of a listed company and the period has not yet expired;
- (12) other contents required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents, rules of the securities regulatory authority or the Articles of Association.

If an election, appointment or engagement of a director, supervisor or senior management personnel takes place in contravention of this Article, such election, appointment or engagement shall be invalid. If a director, supervisor or senior management personnel falls into any of the circumstances provided in this Article during his/her term of office, the Company shall terminate his/her office.

Article 154. Directors shall comply with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association and fulfill the following duties of loyalty to the Company:

- (1) directors shall not abuse their authority by receiving any bribe or other illegal income, and shall not embezzle any property of the Company;
- (2) directors shall not misappropriate the Company's funds;
- (3) directors shall not deposit assets or funds of the Company into accounts held in their own names or in the name of any other individual;
- (4) directors shall not, in violation of the Articles of Association, lend the funds of the Company to other people or provide guarantee for other people with the assets of the Company without the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting or the board of directors;
- (5) directors shall not enter into contracts or transactions with the Company either in violation of the Articles of Association or without the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting;
- (6) without the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting, any director shall not take advantage of his/her position to seek business opportunities that should belong to the Company for himself/herself or for any other person, or operate business of the same kind for himself/herself or for any other person;
- (7) directors shall not accept commissions for transactions with the Company for their own;
- (8) directors shall not disclose secrets of the Company without authorisation;
- (9) directors shall not take advantage of related-party relationships to damage the Company's interests; and
- (10) directors shall have other duties of loyalty as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association.

Any income obtained by a director in violation of this Article shall belong to the Company; if losses are caused to the Company, the director shall be liable for compensation.

The above provisions on the duties of loyalty also apply to senior management.

Article 155. The directors and supervisors shall abide by laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association and its appendices, and bear the following obligations to the Company:

- (1) exercise prudently, gravely and diligently the rights authorised by the Company in order to ensure the commercial operation of the Company is in compliance with national laws, administrative regulations as well as the various requirements of the national economic policies and that the commercial operation is within the scope of operation provided by the business license;
- (2) treat all the shareholders equally;
- (3) timely investigate the operation and management of the Company;
- (4) approve periodic reports in written form of the Company and ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete;
- (5) provide true and accurate information and material to the supervisory committee, and not impede the supervisory committee or supervisors from exercising its/their functions and powers;
- (6) other obligations prescribed in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the Articles of Association and its appendices.

Aforementioned provisions from (4) to (6) concerning the obligations also apply to the senior management personnel.

Article 156. Unless stipulated in the Articles of Association or legally authorised by the board of directors, no director may act on behalf of the Company or the board of directors in his/her own name. Where a director acts in his/her own name while a third party reasonably believes that the director is acting on behalf of the Company or the board of directors, such director shall state his/her position and status in advance.

Article 157. Senior management of the Company shall faithfully perform their duties and act in the best interests of the Company and all shareholders. Where any senior management fails to perform his/her duties of loyalty or breaches his/her obligation of good faith, and thereby causes damage to the Company's interests or the shareholders of public shares, he/she shall be liable for compensation according to the law.

When a director's resignation takes effect or his/her term of office expires, he/she must complete all transfer procedures to the board of directors. His/her duty of loyalty to the Company and shareholders will not be automatically terminated after the end of his term, but will remain valid within the reasonable period stipulated in the Articles of Association.

CHAPTER 15: FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

Article 158. The Company shall establish its financial and accounting systems in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and regulations of relevant state departments.

Article 159. The fiscal year of the Company shall be on the basis of the Gregorian calendar beginning on 1 January and ending on 31 December of each year.

The Company shall use Renminbi as its standard unit of account. The accounts shall be prepared in Chinese.

At the end of each fiscal year, the Company shall prepare a financial report which shall be examined and verified in a manner prescribed by law.

Article 160. The board of directors of the Company shall place before the shareholders at every annual general meeting such financial reports which the relevant laws, administrative regulations and directives promulgated by competent regional and central governmental authorities require the Company to prepare.

Article 161. The Company's financial reports shall be made available for shareholders' inspection at the Company twenty (20) days before the date of every shareholders' annual general meeting. Each shareholder shall be entitled to obtain a copy of the financial reports referred to in this Chapter.

