

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

### PRC LAWS AND REGULATIONS

#### The PRC Legal System

The PRC legal system is based on the Constitution of the PRC (the “Constitution”) and is made up of written laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, separate regulations, rules and regulations of State Council departments, rules and regulations of local governments, laws of special administrative regions and international treaties of which the PRC Government is a signatory, and other regulatory documents. Court judgments do not constitute legally binding precedents, although they are used for the purposes of judicial reference and guidance.

Pursuant to the Constitution and the Legislation Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國立法法》) (the “Legislation Law”), the NPC and SCNPC are empowered to exercise the legislative power of the State. The NPC has the power to formulate and amend the basic laws governing criminal and civil matters, State institutions and other matters. The SCNPC formulates and amends laws other than those required to be enacted by the NPC and to supplement and amend parts of the laws enacted by the NPC during the adjournment of the NPC, provided that such supplements and amendments are not in conflict with the basic principles of such laws.

The State Council is the highest organ of state administration and has the power to formulate administrative regulations based on the Constitution and laws. The people’s congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and their standing committees may formulate local regulations based on the specific circumstances and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, provided that such local regulations do not contravene any provision of the Constitution, laws or administrative regulations. The people’s congresses of cities with districts and their respective standing committees may formulate local regulations with respect to urban and rural construction and administration, ecological civilization construction, historical and cultural protection, grassroots governance and other aspects according to the specific circumstances and actual needs of such cities, provided that such local regulations do not contravene any provision of the Constitution, laws, administrative regulations and local regulations of their respective provinces or autonomous regions. If the law provides otherwise on the formulation of local regulations by cities divided into districts, those provisions shall prevail. Such local regulations of cities with districts will become enforceable after being reported to and approved by the standing committees of the people’s congresses of the relevant provinces or autonomous regions. The standing committees of the people’s congresses of the provinces or autonomous regions examine the legality of local regulations submitted for approval, and such approval should be granted within four months if they are not in conflict with the Constitution, laws, administrative regulations and local regulations of such provinces or autonomous regions. Where, during the examination for approval of local regulations of cities divided into districts by the standing committees of the people’s congresses of the provinces or autonomous regions, conflicts are identified with the rules and regulations of the people’s governments of the provinces or autonomous regions concerned, a decision should be made by the standing committees of the people’s congresses

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

of provinces or autonomous regions to resolve the issue. People's congresses of national autonomous areas have the power to enact autonomous regulations and separate regulations in light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the ethnic groups in the areas concerned.

The ministries, commissions of the State Council, the PBOC, the National Audit Office, institutions with administrative functions directly under the State Council, and other institutions stipulated by law may formulate rules and regulations within the power of their respective departments based on the laws, administrative regulations, decisions and rulings of the State Council. Matters governed by the departmental rules and regulations should be those for the enforcement of the laws, administrative regulations, decisions and rulings of the State Council. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and cities divided into districts and autonomous regions may formulate rules, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and relevant local regulations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the SCNPC Providing an Improved Interpretation of the Law (《全國人民代表大會常務委員會關於加強法律解釋工作的決議》) passed on June 10, 1981, issues related to the further clarification or supplement of laws or decrees should be interpreted by the SCNPC or provided by with decrees, issues related to the application of laws in a court trial should be interpreted by the Supreme People's Court, issues related to the application of laws in a prosecution process should be interpreted by the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the application of other laws and decrees in matters other than those involved in trial or prosecution process should be interpreted by the State Council and the competent authorities. The State Council and its ministries and commissions are also vested with the power to give interpretations of the administrative regulations and departmental rules which they have promulgated. At the regional level, the power to interpret regional laws and regulations is vested in the regional legislative and administrative authorities which promulgate such laws and regulations.

### **The PRC Judicial System**

Under the Constitution, the Law of Organization of the People's Courts of the PRC (2018 revision) (《中華人民共和國人民法院組織法(2018修訂)》) and the Law of Organization of the People's Procuratorate of the PRC (2018 revision) (《中華人民共和國人民檢察院組織法(2018修訂)》), the people's courts of the PRC are classified into the Supreme People's Court, the local people's courts at various levels, and other special people's courts. The local people's courts at various levels are divided into three levels, namely, the primary people's courts, the intermediate people's courts and the higher people's courts. The primary people's courts may set up a number of people's tribunals based on the facts of the region, population and cases. The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial authority. The Supreme People's Court shall supervise the judicial work of the local people's courts at all levels and special people's courts, and people's courts at higher levels shall supervise the judicial work of people's courts at lower

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

levels. The Chinese People’s Procuratorates are divided into the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, local people’s procuratorates at various levels, and specialized people’s procuratorates such as the Military Procuratorate. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate directs the work of the local people’s procuratorates and specialized people’s procuratorates at all levels, and the people’s procuratorates at higher levels direct the work of the people’s procuratorates at lower levels.

The people’s court takes the rule of the second instance as the final rule, that is, the judgments or rulings of the second instance of the people’s court are final. The parties may appeal against the judgment or ruling of the first instance of a local people’s court. The people’s procuratorate may present a protest to the people’s court at the next higher level in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the laws. In the absence of any appeal by the parties and any protest by the people’s procuratorate within the stipulated period, the judgments or rulings of the people’s court are final. Judgments or rulings of the second instance of the intermediate people’s courts, the higher people’s courts and the Supreme People’s Court are final. The first judgments or rulings of the Supreme People’s Court are also final. However, if the Supreme People’s Court or a people’s court at the next higher level discovers an error in the final and binding judgment or ruling which has taken effect in any people’s court at a lower level, or the presiding judge of a people’s court discovers an error in a final and binding judgment which has taken effect in the court over which he presides, a retrial of the case may be initiated according to the judicial supervision procedures.

The Civil Procedure Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國民事訴訟法》) (the “PRC Civil Procedure Law”) adopted on April 9, 1991 and amended four times on October 28, 2007, August 31, 2012, June 27, 2017 and December 24, 2021 prescribes the conditions for instituting a civil action, the jurisdiction of the people’s courts, the procedures for conducting a civil action, and the procedures for enforcement of a civil judgment or ruling. Each party to a civil action conducted within the PRC must comply with the relevant provisions of the PRC Civil Procedure Law. A civil case is generally heard by the court located in the defendant’s place of domicile. The court of jurisdiction in respect of a civil action may also be chosen by explicit agreement among the parties to a contract, provided that the people’s court having jurisdiction should be located at places directly connected with the disputes, such as the plaintiff’s or the defendant’s place of domicile, the places where the contract is executed or signed or the place where the object of the action is located. Meanwhile, such selection cannot violate the stipulations of hierarchical jurisdiction and exclusive jurisdiction in any case.

A foreign individual, a person without nationality, a foreign enterprise and organization is given the same litigation rights and obligations as a citizen, a legal person and other organization of the PRC when initiating actions or defending against litigation at the people’s court. Should a foreign court limit the litigation rights of citizens, a legal person, and other organizations of the PRC, the PRC court may apply the same limitations to the civil litigation rights to citizens, enterprises and organizations of such foreign country. A foreign individual, a person without nationality, a foreign enterprise and organization must engage a PRC lawyer in case he or it needs to engage a lawyer for the purpose of initiating actions or defending

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

against litigations at the people’s court. In accordance with the international treaties to which the PRC is a signatory or participant or according to the principle of reciprocity, a people’s court and a foreign court may request each other to serve documents, conduct investigation and collect evidence and conduct other actions on its behalf. A people’s court shall not accommodate any request made by a foreign court which will result in the violation of sovereignty, security or public interests of the PRC.

All parties to a civil action shall perform the legally effective judgments and rulings. If any party to a civil action refuses to abide by a judgement or ruling made by a people’s court or an award made by an arbitration tribunal in the PRC, the other party may apply to the people’s court for the enforcement of the same within two years subject to application for postponed enforcement or revocation. If a party fails to satisfy within the stipulated period a judgement which the court has granted an enforcement approval, the court may, upon the application of the other party, mandatorily enforce the judgement on the party.

Where a party applies for enforcement of a legally effective judgement or ruling made by a people’s court, and the opposite party or his property is not within the territory of the PRC, the applicant may directly apply to a foreign court with jurisdiction for recognition and enforcement of the judgement or ruling, or the people’s court may, in accordance with the provisions of international treaties to which the PRC is a signatory or in which the PRC is a participant or the principle of reciprocity, request recognition and enforcement by a foreign court. Similarly, where an effective judgment or ruling made by a foreign court needs to be recognized and enforced by the people’s court of the PRC, unless the people’s court considers that the recognition or enforcement of the judgment or ruling would violate the basic legal principles of the PRC, national sovereignty, national security or social and public interest, the parties involved may directly apply to an intermediate people’s court of the PRC with jurisdiction for recognition and enforcement, or the foreign court may, in accordance with the provisions of international treaties entered into or acceded to by that country and the PRC or according to the principle of reciprocity, request the people’s court to recognize and enforce it.