Subject to the fulfillment of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the rules of the securities regulatory authority of the place where the Company's shares are listed, the Company may also provide shareholders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares with aforementioned reports through announcement(s) (including posting on the Company's website).

Article 162. The financial statements of the Company shall, in addition to being prepared in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations pursuant to the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations, be also prepared in accordance with either international accounting standards, or the accounting standard of the place outside the PRC where the Company's shares are listed. If there is any material difference between the financial statements prepared respectively in accordance with the two accounting standards, such difference shall be specifically stated in the financial statements. In distributing its after-tax profits for the relevant fiscal year, the lower of the two amounts shown in the two financial statements shall be distributed.

Article 163. Annual reports, interim reports and quarterly reports of the Company shall be prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and securities regulatory rules of the places where the shares of the Company are listed.

Any interim results or financial information published or disclosed by the Company must also be prepared and presented in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations, and also in accordance with either international accounting standards or the accounting standard of the place overseas where the Company's shares are listed pursuant to the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations.

Article 164. The Company shall file and disclose its annual report within four months after the end of each fiscal year in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and requirements of the securities regulatory authority, file and disclose its interim report within two months after the end of the first half of each fiscal year in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and requirements of the securities regulatory authority and file and disclose its quarterly report within the period as required by the securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company is listed.

Where the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the places where the Company's shares are listed have any other provisions, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 165. The Company shall not keep accounts other than those required by law. The assets of the Company shall not be deposited into any account established in an individual's name.

Article 166. When distributing its after-tax profits in a given year, the Company shall allocate 10% of such profits to the Company's statutory common reserve fund. Where the accumulated amount of the statutory common reserve fund reaches 50% or more of the registered capital of the Company, no further allocation is required.

Where the statutory common reserve fund is insufficient to make up for the losses of the Company in the previous year, before making contribution to the statutory common reserve fund, the profits made in the current year shall be used to make up for the losses first.

After making contribution to the statutory common reserve fund from its after-tax profits, the Company may, subject to resolutions adopted at a shareholders' general meeting, make contributions to discretionary common reserve fund from its after-tax profits.

After making up for the losses and making contributions to the common reserve fund, any remaining profits shall be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings, unless otherwise stipulated in the Articles of Association.

Where the shareholders' general meeting distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the foregoing provision that profits shall not be distributed prior to the Company making up for the losses and contributions to the statutory common reserve fund, the shareholders concerned shall refund to the Company the profits distributed in violation of the foregoing provision.

Shares held by the Company itself shall not be entitled to the distribution of profits.

Article 167. The Company shall not allocate dividends or carry out other allocations in the form of bonuses before it has made up for its losses and made allocations to the statutory common reserve fund. Dividends paid by the Company shall not carry any interest except where the Company has failed to pay the dividends to the shareholders on the date on which such dividends become payable.

Any amount paid up in advance of calls on any share shall carry interest, but shall not entitle the holder of the share to receive, by way of advance payment, the dividend declared and distributed thereafter.

Article 168. Capital surplus reserve fund includes the following items:

- (1) premium on shares issued at a premium price;
- (2) any other income designated for the capital surplus reserve fund by the regulations of the finance regulatory department of the State Council.

Article 169. The common reserve funds of the Company shall be applied for making up for losses, expanding the Company's production and operation or capitalisation. However, the capital surplus reserve fund shall not be applied for making up losses of the Company.

If a general meeting of the Company resolves to capitalise any common reserve fund, the Company shall issue new shares to the existing shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings or increase the par value of each share provided that when capitalising the statutory common reserve fund, the balance of such fund shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital.

Article 170. The basic principles of the Company's profit distribution policies are:

- (1) The Company attaches importance to reasonable investment returns to investors, and the Company's profit distribution policy will take into account the overall interests of all Shareholders, the Company's long-term interests and the Company's sustainable development;
- (2) Under the premise that the Company's profit distribution does not exceed the cumulative distributable profit and that the Company takes into account the continuous profits, meets regulatory requirements, operates regularly and develops in the long term, the Company will give priority to cash distribution of dividends.