**The Company Law of the PRC, the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies and the Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies**

The PRC Company Law was adopted by the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC at its Fifth Session on December 29, 1993 and came into effect on July 1, 1994, and was successively amended on December 25, 1999, August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005, December 28, 2013 and October 26, 2018. The latest revised PRC Company Law was implemented on October 26, 2018.

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

On February 17, 2023, CSRC promulgated the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies (the “Overseas Listing Trial Measures”), which came into effect on March 31, 2023 and is applicable to direct and indirect overseas share subscription and listing of domestic companies, which also stipulates the filing administrative measures and regulatory requirements for the overseas securities offering and listing by domestic companies.

On January 5, 2022, the CSRC Promulgated the latest amended Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies” (the “Guidelines for the Articles of Association”). According to the Overseas Listing Trial Measures and its supporting guidelines, Guidelines for the Application of Regulatory Rules — Overseas Listing Category No. 1, domestic enterprises that are directly listed overseas shall formulate its Articles of Association with reference to the Guidelines for the Articles of Association and other relevant provisions of the CSRC on main provisions of the PRC Company Law, the Overseas Listing Trial Measures and the Guidelines for the Articles of Association.

### *General Provisions*

A joint stock limited company refers to an enterprise legal person incorporated under the Company Law with its registered capital divided into shares of equal par value. The liability of its shareholders is limited to the amount of shares held by them and the company is liable to its creditors for an amount equal to the total value of its assets.

A joint stock limited company shall conduct its business in accordance with laws and administrative regulations. It may invest in other limited liability companies and joint stock limited companies and its liabilities with respect to such invested companies are limited to the amount invested. Unless otherwise provided by law, the joint stock limited company may not be a contributor that undertakes joint and several liabilities for the debts of the invested companies.

### *Incorporation*

A company may be incorporated by promotion or raising. A company shall be incorporated by two to 200 promoters, provided that at least more than half of the promoters must reside in the PRC. Companies established by promotion are companies of which the registered capital is the total share capital subscribed for by all the promoters registered with the company’s registration authorities. No shares shall be raised from others before the shares subscribed for by the promoters are fully paid up. For companies established by subscription, the registered capital is the total paid-up share capital as registered with the company’s registration authorities. If laws, administrative regulations and decisions of the State Council have separate provisions on paid-in registered capital and the minimum registered capital, the company should follow such provisions.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

For companies incorporated by way of promotion, the promoters shall subscribe in writing for the shares required to be subscribed for by them and pay up their capital contributions under the Articles of Association. Procedures relating to the transfer of titles to non-monetary assets shall be duly completed if such assets are to be contributed as capital. Promoters who fail to pay up their capital contributions in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall assume default liabilities in accordance with the covenants set out in the promoters' agreements. After the promoters have confirmed the capital contribution under the Articles of Association, a Board of Directors and a Board of Supervisors shall be elected and the Board of Directors shall apply for registration of incorporation by filing the Articles of Association with the company registration authority, and other documents as required by laws or administrative regulations.

Where companies are incorporated by raising, not less than 35% of their total number of shares must be subscribed for by the promoters, unless otherwise provided for by laws or administrative regulations. A prospectus shall be published and a subscription letter shall be prepared when the promoters offer shares to the public. The subscription letter shall be filled in by the subscriber with the number of shares to be subscribed, amount, address, and signed and sealed. The subscribers shall pay up monies for the shares they subscribe for. Where a promoter is offering shares to the public, such offer shall be underwritten by security companies established under PRC laws, and an underwriting agreement shall be concluded thereon. A promoter offering shares to the public shall also enter into agreements with banks in relation to the receipt of subscription monies. The receiving banks shall receive and keep in custody the subscription monies, issue receipts to subscribers who have paid the subscription monies and furnish evidence of receipt of those subscription monies to relevant authorities. After the subscription monies for the share issue have been paid in full, a capital verification institution established under PRC law must be engaged to conduct a capital verification and furnish a certificate thereof. The promoters shall convene an inauguration meeting within 30 days after the issued shares have been completely paid up. The inauguration meeting shall be formed by the promoters and subscribers. Where the shares issued remain undersubscribed by the cut-off date stipulated in the document, or where the promoter fails to convene an inauguration meeting within 30 days after the subscription monies for the shares issued being fully paid up, the subscribers may demand that the promoters refund the subscription monies so paid together with the interest at bank rates of a deposit for the same period. Within 30 days of the conclusion of the inauguration meeting, the Board of Directors shall apply to the company registration authority for registration of the establishment of the company. A company is formally established and has the status of a legal person after approval of registration has been given by the company registration authority and a business license has been issued.



---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

The promoters of a company shall:

- (I) individually and jointly be liable for the payment of all liabilities and expenses incurred in the incorporation process if the company cannot be incorporated;
- (II) individually and jointly be liable for the repayment of subscription monies to the subscribers together with interest at bank rates of a deposit for the same period if the company cannot be incorporated; and
- (III) be liable for compensation of damages suffered by the company as a result of the default of the promoters in the course of incorporation of the company.

***Share Capital***

The promoters may make a capital contribution in currencies, or non-monetary assets such as in kind or intellectual property rights or land use rights which can be appraised with monetary value and transferred lawfully, except for assets which are prohibited from being contributed as capital by the laws or administrative regulations. If a capital contribution is made in non-monetary assets, a valuation of the assets contributed must be carried out pursuant to the provisions of the laws or administrative regulations on valuation without any over-valuation or under-valuation.

The issuance of shares shall be conducted in a fair and equitable manner. Each share of the same class must carry equal rights. Shares issued at the same time and within the same class must be issued on the same conditions and at the same price. The same price per share shall be paid by any share subscriber (whether an entity or an individual). Shares may be issued at a price equal to or at a premium to their par value, but shall not be issued at a price below par value.

***Increase In Share Capital***

Pursuant to the PRC Company Law, an increase in the capital of a company by means of an issue of new shares must be approved by shareholders in a general meeting. In addition, the Securities Law of the PRC (the "PRC Securities Law") also stipulates the following conditions for the company's public offering of new shares:

- (I) have a sound organizational structure with satisfactory operating;
- (II) have the capability of sustainable operation;
- (III) have been issued with an unqualified opinion audit report by the auditor for the company's financial accounting documents in the latest three years;

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

- (IV) the issuer and its controlling shareholder(s) and actual controlling party do not have criminal record during the past three years for corruption, bribery, encroachment of assets, misappropriation of assets or disruption of socialist market economy order; and
- (V) other conditions required by the securities administration department of the State Council as approved by the State Council. After the new shares issued by the company have been fully paid up, the change must be registered with the company registration authority and a public announcement shall be made.

***Reduction of Share Capital***

The Company shall reduce the registered capital in accordance with the following procedures as stipulated in the PRC Company Law:

- (I) the company shall prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of properties;
- (II) make a resolution at a shareholders' general meeting to reduce the registered capital;
- (III) the company shall notify its creditors within 10 days after making the resolution to reduce the registered capital and publish the relevant announcement in newspapers within 30 days;
- (IV) a creditor may, within 30 days after receipt of the notification, or within 45 days after the date of announcement if he/she has not received the notification, have the right to request the company to repay its debts or provide relevant guarantees; and
- (V) the company must apply to the companies registration authority for a change in registration.

***Repurchase of Shares***

Under the provisions of the PRC Company Law, a company shall not repurchase its own shares except in the following circumstances:

- (I) reduction of the registered capital of the company;
- (II) merger with another company that holds its shares;
- (III) use of its shares for carrying out an employee stock ownership plan or equity incentive plan;
- (IV) request from shareholders who object to a resolution of a shareholders' general meeting on merger or division of the company to acquire their shares by the company;



---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

- (V) use of shares for conversion of convertible corporate bonds issued by the listed company; and
- (VI) it is necessary for a listed company to maintain its company value and protect its shareholders' equity.

A resolution of a shareholders' general meeting is required for the repurchase of shares by a company under either of the circumstances stipulated in item (I) or item (II) above; for a company's repurchase of shares under any of the circumstances stipulated in item (III), item (V) or item (VI) above, a resolution of a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be made by more than two-thirds of directors attending the meeting according to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association or as authorized by the shareholders' general meeting.

The shares acquired by the company according to the above provisions under the circumstance stipulated in item (I) hereof a company shall be deregistered within 10 days from the date of acquisition of shares; the shares shall be transferred or deregistered within six months if the repurchase of shares is made under the circumstances stipulated in either item (II) or item (IV); and the shares in the company held in total by the company after the repurchase of shares under any of the circumstances stipulated in item (III), item (V) or item (VI) shall not exceed 10% of the Company's total issued shares, and shall be transferred or deregistered within three years.