The profit distribution policies of the Company are set out below:

- (1) profit shall be distributed in the following manner: the Company may use cash, shares or a combination of cash and shares or other methods permitted by law or regulation to distribute share dividends;
- (2) conditions for and proportions of cash dividends distribution: if the Company has no events such as major investment plans or significant cash expenditures, and the Company's risk control indicators can meet regulatory requirements and the normal operating capital requirements of the Company can be satisfied after the distribution of cash dividends, within any three (3) consecutive years, the cumulative profit distributed by the Company in cash shall not be less than 30% of the annual average distributable profit realised in such three (3) years;
- (3) interval of profit distribution: in principle, the Company makes a profit distribution once a year, and the board of directors can propose the Company to carry out the interim profit distribution according to the profit situation and the situation of capital requirements and related conditions;

- (4) conditions for issuing share dividends: when the Company is operating well and the board of directors believes that the Company's share price does not match the size of the Company's share capital and that the payment of share dividends is in the interest of the shareholders of the Company as a whole, and comprehensively considering the growth of the Company, net assets diluted per share and other factors, it can propose the implementation of share dividends distribution plan under the conditions of meeting the aforesaid cash dividends distribution.

The decision-making procedures and mechanism of the Company's profit distribution plan are as follows:

- (1) the Company's profit distribution plan is formulated by the board of directors. The board of directors shall fully discuss the rationality of the profit distribution plan and form a special proposal to be implemented, subject to the consideration and approval of the shareholders' general meeting. Before the shareholders' general meeting considers the specific profit distribution plan, the Company shall actively communicate with shareholders, especially minority shareholders through various channels, listen to the opinions and demands of minority shareholders, and promptly answer questions of their concerns.
- (2) the Company shall disclose the formulation and implementation of cash dividend policy during the reporting period in periodic reports in accordance with relevant regulations. If under special circumstances the Company is unable to determine the profit distribution plan for the year in accordance with the established cash dividend policy or the Company meets the conditions for cash dividend distribution as stipulated in this Article, but the board of directors does not intend to distribute cash dividend, it shall disclose the specific reasons and matters such as next steps to be taken to enhance investor returns in the periodic reports. The Company's profit distribution plan for that year shall be approved by two-thirds or more of the voting rights represented by the shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting.

- (3) when the Company convenes the annual general meeting to consider the annual profit distribution plan, the conditions, proportion limit, amount limit, etc. for the next year's interim cash dividend may be considered and approved. The upper limit of interim dividend for the next year considered by the annual general meeting shall not exceed the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company during the corresponding period. The board of directors shall formulate a specific interim dividend plan based on the resolution of the shareholders' meeting and subject to the conditions for profit distribution.
- (4) in the event of force majeure such as war, natural disasters, or changes in the Company's external operating environment that have a significant impact on the Company's operations, or the Company's own operating or financial conditions have changed significantly, or relevant laws, regulations or regulatory requirements have changed or any adjustment has been made thereto, or if the board of directors deems it necessary, the Company may adjust the profit distribution policies. The adjustment of the Company's profit distribution policies shall be demonstrated in detail by the board of directors, and a special proposal shall be formed and submitted to the shareholders' general meeting, which shall be approved by two-thirds or more of the voting rights represented by the shareholders attending the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 171. After the profit distribution plan has been resolved at the shareholders' general meeting, or the board of directors of the Company has formulated the specific plan in accordance with the interim dividend distribution conditions and limit next year pursuant to the consideration and approval at the annual general meeting, the dividend (or share) distribution shall be completed within two (2) months.

Article 172. The Company shall declare and pay cash dividends and other amounts which are payable to holders of A Shares in Renminbi. The Company shall calculate and declare cash dividends and other payments which are payable to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares in Renminbi, and shall pay such amounts in Hong Kong dollars. The foreign exchange required by the Company to pay cash dividends and other amounts to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares shall be obtained in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange administrative regulations of the State.

Article 173. Unless otherwise provided for in relevant laws and administrative regulations, where cash dividends and other amounts are to be paid in Hong Kong dollars, the applicable exchange rate shall be the average median rate for the relevant foreign currency announced by the People's Bank of China during the calendar week prior to the declaration of payment of dividend and other amounts.