A listed company acquires its own shares shall perform their obligation of information disclosure according to the provisions of the PRC Securities Law. A listed company acquires its own shares under any of the circumstances stipulated in item (III), item (V) and item (VI) hereof, shall be carried out trading in public and centralized manner.

A company shall not accept its own shares as the subject matter of a mortgage.

***Transfer of Shares***

Shares held by shareholders may be transferred legally. Under the PRC Company Law, a shareholder should effect a transfer of his shares on the Stock Exchange established in accordance with laws or by any other means as required by the State Council. The transfer of registered shares by a shareholder must be conducted by means of an endorsement or by other means stipulated by laws or by administrative regulations. Following the transfer of registered shares, the company shall enter the names and domiciles of the transferee into its share register. Change of the register of members described in the preceding paragraph shall not be registered within 20 days before the convening of a shareholders' general meeting or five days prior to the base date on which the company decides to distribute dividends. However, where there are separate provisions by law on the alternation of registration in the register of members of listed companies, those provisions shall prevail. The transfer of bearer share certificates shall become effective upon the delivery of the certificates to the transferee by the shareholder.

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

Pursuant to the PRC Company Law, shares held by promoters may not be transferred within one year of the establishment of the company. Shares of the company issued prior to the public issue of shares may not be transferred within one year of the date of the company's listing on the Stock Exchange. Directors, supervisors and the senior management of a company shall declare to the company their shareholdings in it and any changes in such shareholdings. During their terms of office, they may transfer no more than 25% of the total number of shares they hold in the company every year. They shall not transfer the shares they hold within one year of the date of the company's listing on the Stock Exchange, nor within six months after they leave their positions in the company. The Articles of Association may set out other restrictive provisions in respect of the transfer of shares in the company held by its directors, supervisors and the senior management.

Pursuant to the Overseas Listing Trial Measures, for a domestic company directly offering and listing overseas, the shareholders of its domestic unlisted shares applying to convert its domestic unlisted shares into overseas listed shares and listed and traded on an overseas trading venue shall conform to relevant regulations promulgated by the CSRC, and appoint the domestic company to file with the CSRC.

### *Shareholders*

Pursuant to the PRC Company Law and the Guidelines for Articles of Association, the rights of shareholders include the rights:

- (I) to be legally entitled to assets income, participate in significant decision-making and select management personnel;
- (II) to petition the people's court to revoke any resolution of a shareholders' meeting, a shareholders' general meeting or a meeting of the board of directors that has been convened or whose voting has been conducted in violation of the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association of the company, or any resolution the contents of which is in violation of the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association of the company, provided that such petition shall be submitted to the people's court within 60 days of the passing of such resolution;
- (III) to transfer his/her shares legally;
- (IV) to attend or appoint a proxy to attend shareholders' general meetings and exercise the voting rights;
- (V) to inspect the Articles of Association of the company, share register, counterfoil of company debentures, the minutes of shareholders' general meetings, board resolutions, resolutions of the Board of Supervisors and the financial and accounting reports, and to make suggestions or inquiries in respect of the company's operations;

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

- (VI) to receive dividends in respect of the number of shares held;
- (VII) to participate in the distribution of residual properties of the company in proportion to their shareholdings upon the liquidation of the company; and
- (VIII) any other shareholders' rights provided for in laws, administrative regulations, other normative documents and the Articles of Association of the company.

The obligations of shareholders include the obligation to abide by the Articles of Association of the company, to pay the subscription monies in respect of the shares subscribed for, to be liable for the company's responsibilities in respect of the shares taken up by them and any other shareholder obligation specified in the Articles of Association of the company.

Pursuant to the Overseas Listing Trial Measures, a domestic company offering and listing overseas shall file with the CSRC as per requirement of this Measures, submit relevant materials that contain a filing report and a legal opinion, and provide truthful, accurate and complete information on the shareholders, etc.

***Shareholders' General Meetings***

The shareholders' general meeting is the organ of authority of the company, which exercises its powers in accordance with the PRC Company Law. The shareholders' general meeting may exercise its powers:

- (I) to decide on the company's operational policies and investment plans;
- (II) to elect or replace the directors and supervisors who are not representatives of the employees and to decide on the matters relating to the remuneration of directors and supervisors;
- (III) to consider and approve the reports of the board of directors;
- (IV) to consider and approve the reports of the Board of Supervisors or the reports of the supervisors;
- (V) to consider and approve the company's annual financial budget proposals and final account proposals;
- (VI) to consider and approve the company's profit distribution and loss recovery proposals;
- (VII) to decide on any increase or reduction of the company's registered capital;
- (VIII) to decide on the issue of corporate bonds;

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

- (IX) to decide on merger, division, dissolution and liquidation of the company or change of its corporate form;
- (X) to amend the Articles of Association of the company; and
- (XI) to exercise any other authority stipulated in the Articles of Association of the company.

Pursuant to the PRC Company Law and the Guidelines for Articles of Association, a shareholders' general meeting is required to be held once a year within six months after the end of the previous accounting year. An extraordinary general meeting is required to be held within two months upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- (I) the number of directors is less than the number required by the law or less than two-thirds of the number specified in the Articles of Association of the company;
- (II) the total outstanding losses of the company amounted to one-third of the company's total paid-in share capital;
- (III) shareholders individually or in aggregate holding 10% or more of the company's shares request to convene an extraordinary general meeting;
- (IV) the board of directors deems necessary;
- (V) the Board of Supervisors so proposes; or
- (VI) any other circumstances as provided for in the Articles of Associations of the company.

A shareholders' general meeting is convened by the board of directors and presided over by the chairman of the board of directors. In the event that the chairman is incapable of performing or is not performing his or her duties, the meeting shall be presided over by the vice chairman. If the vice chairman is incapable of performing or is not performing his or her duties, a director jointly recommended by more than half of directors shall preside over the meeting. If the board of directors is unable to or fails to perform its duty of convening the shareholders' general meeting, the Board of Supervisors shall convene and preside over such meeting in a timely manner; if the Board of Supervisors fails to convene and preside over such meeting, shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 10% of the company's shares for more than 90 consecutive days may independently convene and preside over such meeting.

In accordance with the PRC Company Law, a notice stating the time and venue of the meeting and the matters to be considered at the meeting shall be given to all shareholders 20 days before the meeting if the shareholders' general meeting is convened. Notice of the extraordinary general meeting shall be given to all shareholders 15 days before the meeting.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

For the issuance of bearer share certificates, the time and venue of and matters to be considered at the meeting shall be announced 30 days before the meeting. Shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than three percent of the shares of the company may submit an interim proposal in writing to the board of directors ten days before the shareholders' general meeting is held. The board of directors shall notify other shareholders within two days upon receipt of the proposal, and submit the interim proposal to the general meeting for deliberation. The contents of the interim proposal shall fall within the scope of powers of the shareholders' general meeting, and the proposal shall provide clear agenda and specific matters on which resolutions are to be made. The shareholders' general meeting shall not make any resolution in respect of any matter not set out in the above-mentioned two types of notices. Holders of bearer share certificates who attend the shareholders' general meeting shall deposit their share certificates with the company five days before the meeting and till the conclusion of the meeting.

According to the PRC Company Law, shareholders present at shareholders' general meeting shall have one vote for each share they hold, save that the Company's shares held by the company are not entitled to any voting rights.

An accumulative voting system may be adopted for the election of directors and supervisors at the shareholders' general meeting pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Association of the company or a resolution of the shareholders' general meeting. Under the accumulative voting system, when the shareholders' general meeting elects directors or supervisors, each share has the same voting rights as the number of directors or supervisors to be elected, and the voting rights owned by shareholders can be used collectively.

Under the PRC Company Law, the passing of any resolution at the general meeting requires affirmative votes of shareholders representing more than half of the voting rights held by the shareholders who attend the general meeting except in cases of proposed amendments to a Articles of Association, increase or decrease of registered capital, merger, division or dissolution, or change of corporation form, which require affirmative votes of shareholders representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders who attend the general meeting. Where the PRC Company Law and the Articles of Association provide that the transfer or acquisition of significant assets or the provision of external guarantees by the Company and the other matters must be approved by way of resolution of the general meeting, the Board of Directors shall convene a shareholders' general meeting promptly to vote on such matters by shareholders' general meeting. Shareholders may entrust a proxy to attend shareholders' general meetings on his or her behalf by a power of attorney which sets forth the scope of exercising the voting rights.

Minutes shall be prepared in respect of matters considered at the shareholders' general meeting and the chairperson and directors attending the meeting shall endorse such minutes by signature. The minutes shall be kept together with the shareholders' attendance register and the proxy forms.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

*Board of Directors*

A company shall have a board, which shall consist of 5 to 19 members. Members of the Board of Directors may include staff representatives, who shall be democratically elected by the Company's staff at a staff representative assembly, general staff meeting or otherwise. The term of office of the directors shall be provided for by the Articles of Association, but each term of office shall not exceed three years. A director may seek reelection upon expiry of the said term. A director shall continue to perform his/her duties as a director in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association until a duly re-elected director takes office, if re-election is not conducted in a timely manner upon the expiry of his/her term of office or if the resignation of directors results in the number of directors being less than the quorum.

Under the PRC Company Law, the Board of Directors may exercise the following powers:

- (I) to convene shareholders' general meetings and report on its work to the shareholders' general meetings;
- (II) to implement the resolutions passed by the shareholders at the shareholders' general meetings;
- (III) to decide on the Company's operational plans and investment proposals;
- (IV) to formulate proposal for the Company's annual financial budgets and final accounts;
- (V) to formulate the Company's proposals for profit distribution and for recovery of losses;
- (VI) to formulate proposals for the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital and the issue of corporate bonds;
- (VII) to formulate proposals for the merger, division, dissolution of the Company or change in the form of the Company;
- (VIII) to decide on the setup of the Company's internal management organs;
- (IX) to decide on appointment or dismissal the manager of the Company and his/her remuneration matters, and as nominated by the manager, to decide on appointment or dismissal the Company's deputy general manager and financial officer and his/her remuneration matters;
- (X) to formulate the Company's basic management system; and



---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

(XI) other authority stipulated in the Articles of Association.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be convened at least twice a year. Notice of meeting shall be given to all Directors and Supervisors 10 days before the meeting. Interim board meetings may be proposed to be convened by shareholders representing more than one-tenth of the voting rights, more than one-third of the Directors or the Board of Supervisors. The chairman shall convene the meeting within 10 days of receiving such proposal, and preside over the board meeting. The Board of Directors may otherwise determine the method of giving notice and notice period for convening an interim meeting of the board of directors. Meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held only if more than one half of the Directors are present. Resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be passed by more than one half of all Directors. Resolutions of the Board shall be passed on a one person one vote basis. The Directors shall attend a board meeting in person. If a director is unable to attend for any reasons, he/she may appoint another director by a written power of attorney specifying the scope of the authorization to attend the meeting on his/her behalf. The Board of Directors shall make minutes of the meeting's decisions on the matters discussed at the meeting, and the directors attending the meeting shall sign the minutes.

If a resolution of the Board of Directors violates any laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association or resolutions of the general meeting, and as a result of which the Company sustains serious losses, the directors participating in the resolution are liable to compensate the Company. However, if it can be proved 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 shall be relieved from that liability.

Under the PRC Company Law, the following person may not serve as a Director of the Company:

- (I) devoid of or with restricted civil conduct ability;
- (II) within five years after serving sentence for embezzlement, bribery, infringement or misappropriation of property, or for jeopardizing socialist market economic order, or within five years after serving sentence and being deprived of political rights for crime;
- (III) within three years after insolvency and liquidation of such Company or enterprise where the person acted as a directors, factory manager or business manager and has been held accountable for the insolvency;
- (IV) within three years after company or enterprise the person acted as legal representative is revoked business license and ordered to shut down for violating law on which the person is held accountable; and
- (V) liable to large amount of unliquidated mature debts.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

Where a company elects or appoints a director to which any of the above circumstances applies, such election, appointment or designation shall be invalid. A director to which any of the above circumstances applies during his/her term of office shall be released of his/her duties by the Company.

Under the PRC Company Law, the Board shall appoint a chairman and may appoint a vice chairman. The chairman and the vice chairman shall be elected with approval of more than half of all the directors. The chairman shall convene and preside over board meetings and review the implementation of board resolutions. The vice chairman shall assist the chairman to perform his/her duties. Where the chairman is incapable of performing or is not performing his/her duties, the duties shall be performed by the vice chairman. Where the vice chairman is incapable of performing or is not performing his/her duties, a director nominated by more than half of the directors shall perform his/her duties.

***Board of Supervisors***

The company shall have a Board of Supervisors composed of not less than three members. The Board of Supervisors shall consist of representatives of the shareholders and an appropriate proportion of representatives of the Company's staff, of which the proportion of representatives of the company's staff shall not be less than one-third, and the actual proportion shall be determined in the Articles of Association. Representatives of the Company's staff at the Board of Supervisors shall be democratically elected by the Company's staff at the staff representative assembly, general staff meeting or otherwise. The Board of Supervisors shall appoint a chairman and may appoint a vice chairman. The chairman and the vice chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall be elected by more than half of all the supervisors. Directors and senior management shall not act concurrently as supervisors.

The chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall convene and preside over the Board of Supervisors meetings. Where the chairman of the Board of Supervisors is incapable of performing or is not performing his/her duties, the vice chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall convene and preside over the Board of Supervisors meetings. Where the vice chairman of the Board of Supervisors is incapable of performing or is not performing his/her duties, a supervisor elected by more than half of the supervisors shall convene and preside over the Board of Supervisors meetings.

The supervisors serve three-year terms. A supervisor may serve consecutive terms if re-elected upon the expiration of his/her term. A supervisor shall continue to perform his/her duties as a supervisor in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association until a duly re-elected supervisor takes office, if re-election is not conducted in a timely manner upon the expiry of his/her term of office or if the resignation of supervisors results in the number of supervisors being less than the quorum.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

The board of supervisors may exercise its powers:

- (I) to review the company's financial position;
- (II) to supervise the directors and senior management in their performance of their duties and to propose the removal of directors and senior management who have violated laws, regulations, the Articles of Association or resolutions of the shareholders' general meetings;
- (III) when the acts of a director or senior management are detrimental to the company's interests, to require the director and senior management to correct these relevant acts;
- (IV) to propose the convening of extraordinary shareholders' general meetings and to convene and preside over shareholders' general meetings when the board fails to perform the duty of convening and presiding over shareholders' general meetings under the PRC Company Law;
- (V) to submit proposals to the shareholders' general meetings;
- (VI) to bring actions against directors and senior management pursuant to the relevant provisions of the PRC Company Law; and
- (VII) to exercise any other authority stipulated in the Articles of Association.

Supervisors may be present at board meetings and make inquiries or proposals in respect of the resolutions of the board of directors. The board of supervisors may investigate any irregularities identified in the operation of the company and, when necessary, may engage an accounting firm to assist its work at the cost of the company.

***Manager and Senior Management***

Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the PRC Company Law, a company shall have a manager who shall be appointed or removed by the board of directors. The manager, who is responsible to the board of directors, may exercise his/her functions and powers:

- (I) to preside over the production and operation and administration of the company and arrange for the implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors;
- (II) to arrange for the implementation of the company's annual operation plans and investment proposals;
- (III) to formulate proposals for the establishment of the company's internal management organs;

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

- (IV) to formulate the fundamental management system of the company;
- (V) to formulate the company's specific rules and regulations;
- (VI) to recommend the appointment or dismissal of any deputy manager and any financial officer of the company;
- (VII) to appoint or dismiss management personnel (other than those required to be appointed or dismissed by the board of directors); and
- (VIII) to exercise any other authority granted by the board of directors.

Other provisions in the Articles of Association on the manager's functions and powers shall also be complied with. The manager shall be present at meetings of the board of directors.

According to the relevant provisions of the PRC Company Law, senior management refers to the manager, deputy manager, financial officer, secretary to the board of directors of a listed company and other personnel as stipulated in the Articles of Association.

***Duties of Directors, Supervisors, General Managers and Other Senior Management***

Directors, supervisors and senior management are required under the PRC Company Law to comply with the relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, and carry out their duties of loyalty and diligence. Directors, supervisors and senior management are prohibited from abusing their authority in accepting bribes or other unlawful income and from misappropriating the company's property.

In the meantime, directors and senior management are prohibited from:

- (I) misappropriating company funds;
- (II) depositing company funds into accounts under their own names or the names of other individuals;
- (III) loaning company funds to others or providing guarantees in favor of others supported by company's property in violation of the Articles of Association or without approval of the general meeting or the board of directors;
- (IV) entering into contracts or transactions with the company in violation of the Articles of Association or without approval of the general meeting;

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

- (V) using their position to procure business opportunities for themselves or others that should have otherwise been available to the company or operating businesses similar to that of the company for their own benefits or on behalf of others without approval of the general meeting;
- (VI) accept commissions from transactions between others and the company for their own benefits;
- (VII) unauthorized divulgence of confidential information of the company; and
- (VIII) other acts in violation of their duty of loyalty to the company.

Income generated by directors or senior management in violation of aforementioned shall be returned to the company.

A director, supervisor or senior management who contravenes laws, administrative regulations or Articles of Association in the performance of his/her duties resulting in any loss to the company shall be liable to the company for compensation.