Article 174. When distributing dividends to its shareholders, the Company shall withhold and pay on behalf of its shareholders the taxes levied on the dividends in accordance with the provisions of the PRC tax law.

Article 175. The Company shall appoint receiving agents for holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares. Such receiving agents shall receive dividends which have been declared by the Company and all other amounts which the Company should pay to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares on such shareholders' behalf.

The receiving agents appointed by the Company shall meet the relevant requirements of the laws of the jurisdiction at which the Company's shares are listed or the relevant regulations of such stock exchange.

CHAPTER 16: INTERNAL AUDIT

Article 176. The Company shall implement the internal audit system and appoint full-time auditing staff to conduct internal audit supervision regarding the internal control, design and implementation of risk management system and procedures relating to all operating activities of the Company.

Article 177. The internal audit system of the Company and the duties of the auditing staff shall be implemented upon the approval of the board of directors or the specialised committees thereof. The officer in charge of internal audit shall be accountable to the board of directors and report his or her work to the same.

CHAPTER 17: APPOINTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY FIRM

Article 178. The Company shall appoint an accountancy firm which is qualified under the relevant laws, regulations and securities regulatory rules of the places where the Company's shares are listed to carry out accounting statement audit, net assets verification and other related consulting services. The term of appointment is one year and can be renewed.

Article 179. The accountancy firm appointed by the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

- (1) a right to review to the books, records and vouchers of the Company at any time, and the right to require the directors, general manager and other senior management personnel of the Company to supply relevant information and explanations;
- (2) a right to require the Company to take all reasonable steps to obtain from its subsidiaries such information and explanation as are necessary for the discharge of its duties;
- (3) a right to attend shareholders' general meetings and to receive all notices of, and other information relating to, any shareholders' general meeting which any shareholder is entitled to receive, and to speak at any shareholders' general meeting in relation to matters concerning its role as the Company's accountancy firm.

Article 180. If there is a vacancy in the position of accountant of the Company, the board of directors may appoint an accountancy firm to fill such vacancy before the convening of the shareholders' general meeting, but such appointment shall be considered and approved in the next shareholders' general meeting. Any other incumbent accountancy firm which has been appointed by the Company may continue to act during the period where such vacancy subsists.

Article 181. The shareholders in a general meeting may by ordinary resolution remove the Company's accountancy firm before the expiration of its term of office, irrespective of the provisions in the contract between the Company and the Company's accountancy firm. However, the accountancy firm's right to claim for damages which arise from its removal shall not be affected.

Article 182. The remuneration of an accountancy firm or the manner in which such firm is to be remunerated shall be determined by the shareholders in a general meeting. The remuneration of an accountancy firm appointed by the board of directors to fill the vacancy shall be determined by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders at the shareholders' general meeting along with the approval of its appointment.

Article 183. The Company's appointment, removal or non-renewal of appointment of an accountancy firm shall be resolved by the shareholders in a general meeting.

Article 184. Prior notice should be given to the accountancy firm 15 days in advance if the Company decides to remove such accountancy firm or not to renew its appointment. Such accountancy firm shall be entitled to make representations at the shareholders' general meeting where the shareholders vote on the removal of the accountancy firm.

Where the accountancy firm resigns from its position, it shall make clear to the shareholders in a general meeting whether there has been any impropriety on the part of the Company.

CHAPTER 18: MERGER AND DIVISION OF THE COMPANY

Article 185. The merger of the Company may take the form of either merger by absorption or merger by the establishment of a new company.

Merger by absorption means that a company absorbing another company and the company being absorbed shall be dissolved. Merger by incorporation means that a merger of two or more companies through the establishment of a new company and the companies being consolidated shall be dissolved.

In the event of a merger, the merging parties shall execute a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days of the date of the Company's resolution approving the merger and shall publish a public notice in a newspaper within thirty (30) days of the date of the Company's resolution approving the merger. A creditor has the right within thirty (30) days of receipt of notice or within forty-five (45) days of the date of announcement if notice is not received, to require the Company to settle its debts or to provide a corresponding guarantee for such debt.