Where a director, supervisor or senior management is required to attend a shareholders' general meeting, such director, supervisor or senior management shall attend the meeting and answer the inquiries from shareholders. Directors and senior management shall furnish with relevant facts and information to the board of supervisors without obstructing the exercise of functions and powers by the board of supervisors or supervisors.

Where the directors and senior management violate laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association in performance of duties to the company, thereby causing damages to the company, the shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 1% of the shares in the company for more than 180 consecutive days may request in writing the board of supervisors to initiate proceedings in the people's court. Where the supervisors violate the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association in performance of duties resulting in any loss to the company, the aforementioned shareholder(s) may request in writing that the board of directors institute litigation at a people's court. Upon receipt of shareholders' written request stipulated in the preceding paragraph, if the board of supervisors or the board of directors refuses to file a lawsuit or does not file a lawsuit within 30 days from receipt of such request, or in the event of emergency where the interest of the company will suffer irreparable damages if lawsuit is not filed immediately, the shareholders stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to file a lawsuit directly with the people's court in their own name for the interest of the company. For other parties who infringe the lawful interests of the company resulting in loss to the company, the aforementioned shareholder(s) may institute litigation at a people's court in accordance with the procedure described above. Where any director or senior management violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, damaging interests of shareholders, the shareholders may file a lawsuit with the people's court.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

The Overseas Listing Trial Measures stipulates that the filing materials for overseas listing of domestic enterprises shall be true, accurate and complete, and shall not contain false records, misleading statements or material omissions. Domestic enterprises and their controlling shareholders, de facto controllers, directors, supervisors and senior management shall fulfill their obligations of information disclosure in accordance with the law, be honest, trustworthy, diligent and responsible and ensure that the filing materials are true, accurate and complete.

***Finance and Accounting***

According to the PRC Company Law, a company shall establish its own financial and accounting systems according to the laws, administrative regulations and the regulations of the financial departments of the State Council. A company shall prepare its financial reports at the end of each accounting year which shall be audited by accounting firm according to law. The financial and accounting reports shall be prepared in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the regulations of the financial departments of the State Council. The company's financial and accounting reports shall be made available for shareholders' inspection at the company within 20 days before the convening of an annual general meeting. A joint stock limited company that makes public stock offerings shall announce its financial and accounting reports.

When distributing each year's after-tax profits, the company shall set aside 10% of its after-tax profits for the company's statutory common reserve fund. However, when the cumulative amount of the reserve fund has reached more than 50% of the PRC company's registered capital, it may no longer be allocated. When the company's statutory common reserve fund is not sufficient to make up for the company's losses for the previous years, the current year's profits shall first be used to make up the losses before any allocation is set aside for the statutory common reserve fund. After the company has made allocations to the statutory common reserve fund from its after-tax profits, it may, upon passing a resolution at a shareholders' general meeting, make further allocations from its after-tax profits to the discretionary common reserve fund. After the company has made up its losses and made allocations to its discretionary common reserve fund, the remaining after-tax profits shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders, except for those which are not distributed in a proportionate manner as provided by the Articles of Association.

Profits distributed to shareholders by a resolution of a shareholder's general meeting or the board of directors before losses have been made up and allocations have been made to the statutory common reserve fund in violation of the requirements described above must be returned to the company. The company shall not be entitled to any distribution of profits in respect of its own shares held by it.



---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

Proceeds from shares issued by a company at a price above their nominal value and other revenues required by the financial departments of the State Council to be stated as capital reserve shall be accounted for as the capital reserve fund of the company. The common reserve fund of a company shall be applied to make up the company's losses, expand its production and operations or convert it into an increase in its capital. The capital reserve fund, however, shall not be used to make up the company's losses. Upon the transfer of the statutory common reserve fund into capital, the balance of the fund shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital of the company before such transfer.

The company shall have no accounting books other than the statutory books. The company's assets shall not be deposited in any account opened under the name of an individual.

### *Appointment and Dismissal of Auditors*

Pursuant to the PRC Company Law, the appointment or dismissal of an accounting firm responsible for the auditing of the company shall be determined by shareholders at a shareholders' general meeting or the board of directors in accordance with the Articles of Association. The accounting firm should be allowed to make representations when the shareholders' general meeting or the board of directors conducts a vote on the dismissal of the accounting firm. The company should provide true and complete accounting evidence, accounting books, financial and accounting reports and other accounting information to the engaged accounting firm without any refusal or withholding or misrepresentation of information.

The Overseas Listing Trial Measures require that securities companies and law firms should conduct adequate verification of the filing materials of overseas listed enterprises.

### *Profit Distribution*

According to PRC Company Law, a company shall not distribute profits before losses are covered and the statutory reserve fund is provided. At the same time, the Overseas Listing Trial Measures stipulate that domestic enterprises may raise funds and pay dividends in foreign currencies or RMB for overseas listings.

### *Amendment to Articles of Association*

Pursuant to PRC Company Law, the resolution of a shareholders' general meeting regarding any amendment to a company's Articles of Association requires affirmative votes by at least two-thirds of the votes held by shareholders attending the meeting. According to the Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies, if the amendments to the Articles of Association approved by the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders are subject to approval by the competent authority, they must be reported to the competent authority for approval; if they involve company registration matters, the modification

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

registrations shall be handled according to law. Where the amendments to the Articles of Association belong to information required to be disclosed by laws and regulations, such amendments shall be announced in accordance with the regulations.

***Dissolution and Liquidation***

Pursuant to PRC Company Law, a company shall be dissolved for any of the following reasons:

- (I) upon expiry of term of business stipulated in the Articles of Association or occurrence of other circumstances of dissolution stipulated in the Articles of Association;
- (II) the shareholders' general meeting has resolved to dissolve the company;
- (III) the company is dissolved by reason of its merger or division;
- (IV) the business license of the company is revoked or the company is ordered to close down or to be dissolved in accordance with the laws; or
- (V) Where the company encounters serious difficulties in its operations or management that will lead to significant losses to the benefits of the shareholders if the company continues its existence and the situation cannot be resolved by other means, the company is dissolved by a people's court in response to the request of shareholders representing 10% or more of the voting rights of all shareholders of the company.

In the event of paragraph (I) above, the company may carry on its existence by amending its Articles of Association. The amendments to the Articles of Association in accordance with the provisions described above shall require the approval of more than two-thirds of voting rights of shareholders attending a shareholders' general meeting.

Where the company is dissolved under the circumstances set forth in paragraph (I), (II), (IV) or (V) above, it should establish a liquidation committee within 15 days of the date on which the dissolution matter occurs and commence the liquidation. The liquidation committee shall be composed of Directors or persons determined by a general meeting. If a liquidation committee is not established within the prescribed period, the company's creditors may file an application with a people's court to appoint relevant personnel to form a liquidation committee to conduct the liquidation. The people's court should accept such application and form a liquidation committee to conduct liquidation in a timely manner.

The liquidation committee may exercise following powers during the liquidation:

- (I) to verify the Company's assets and to prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets;

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

- (II) to inform creditors by notice or announcement;
- (III) to deal with and settle any outstanding business of relevant company;
- (IV) to pay all outstanding taxes and the taxes arising during the liquidation process;
- (V) to settle claims and debts;
- (VI) to handle the company's remaining assets after its debts have been paid off; and
- (VII) to represent the company in civil lawsuits.

The liquidation committee shall notify the company's creditors within 10 days of its establishment, and publish an announcement in newspapers within 60 days.

A creditor shall lodge his claim with the liquidation committee within 30 days of receipt of the notification or within 45 days of the date of the announcement if he has not received any notification.

The creditors shall explain matters relating to their claims and provide evidential documents. The liquidation committee shall register the creditor's claims. In the claims declaration period, the liquidation committee shall not make repayment to the creditors.

Upon disposal of the company's property and preparation of the required balance sheet and inventory of assets, the liquidation committee shall draw up a liquidation plan and submit this plan to a shareholders' general meeting or a people's court for endorsement. The remaining part of the company's assets, after payment of liquidation expenses, employee wages, social insurance fees and statutory compensation, outstanding taxes and the company's debts, shall be distributed to shareholders in proportion to shares held by them. The company shall continue its existence during the liquidation period, although it cannot conduct operating activities that are not related to the liquidation. The company's property shall not be distributed to shareholders before repayments are made in accordance with the requirements described above.

Upon liquidation of the company's property and preparation of the required balance sheet and inventory of assets, if the liquidation committee becomes aware that the company does not have sufficient assets to meet its liabilities, it must apply to a people's court for a declaration of bankruptcy in accordance with the laws. Following such declaration by the people's court, the liquidation committee shall hand over the administration of the liquidation to the people's court.

Upon completion of the liquidation of the company, the liquidation team shall prepare a liquidation report and submit it to the shareholders' general meeting or a people's court for confirmation and the company registration authority to apply for cancelation of the company's

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

registration, and an announcement of its termination shall be published. Members of the liquidation committee are required to discharge their duties in good faith and perform their obligation in compliance with laws. Members of the liquidation committee shall be prohibited from abusing their authority in accepting bribes or other unlawful income and from misappropriating the company’s properties. Members of the liquidation committee are liable to indemnify the company and its creditors in respect of any loss arising from their willful or material default. Furthermore, liquidation of a company declared bankrupt according to laws shall be processed in accordance with the relevant laws on corporate bankruptcy.

*Overseas Listing*

According to the Overseas Listing Trial Measures, the securities refer to stocks, depositary receipts, and corporate bonds that can be converted into stocks or other securities of an equity nature that are directly or indirectly offered and listed overseas by domestic companies. The direct overseas offering and listing of domestic companies refer to such overseas offering and listing of a joint stock limited company incorporated in the territory of PRC. The indirect overseas offering and listing of domestic companies refer to such overseas offering and listing made in the name of an offshore entity but based on the equity, assets, earnings, or other similar rights of a domestic company that operates its main business domestically.

The Overseas Listing Trial Measures also provide the conditions for overseas offering and listing. An overseas offering and listing are prohibited under any of the following circumstances:

- (I) the listing and financing fall under specific prohibiting in the laws, administrative regulations, and relevant national provisions;
- (II) the overseas offering and listing may constitute endangers to national security as reviewed and determined by competent authorities under the State Council in accordance with law;
- (III) the domestic company and its controlling shareholder(s), actual controllers, have a criminal record in recent three years for corruption, bribery, encroachment of assets, misappropriation of assets, or disruption of socialist market economy order;
- (IV) the domestic company is under investigation according to law for suspected crimes or major violations of laws and regulations, but no clear conclusions have been reached;
- (V) there are material ownership disputes over the equities held by the controlling shareholders or the shareholders whose actions are controlled by the controlling shareholders or actual controllers.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

In addition, under the Overseas Listing Trial Measures, where a PRC domestic company submits an application for initial public offering to competent overseas regulators or overseas stock exchanges, such issuer must file with the CSRC within three business days after such application is submitted.

In the event of the occurrence of any of the following material events after the overseas offering and listing, the PRC domestic companies shall make a detailed report to the CSRC within three working days after the occurrence and public announcement of the relevant event:

- (I) change in controlling rights;
- (II) being subject to investigation, punishment, or other measures by overseas securities regulatory authorities or the relevant competent authorities;
- (III) changing the listing status or transferring the listing board;
- (IV) voluntary or compulsory termination of a listing.

Pursuant to the Notice on Administrative Arrangements for Filing Concerning Overseas Issuance and Listings by Domestic Enterprises, which was promulgated by the CSRC on February 17, 2023 and came into effect on the same date, a domestic enterprise which has been issued and listed overseas before March 31, 2023 is defined as stock enterprise ("stock enterprise"). The stock enterprise shall not need to file immediately, but the enterprise shall file as required if it involves the file matters such as refinancing subsequently. For the purpose of the domestic enterprise that has been granted approval letter by the CSRC for the overseas public raised shares and listing (including issuance of additional shares) by a joint stock limited company, the domestic enterprise may continue to promote overseas issuing and listing upon the expiration of the validity of the approval letter. The domestic enterprise shall file as required if it has not completed overseas issuing and listing upon the expiration of the validity of the approval letter.

Pursuant to the Provisions on Strengthening Confidentiality and Archives Administration Concerning Overseas Securities Offerings and Listings by Domestic Enterprises, which was issued by the CSRC, MOF, the National Administration of State Secrets Protection and the National Archives Administration on February 24, 2023 and implemented since March 31, 2023, a domestic enterprise that provides or through its overseas listed entity, publicly discloses or provides to relevant individuals or entities including securities companies, securities service providers and overseas regulators, any document and materials that contain state secrets or working secrets of government agencies, shall first obtain approval from competent authorities according to law, and files with the secrecy administrative department at the same level. A domestic enterprise that provides accounting archives or copies of accounting archives to any entities including securities companies, securities service providers and overseas regulators and individuals shall fulfill due procedures in compliance with applicable national regulations.

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

### *Loss of Share Certificates*

A shareholder may, in accordance with the public notice procedures set out in the PRC Civil Procedure Law, apply to a people's court if his share certificate(s) in registered form is either stolen, lost or destroyed, for a declaration that such certificate(s) will no longer be valid. After the people's court declares that such certificate(s) will no longer be valid, the shareholder may apply to the company for the issue of a replacement certificate(s).

### *Merger and Division*

Pursuant to the PRC Company Law, a merger agreement shall be signed by merging companies and the involved companies shall prepare respective balance sheets and inventory of assets. The companies shall within 10 days of the date of passing the resolution approving the merger notify their respective creditors and publicly announce the merger in newspapers within 30 days. A creditor may, within 30 days of receipt of the notification, or within 45 days of the date of the announcement if he has not received the notification, request the company to settle any outstanding debts or provide relevant guarantees.

In case of a merger, the credits and debts of the merging parties shall be assumed by the surviving or the new company. In case of a division, the company's assets shall be divided and a balance sheet and an inventory of assets shall be prepared. When a resolution regarding the company's division is approved, the company should notify all its creditors within 10 days of the date of passing such resolution and publicly announce the division in newspapers within 30 days. The liabilities of the company which have accrued prior to the division shall be jointly borne by the separated companies other than in the agreement in writing entered into by the company with creditors in respect of the settlement of debts prior to division, unless otherwise stipulated in the agreement in writing entered into by the company with creditors in respect of the settlement of debts prior to division.

Changes in the business registration of the companies as a result of the merger or division shall be registered with the relevant administration authority for industry and commerce.

### **The PRC Securities Laws, Regulations and Regulatory Regimes**

The PRC has promulgated a series of regulations that relate to the issue and trading of shares and disclosure of information. In October 1992, the State Council established the Securities Committee and CSRC. The Securities Committee is responsible for coordinating the drafting of securities regulations, formulating securities-related policies, planning the development of securities markets, directing, coordinating, and supervising all securities-related institutions in the PRC, and administering CSRC. The CSRC is the regulatory executive body of the Securities Committee and is responsible for the drafting of regulatory provisions governing securities markets, supervising securities companies, regulating public offerings of



---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

securities by PRC companies in the PRC or overseas, regulating the trading of securities, compiling securities-related statistics and undertaking relevant research and analysis. In April 1998, the State Council consolidated the two departments and reformed the CSRC.

On April 22, 1993, the State Council promulgated the Provisional Regulations Concerning the Issue and Trading of Shares (《股票發行與交易管理暫行條例》) governing the application and approval procedures for public offerings of shares, issuance of and trading in shares, the acquisition of listed companies, deposit, clearing, and transfer of shares, the disclosure of information, investigation, penalties and dispute resolutions with respect to a listed company.

The PRC Securities Law took effect on July 1, 1999, and was revised as of August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005, June 29, 2013, August 31, 2014, and December 28, 2019, respectively. The latest revised PRC Securities Law took effect on March 1, 2020. The PRC Securities Law is the first national securities law in the PRC, comprehensively regulating activities in the PRC securities market. It is divided into 14 chapters and 226 articles, including the issue and trading of securities, takeovers by listed companies, securities exchanges, securities companies, and the responsibilities of the securities registration and settlement institutions and securities regulatory authorities. Article 224 of the PRC Securities Law provides that domestic enterprises issuing shares overseas directly or indirectly or listing their shares overseas shall comply with the relevant provisions of the State Council. Currently, the issue and trading of foreign-issued securities (including shares) are principally governed by the regulations and rules promulgated by the State Council and CSRC.

### **Arbitration and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards**

The Arbitration Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國仲裁法》) (the “PRC Arbitration Law”) was enacted by the SCNPC on August 31, 1994, which became effective on September 1, 1995, and was amended on August 27, 2009, and September 1, 2017. The PRC Arbitration Law is applicable to, among other matters, economic disputes involving foreign parties where all parties had entered into a written agreement to resolve disputes by arbitration before an arbitration committee constituted in accordance with the PRC Arbitration Law. The PRC Arbitration Law provides that an arbitration committee may, before the promulgation of arbitration regulations by the PRC Arbitration Association, formulate interim arbitration rules in accordance with the PRC Arbitration Law and the PRC Civil Procedure Law. Where the parties have agreed to settle disputes by means of arbitration, a people’s court will refuse to handle a legal proceeding initiated by one of the parties at such people’s court unless the arbitration agreement is invalid.

Under the PRC Arbitration Law and PRC Civil Procedure Law, an arbitral award shall be final and binding on the parties involved in the arbitration. If any party fails to comply with the arbitral award, the other party to the award may apply to a people’s court for its enforcement. A people’s court may refuse to enforce an arbitral award made by an arbitration

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

commission if there is any procedural irregularity (including irregularity in the composition of the arbitration committee, the making of an award on matters beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement, or the jurisdiction of the arbitration commission).