Upon the merger, receivables and indebtedness of each of the merger parties shall be assumed by the company which survives the merger or the newly established company.

Article 186. Where there is a division of the Company, its assets shall be divided up accordingly.

In the event of division of the Company, the parties to such division shall execute a division agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within ten (10) days of the date of the Company's resolution approving the division and shall publish a public announcement in a newspaper within thirty (30) days of the date of the Company's resolution approving the division.

Debts of the Company prior to division shall be assumed with joint and several liability by the companies which exist after the division in accordance with the agreement of the parties unless otherwise stipulated in the written agreement entered into between the Company and its creditors on debt settlement before the division.

Article 187. The Company shall, in accordance with law, apply for change in its registration particulars with the companies registration authority where a change in any item in its registration arises as a result of any merger or division. Where the Company is dissolved, the Company shall apply for cancellation of its registration in accordance with law. Where a new company is established, that company shall apply for registration in accordance with the law.

CHAPTER 19: DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

Article 188. The Company shall be dissolved and liquidated in accordance with the law upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (1) a resolution for dissolution is passed by shareholders at a general meeting;
- (2) dissolution is necessary due to a merger or division of the Company;
- (3) the business license of the Company is revoked or it is ordered to close down its business or its business license is cancelled in accordance with the law;
- (4) where the operation and management of the Company falls into serious difficulties and its continued existence would cause significant losses to shareholders, the shareholders holding 10% or more of the total voting rights of the Company may apply to the People's Court to dissolve the Company if there are no other solutions;
- (5) the Company is declared insolvent in accordance with the law due to its failure to repay debts as they become due.

Article 189. A liquidation committee shall be set up within fifteen (15) days of the Company being dissolved pursuant to sub-paragraph (1), (3) and (4) of the preceding Article, and the composition of the liquidation committee of the Company shall be determined by an ordinary resolution of shareholders in a general meeting. If the Company fails to set up the liquidation committee within the above time limit, the creditors may apply to the People's Court for appointment of relevant persons to form a liquidation committee and conduct the liquidation.

Where the Company is dissolved under sub-paragraph (5) of the preceding Article, the People's Court shall in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws organise the shareholders, the relevant organisations and the relevant professional personnel to establish a liquidation committee to carry out the liquidation.

Article 190. The liquidation committee shall, within ten (10) days of its establishment, send notices to the Company's creditors and shall, within sixty (60) days of its establishment, publish a public announcement in a newspaper that meets the conditions stipulated by the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the shares of the Company are listed. A creditor shall, within thirty (30) days of receipt of notice, or within forty-five (45) days of the date of the announcement if notice is not received, claim his/her rights to the debt to the liquidation committee.

In claiming his/her rights, the creditor shall explain and provide proof of his/her rights to and matters relating to the debt. The liquidation committee shall register the creditor's rights. In the course of claiming of creditors' rights, the liquidation team shall not settle its debts with creditors.

Article 191. During the liquidation period, the liquidation committee shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) to put in order the Company's assets and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets respectively;
- (2) to notify the creditors or to publish public announcements;
- (3) to handle of and liquidate any outstanding businesses of the Company;
- (4) to pay all outstanding taxes;
- (5) to settle claims and debts;
- (6) to deal with the surplus assets remaining after the Company's debts have been repaid;
- (7) to represent the Company in any civil proceedings.

Article 192. After the liquidation committee has put in order the Company's assets and prepared the balance sheet and an inventory of assets, the liquidation committee shall formulate a liquidation plan and present it to a shareholders' general meeting or to the relevant governing authority for confirmation.

After the payment of liquidation expenses with priority, the Company's assets shall be distributed in accordance with the following sequence: (i) salaries, social insurance and statutory compensation of employees of the Company; (ii) outstanding taxes; (iii) bank loans, debentures of the Company and other debts of the Company.

Any surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be distributed to its shareholders according to the class of shares and the proportion of shares held in the following sequence:

- (1) In the case of preferential shares, distribution shall be made to holders of such preferential shares according to the par value thereof; if the surplus assets are not sufficient to repay the amount of preferential shares in full, the distribution shall be made to holders of such shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings;
- (2) In the case of ordinary shares, distribution shall be made to holders of such shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings.