Any party seeking to enforce an award of a foreign affairs arbitral body of the PRC against a party or whose property is not located within the PRC may apply to a foreign court with jurisdiction over the case for recognition and enforcement of the award. Likewise, an arbitral award made by a foreign arbitral body may be recognized and enforced by a PRC court in accordance with the principle of reciprocity or any international treaties concluded or acceded to by the PRC.

The PRC acceded to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (the “New York Convention”) adopted on June 10, 1958, pursuant to a resolution passed by the SCNPC on December 2, 1986. The New York Convention provides that all arbitral awards made in a state which is a party to the New York Convention shall be recognized and enforced by other parties thereto subject to their rights to refuse recognition and enforcement under certain circumstances, including where the enforcement of the arbitral award is against the public policy of that state. At the time of the PRC’s accession to the Convention, the SCNPC declared that (I) the PRC would only apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territories of other parties based on the principle of reciprocity; and (II) the New York Convention will only be applied to disputes deemed under PRC laws to be arising from contractual or non-contractual mercantile legal relations.

An agreement has been reached between Hong Kong and the Supreme People’s Court of the PRC for the mutual enforcement of arbitral awards. On June 18, 1999, the Supreme People’s Court of the PRC adopted the Arrangement on Mutual Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between Mainland and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (《關於內地與香港特別行政區相互執行仲裁裁決的安排》), which became effective on February 1, 2000. The Supreme People’s Court of China issued the Supplementary Arrangements on the Mutual Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (《關於內地與香港特別行政區相互執行仲裁裁決的補充安排》) on November 26, 2020, which went into effect on November 27, 2020. The arrangements reflect the spirit of the New York Convention. Pursuant to the arrangements, awards made by PRC arbitral authorities acknowledged by Hong Kong arbitration rules can be enforced in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong arbitration awards are also enforceable in mainland China. Where a court of the mainland China finds that enforcement in the mainland China of the ruling made by the Hong Kong arbitral authority will violate public interests of the mainland China, execution of the ruling may be ignored.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

**Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect**

On April 10, 2014, CSRC and Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (hereinafter referred to as “HKSF”) issued the Joint Announcement of CSRC and HKSF — Principles that Should be Followed when the Pilot Program that Links the Stock Markets in Shanghai and Hong Kong is Expected to be Implemented and approved in principle the launch of the pilot program that links the stock markets in Shanghai and Hong Kong (hereinafter referred to as “Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect”) by the Shanghai Stock Exchange (hereinafter referred to as “SSE”), the Stock Exchange, CSDC and HKSCC. Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect comprises the two portions of Northbound Trading Link and Southbound Trading Link. Southbound Trading Link refers to the entrustment of China securities houses by China investors to trade stocks listed on the Stock Exchange within a stipulated range via filing by the securities trading service company established by the SSE with the Stock Exchange. During the initial period of the pilot program, the stocks of Southbound Trading Link consist of constituent stocks of the Stock Exchange Hang Seng Composite Large Cap Index and the Hang Seng Composite MidCap Index as well as stocks of A+H stock companies concurrently listed on the Stock Exchange and the SSE. The total limit of Southbound Trading Link is RMB250 billion and the daily limit is RMB10.5 billion. During the initial period of the pilot program, it is required by HKSF that China investors participating in Southbound Trading Link are only limited to institutional investors and individual investors with a securities account and capital account balance of not less than RMB500,000 in total. On November 10, 2014, CSRC and HKSF issued a Joint Announcement, approving the official launch of Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect by SSE, the Stock Exchange, CSDCC and HKSCC. Pursuant to the Joint Announcement, trading of stocks under Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect will commence on November 17, 2014. On September 30, 2016, CSRC issued the Filing Provision on the Placement of Shares by Hong Kong Listed Companies with Domestic Original Shareholders under Southbound Trading Link which came into effect on the same day. The act of the placement of shares by Hong Kong listed companies with domestic original shareholders under Southbound Trading Link shall be filed with CSRC. Hong Kong listed companies shall file the application materials and approved documents with CSRC after obtaining approval from the Stock Exchange for their share placement applications. CSRC will carry out supervision based on the approved opinion and conclusion of the Hong Kong side.

**SUMMARY OF MATERIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HONG KONG AND THE PRC  
COMPANY LAW**

The Hong Kong laws applicable to a company incorporated in Hong Kong are based on the Companies Ordinance and the Companies (Winding up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance and are supplemented by common law and the rules of equity that apply to Hong Kong. As a joint stock limited company established in the PRC that is seeking an initial listing of shares on the Stock Exchange, we are governed by the Company Law and all other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Company Law.

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

Set out below is a summary of certain material differences between Hong Kong company law applicable to a company incorporated in Hong Kong and the Company Law applicable to a joint stock limited company incorporated and existing in accordance with the Company Law. This summary is, however, not intended to be an exhaustive comparison.

### **Corporate Existence**

Under the Hong Kong laws, a company with share capital is incorporated by the Registrar of Companies in Hong Kong which issues a certificate of incorporation to the company upon its incorporation, and the company will acquire an independent corporate existence. A company may be incorporated as a public company or a private company. Pursuant to the Companies Ordinance, the articles of association of a private company incorporated in Hong Kong shall contain certain pre-emptive provisions. A public company's Articles of Association do not contain such pre-emptive provisions.

According to the Company Law, a joint stock limited company may be incorporated by promotion or public subscription. The minimum registered capital of a joint stock limited company is not required, unless otherwise provided by laws, administrative regulations and the decisions of the State Council, for the paid-up registered capital and the minimum registered capital of a joint stock limited company.

Hong Kong laws do not prescribe any minimum registered capital requirements for a Hong Kong company.

### **Share Capital**

Under the Companies Ordinance, the concept of the nominal value (also known as par value) of shares of a Hong Kong company has been abolished, and the companies have increased flexibility to alter its share capital by (i) increasing its share capital; (ii) capitalizing its profits; (iii) allotting and issuing bonus shares with or without increasing its share capital; (iv) converting its shares into larger or smaller number of shares; and (v) cancelling its shares. The concept of authorized capital no longer applies to a Hong Kong company formed on or after March 3, 2014 as well. Hence, the directors of a Hong Kong company may, with the prior approval of the shareholders if required, issue new shares of the company. The Company Law has no provisions on minimum registered capital of joint stock companies, except that laws, administrative regulations and State Council decisions have separate provisions on paid-in registered capital and the minimum registered capital of joint stock companies, in which case the company should follow such provisions. The Company's registered capital is the amount of its issued share capital. Any increase in the Company's registered capital must be approved at the general meeting and shall be approved by/filed with the relevant PRC governmental and regulatory authorities (if applicable).

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

Under the Securities Law, an application for listing shall comply with the listing rules of the stock exchange. Hong Kong laws do not prescribe any minimum capital requirements for companies incorporated in Hong Kong.

According to the Company Law, shareholders may provide capital contribution in the form of money or non-monetary assets (other than assets not entitled to be used as capital contributions under relevant laws and administrative regulations). For non-monetary assets to be used as capital contributions, appraisals and assets verification must be carried out to ensure no overvaluation or under-valuation of the assets. There is no such restriction on a Hong Kong company under Hong Kong laws.

### **Restrictions on Shareholding and Transfer of Shares**

Under the PRC law, the Unlisted Shares, which are denominated and subscribed for in Renminbi, can only be subscribed for and traded by PRC investors, qualified overseas institutional investors or qualified overseas strategic investors. Overseas listed shares, which are denominated in Renminbi and subscribed for in a foreign currency, may only be subscribed for, and traded by, investors from countries and regions outside the PRC or other qualified PRC institutional investors. If the H Shares are eligible securities under the Southbound Trading Link, they are also available for subscription and trading by domestic investors in the PRC pursuant to the rules and restrictions of Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

According to the Company Law, a promoter of a joint stock limited company is not allowed to transfer the shares it holds for a period of one year after the date of establishment of the company. Shares in a joint stock limited company held by its directors, supervisors and senior management transferred each year during their term of office shall not exceed 25% of the total shares they held in the company, and the shares they held in the company cannot be transferred within one year from the listing date of the shares, and also cannot be transferred within half a year after the said personnel has left office. The articles of association of a Company may set other restrictive requirements on the transfer of a company’s shares held by, its directors, supervisors and senior management of the company. There are no such restrictions on shareholdings and transfers of shares under Hong Kong laws apart from the six-month lockup on the company’s issue of shares and the 12-month lockup on controlling shareholders’ disposal of shares, as illustrated by the undertakings given by the Company and our group of Controlling Shareholders to the Stock Exchange.