During the liquidation period, the Company remains in existence; however, it shall not commence any business activities that are unrelated to liquidation.

The Company's assets shall not be distributed to shareholders prior to settling debts pursuant to the foregoing provision.

Article 193. If after putting the Company's assets in order and preparing a balance sheet and an inventory of assets in connection with the liquidation of the Company, the liquidation committee discovers that the Company's assets are insufficient to repay the Company's debts in full, the liquidation committee shall immediately apply to the People's Court for a declaration of insolvency.

After a Company is declared insolvent by a ruling of the People's Court, the liquidation committee shall transfer all matters arising from the liquidation to the People's Court.

Article 194. Following the completion of the liquidation, the liquidation committee shall prepare a liquidation report, which shall be submitted to the shareholders' general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation. The liquidation committee shall file with companies registration authority and apply for cancellation of registration of the Company, and publish a public announcement relating to the termination of the Company.

Article 195. Members of the liquidation team shall faithfully perform their duties in carrying out the liquidation in accordance with the law. Members of the liquidation team shall not abuse their powers by taking bribes or receiving other illegal income and misappropriate the assets of the Company. A member of the liquidation team who causes losses to the Company or its creditors due to his/her intentional misconduct or gross negligence shall be liable for damages.

CHAPTER 20: PROCEDURES FOR AMENDMENT OF THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 196. The Company may amend its Articles of Association in accordance with the requirements of laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 197. Under any of the following circumstances, the Company shall amend the Articles of Association:

- (1) the Articles of Association is contradictory to any provision of the amended Company Law or other relevant laws and administrative regulations;
- (2) changes in the Company's situation which leads to inconsistency with matters recorded in the Articles of Association;
- (3) a shareholders' general meeting adopts a resolution to amend the Articles of Association.

Article 198. Save as otherwise specified in Articles 62 and 91 of these Articles of Association, the following procedure shall be followed when amending these Articles of Association:

- (1) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution thereon in accordance with these Articles of Associations and prepare a proposal for amendment of the Articles; or the shareholders may present a motion for amendment of the Articles;
- (2) The foregoing proposal shall be furnished to the shareholders and a shareholders' meeting shall be convened for voting on it;
- (3) The amendments presented to the shareholders' meeting shall be adopted through a special resolution.

The board of directors shall amend the Articles of Association in accordance with the resolution to amend the Articles of Association passed at the shareholder's general meeting and the opinions of consideration and approval from the relevant governing authorities.

Article 199. Where the amendments approved by the shareholders' general meeting shall be approved by the governing authorities, such amendments shall be submitted to the governing authorities; if any registration of the Company is concerned, the Company shall apply for registration of the changes in accordance with the law.

Any amendment to the Articles of Association that involves information to be disclosed as required by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed, shall be announced as required.

CHAPTER 21: NOTICES

Article 200. Subject to the proper compliance of all the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including but not limited to the rules of the designated stock exchanges) and obtaining all the required consent (if any), any notice or document published by the Company (including but not limited to the "Corporate Communication" as defined by the rules of the designated stock exchanges) could be delivered by the following methods:

- (1) by hand;
- (2) by post;
- (3) by sending it to the fax number or other number of electronic communication (including but not limited to email address) or website as provided by the addressee to the Company for the said purpose;
- (4) by public announcement;
- (5) by uploading the notice or document to the website of the Company or The Hong Kong Stock Exchange and issuing a notice to the addressee for notifying him/her on the availability of such notice or document on such website (the "Availability Notice");
- (6) by any other methods as agreed between the Company and the addressee or as accepted by the addressee after the notice is received; or
- (7) by any other methods as authorised by the relevant regulatory body of the place of listing of the Company or as stipulated by the Articles of Association.

In case of joint holders of shares, all the notices or documents shall be delivered to the holder whose name stands first in the register of members and such notices or documents delivered thereby shall be deemed duly delivered to and received by all such joint holders.

Article 201. Any notice or document shall be:

- (1) Deemed issued when the envelope containing such notice was put into post-box, and deemed duly received after 48 hours thereafter if it was delivered by post, provided that the address was clearly written, postage fee was pre-paid and the said notice was put inside such envelope.
- (2) Deemed delivered on the receiving date (i.e. the sending date) if it was sent by fax, in such case the receiving date shall be the date shown on the fax transmission report. If it was sent as an electronic message, it shall be deemed delivered on the date when the message was transmitted from the server of the Company or its agent.
- (3) Deemed delivered when the notice or document was uploaded onto the website of the Company.
- (4) Deemed received by all relevant persons when the notice or document is published as a public announcement.
- (5) Deemed delivered at the time it is delivered by hand or (as the case may be) at the time of such delivery is deemed delivered if the notice or document is sent or delivered by any other methods as stipulated in the Articles of Association.

Article 202. If the listing rules in the listing place require the Company to dispatch, mail, distribute, issue or otherwise provide the relevant document of the Company in English and in Chinese, the Company shall be allowed to deliver either the English or the Chinese version in accordance with the choice of the shareholder, provided that the Company has made appropriate arrangement to confirm whether the shareholders would like to receive either the English or the Chinese version and subject to and to the extent as permitted by the applicable laws and regulations.

CHAPTER 22: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Article 203. The Company shall abide by the following principles for dispute resolution:

- (1) Whenever any disputes or claims arise between: holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and the Company; holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and the Company's directors, supervisors, general manager or other senior management personnel; or holders of the Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares and holders of A Shares, in respect of any rights or obligations arising from these Articles of Association, the Company Law or any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by the Company Law and other relevant laws and administrative regulations concerning the affairs of the Company, such disputes or claims shall be referred by the relevant parties to arbitration.

Where a dispute or claim of rights referred to in the preceding paragraph is referred to arbitration, the entire claim or dispute must be referred to arbitration, and 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, shall, where such person is the Company, the Company's shareholders, directors, supervisors, general manager, or other senior management personnel of the Company, shall comply with the arbitration award. Disputes in respect of the definition of shareholders and disputes in relation to the register of shareholders need not be resolved by arbitration.

- (2) A claimant may elect for arbitration to be carried out at either the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in accordance with its Rules or the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre in accordance with its Securities Arbitration Rules. Once a claimant refers a dispute or claim to arbitration, the other party must submit to the jurisdiction of arbitral body elected by the claimant.

If a claimant elects for arbitration to be carried out at Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre, any party to the dispute or claim may apply for a hearing to take place in Shenzhen in accordance with the Securities Arbitration Rules of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre.

- (3) If any disputes or claims of rights are arbitrated in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) of this Article, the laws of the PRC shall apply, save as otherwise provided in the laws and administrative regulations.

- (4) The award of an arbitral body shall be final and conclusive and binding on all parties.

CHAPTER 23: SUPPLEMENTARY

Article 204. The newspapers required by these Articles of Association for the publication or newspapers of announcements shall be those designated or required by the relevant State laws, administrative regulations and the Securities Regulatory Authorities in the place where the shares of the Company are listed. If it is necessary to make an announcement to holders of Overseas-Listed Foreign-Invested Shares as required by these Articles of Association, the relevant announcement shall at the same time be published in the newspapers designated by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited in accordance with the provisions for “press announcements” set out therein.

Article 205. The board of directors of the Company shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Articles of Association, and the shareholders in general meeting shall have the right to amend the Articles of Association.

Article 206. These Articles of Association are written in Chinese. If there is any discrepancy between the Articles of Association and other versions of Articles of Association or other Articles of Association in another language, the Chinese version of the Articles of Association last approved by and registered with the competent department for market regulation in the Company’s domicile shall prevail.

Article 207. In these Articles of Association, reference to “accountancy firm” shall have the same meaning as “auditor”.

The terms “or more”, “within”, “at least” and “before” as mentioned herein shall include the figures listed; “other than”, “over”, “more than”, “less than”, or “lower than” shall not include the figures listed.

Article 208. In case of any inconsistency between any matters not covered by the Articles of Association and provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, relevant regulatory documents and the rules of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed as stipulated from time to time, the provisions of the latter shall prevail.