### **Notice of General Meeting**

According to the Company Law, notice of annual general meeting must be given not less than 20 days before the meeting, while notice of an extraordinary general meeting must be given not less than 15 days before the meeting. If a company has bearer shares, a public announcement of a general meeting must be made at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

For a limited company incorporated in Hong Kong, the notice period for an annual general meeting is at least 21 days and in any other case, at least 14 days for a limited company.

### **Quorum for General Meetings**

The Company Law does not specify any quorum requirement for a general meeting.

Under the Hong Kong laws, the quorum for a general meeting is two members unless the articles of association of the company otherwise provide. For a single member company, one member is a quorum.

### **Voting at General Meetings**

According to the Company Law, the passing of any resolution requires more than half of the votes held by the shareholders present in person or by proxy. Amendments to the Articles of Association, change of corporate form, increase or decrease of registered capital and merger, division or dissolution must be approved by shareholders or proxies representing more than two-thirds of the voting rights being present in shareholders' general meeting.

Under the Hong Kong laws, (i) an ordinary resolution is passed by a simple majority of affirmative votes of the shareholders who attend the shareholders' general meeting in person or by proxy, and (ii) a special resolution is passed by no less than three-fourths of affirmative votes of the shareholders who attend the shareholders' general meeting in person or by proxy.

### **Variation of Class Rights**

The Company Law has no special provision relating to variation of class rights. However, the Company Law states that the State Council can promulgate regulations relating to other kinds of shares.

Under the Companies Ordinance, no rights attached to any class of shares can be varied except (i) with the passing of a special resolution by the shareholders of the relevant class at a separate meeting sanctioning the variation; (ii) with the consent in writing of shareholders of at least three-fourths of the total voting rights of shareholders of the relevant class or (iii) if there are provisions in the Articles of Association relating to the variation of those rights, then in accordance with those provisions.

### **Directors**

The Company Law, unlike the Companies Ordinance, does not contain any requirements relating to the declaration of directors' interests in material contracts, restrictions on directors' authority in making major dispositions, restrictions on companies providing certain benefits to directors and guarantees in respect of directors' liability and prohibitions against compensation for loss of office without shareholders' approval.



---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

### **Board of Supervisors**

According to the Company Law, a joint stock limited company's directors and senior management are subject to the supervision of a Board of Supervisors. There is no mandatory requirement for the establishment of a Board of Supervisors for a company incorporated in Hong Kong.

### **Derivative Action by Minority Shareholders**

Under Hong Kong company law, a shareholder may, with the leave of the Court, start a derivative action on behalf of a company for any misconduct committed by its directors against the company. For example, leave may be granted where the directors control a majority of votes at a general meeting, and could thereby prevent the company from suing the directors in its own name.

According to the Company Law, if the directors and senior management of a joint stock limited company violate laws, administrative regulations or its Articles of Association, resulting in losses to the company, shareholders individually or jointly holding over 1% of the shares in the company for more than 180 consecutive days may request in writing the Board of Supervisors to initiate proceedings in the people's court. If the supervisors violate the relevant provisions of the Company Law, the above shareholders may request in writing the board of directors to initiate litigation at the people's court. Upon receipt of such written request from the shareholders, if the Board of Supervisors or the board of directors refuses to initiate such proceedings, or has not initiated proceedings within 30 days upon receipt of the request, or if under urgent situations, failure of initiating immediate proceeding may cause irreparable damages to the company, the above said shareholders shall, for the benefit of the company's interests, have the right to initiate proceedings directly to the people's court in their own name.

The Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies also provide other remedies against the directors, supervisors and senior management who breach their duties to the company. In addition, as a condition to the listing of shares on the Stock Exchange, each director and supervisor of a joint stock limited company is required to give an undertaking in favor of the company acting as agent for the shareholders. This allows minority shareholders to take action against directors and supervisors of the company in default.

### **Protection of Minorities**

Under the Hong Kong laws, a shareholder who alleges that the affairs of a company incorporated in Hong Kong are conducted in a manner unfairly prejudicial to his interests may petition to court to either wind up the company or make an appropriate order regulating the affairs of the company. In addition, on the application of a specified number of members, the Financial Secretary of Hong Kong may appoint inspectors who are given extensive statutory powers to investigate the affairs of a company incorporated in Hong Kong.



---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

The Company Law provides that any shareholders holding 10% or more of the voting rights of all issued shares of a company may request a People's Court to dissolve the company to the extent that the operation or management of the company experiences any serious difficulties and the company continues to suffer serious losses and no other alternatives can resolve.

The Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies also provide other remedies against the directors, supervisors and senior management who breach their duties to the company. In addition, as a condition to the listing of shares on the Stock Exchange, each director and supervisor of a joint stock limited company is required to give an undertaking in favor of the company acting as agent for the shareholders. This allows minority shareholders to take action against directors and supervisors of the company in default.

### **Financial Disclosure**

According to the Company Law, a joint stock limited company is required to make available at the company for inspection by shareholders its financial report 20 days before its shareholders' general meeting. In addition, a joint stock limited company of which the public offering Shares are offered must publish its financial report. The Hong Kong laws require a company incorporated in Hong Kong to send to every shareholder a copy of its financial report, auditors' report and directors' report, which are to be presented before the company in its annual general meeting, not less than 21 days before such meeting.

According to the Company Law, a company shall at the end of each accounting year prepare a financial report which shall be audited by the accounting firm in accordance with the laws.

### **Information on Directors and Shareholders**

The Company Law gives shareholders the right to inspect the Articles of Association, minutes of the shareholders' general meetings and financial and accounting reports. Under the articles of association, shareholders have the right to inspect and copy (at reasonable fee) certain information on shareholders and on directors similar to that available to shareholders of Hong Kong companies under the Hong Kong laws.

### **Receiving Agents**

According to the Hong Kong laws, dividends once declared by the board of directors will become debts payable to shareholders. Under the Hong Kong laws, the limitation period for an action to demand repayment of a debt is six years, whereas the Civil Code provides that the limitation period for an action to be taken is three years.

---

## APPENDIX IV

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

---

### **Corporate Reorganization**

Corporate reorganization involving a company incorporated in Hong Kong may be effected in a number of ways, such as a transfer of the whole or part of the business or property of the company in the course of voluntary winding up to another company pursuant to section 237 of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance or a compromise or arrangement between the company and its creditors or between the company and its members pursuant to Section 673 and Section 674 of the Companies Ordinance, which requires the sanction of the court. In addition, subject to the shareholders' approval, an intra-group wholly-owned subsidiary company may also be amalgamated horizontally or vertically under the Companies Ordinance.

According to the Company Law, the merger, demerger, dissolution or change to the forms of a joint stock limited company has to be approved by shareholders at general meeting.

### **Statutory Deductions**

According to the Company Law, a company shall draw 10% of the profits as its statutory reserve fund before it distributes any profits after taxation. When the aggregate amount of the company's statutory reserve fund reaches 50% of the company's registered capital, the company may no longer make allocations from the statutory reserve fund. After a company has made an allocation to its statutory reserve fund from its after-tax profit, it may make an allocation to its discretionary reserve fund from its after-tax profit upon a resolution approved at the shareholders' general meeting. There are no such requirements under Hong Kong laws.

### **Remedies of Company**

According to the Company Law, if a director, supervisor or senior management in carrying out his duties infringes any law, administrative regulation or the Articles of Association of a company, which results in damage to the company, that director, supervisor or senior management should be responsible to the company for such damages.

The Listing Rules require listed companies' Articles of Association to provide for remedies of the company similar to those available under Hong Kong laws (including rescission of the relevant contract and recovery of profits from a director, supervisor or senior management).

### **Dividend**

The company has the power in certain circumstances to withhold, and pay to the relevant tax authorities, any tax payable under PRC law on any dividends or other distributions payable to a shareholder.

---

**APPENDIX IV**

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL  
AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS**

---

Under Hong Kong laws, the limitation period for an action to recover a debt (including the recovery of dividends) is six years, whereas under PRC laws, the relevant limitation period is three years. The company shall not exercise its powers to forfeit any unclaimed dividend after the expiry of the applicable limitation period.

**Fiduciary Duties**

In Hong Kong, there is the common law concept of the fiduciary duty of directors, including the duty not to act in conflict with the company's interests. Furthermore, the Companies Ordinance has codified the directors' statutory duty of care.

Under the Company Law, directors, supervisors, managers and other senior management personnel of a company have the duty of loyalty and diligence to the company. Such persons shall abide by the articles of association of the company, perform their duties honestly and diligently, safeguard the interests of the company, and shall not use their position and authority in the company for their personal gain.

**Closure of Register of Members**

The Companies Ordinance requires that the register of shareholders of a company must not generally be closed for the registration of transfers of shares for more than 30 days (extendable to 60 days in certain circumstances) in a year. Unless otherwise stipulated by laws, share transfers shall not be registered within 20 days before the date of a general meeting or within five days before the base date set for the purpose of distribution of dividends.