

Kunming Dianchi Water Treatment Co., Ltd.

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

Articles of Association

(Listing)

**Amended by a special resolution at the 2024 Annual General
Meeting held on 27 June 2025**

[#] *The original version of the Articles of Association of the Company ("AOA") is in Chinese, and the English version of the AOA is the translation from the Chinese original. Should there be any discrepancy between the Chinese and English versions of the AOA, the Chinese version shall prevail.*

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Articles of Association of Kunming Dianchi Water Treatment Co., Ltd. (Listing)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 Kunming Dianchi Water Treatment Co., Ltd. (the “**Company**”) is a joint stock limited company incorporated in accordance with the “Company Law of the People’s Republic of China” (the “**Company Law**”) (the “**PRC**”), and formulates the Articles of Associations in accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law of the PRC (the “**Securities Law**”), the “Guidelines on the Articles of Association of Listed Companies”, the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Main Board Listing Rules**”), and other relevant national laws and administrative regulations.

Pursuant to the approval of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the government of Kunming City, the Company was established by way of promotion on 22 December 2010 and was registered with the Kunming Municipal Administration for Market Regulation on 23 December 2010 to obtain its business license. The unified social credit code of the Company is 91530100568810129D.

The Company is a joint stock limited company jointly established by Kunming Dianchi Investment Co. Ltd.*, Kunming Development Investment Group Co. Ltd.*, Kunming Industrial Development and Investment Co. Ltd.*, Kunming Gangtong Logistics Group Co. Ltd.*, Kunming Xinzhi Investment Development Co., Ltd.* as its promoters.

With the approval from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “**CSRC**”) on 15 November 2016, the Company issued 340,023,000 overseas-listed foreign-invested shares (including over-allotment shares), which were listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Hong Kong Stock Exchange**”) on 6 April 2017.

Article 2 Registered name of the Company:

Chinese name: 昆明滇池水務股份有限公司

Abbreviation: 滇池水務

English name: Kunming Dianchi Water Treatment Co., Ltd.

Abbreviation: DCWT

* For identification purpose only

- Article 3** Place of domicile of the Company: Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 7, Hubin Road, Kunming Dianchi Tourist Resort, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
- Postal code: 650228
- Article 4** The Company has a registered capital of RMB1,029.111 million.
- Article 5** The chairperson of the Company is the legal representative of the Company (The chairperson is the director who executes the affairs of the Company on behalf of the Company).
- The chairperson shall be elected and changed by a majority of all directors, and shall serve a term of three years and may be re-elected for successive terms.
- If the chairperson resigns, he or she shall be deemed to have resigned as the legal representative at the same time.
- If the chairperson resigns, the Company shall identify a new legal representative within 30 days from the date of resignation of the legal representative.
- Article 6** Legal representatives engage in civil activities in the name of the Company, the legal consequences of which are borne by the Company.
- Restrictions on the authority of the legal representative as set forth in these Articles of Association or in the shareholders' general meeting shall not apply against a bona fide counterparty.
- If a legal representative causes damage to another person as a result of the performance of his/her duties, the Company shall bear the civil liability. After the Company has assumed a civil liability, it may, in accordance with laws or the provisions of these Articles of Association, recover the liability from the legal representative who is at fault.
- Article 7** The business type of the Company is a joint stock limited company in perpetual existence (a joint venture between Taiwan/Hong Kong/Macao and the Mainland, listed) and is an independent legal entity. The entire assets of the Company are divided into equal shares. The Company shall undertake its liabilities with all of its assets, while the liability of a shareholder of the Company shall be limited to the shares subscribed by him/her.
- The business type referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to the filing at the company registration authority.
- The Company may, based on the actual composition of the shares, handle the procedures for changes in the registration with the administration for industry and commerce according to regulations.

- Article 8** The Articles of Association, being the fundamental document formulated by the Company in accordance with relevant laws, shall become effective on the date of being passed by way of a special resolution at the shareholders' general meeting of the Company. The Articles of Association supersede our Articles of Association previously filed with the administration for market regulation. From the date of the Articles of Association becoming effective, the Articles of Association constitute a legally binding document regulating the Company's organization and activities, and the rights and obligations between the Company and each shareholder and among the shareholders inter se. It is legally binding on the Company, shareholders, directors and senior management. The Company shall comply with the requirements of the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Main Board Listing Rules and the Articles of Association.
- Article 9** The Company and its shareholders, directors and senior management members may assert claims in respect of the Company's affairs pursuant to the Articles of Association.
- Pursuant to the Articles of Association, shareholders may institute legal proceedings against shareholders; shareholders may institute legal proceedings against shareholders; shareholders may institute legal proceedings against directors and senior management members of the Company; and the Company may institute legal proceedings against its directors and senior management members.
- Article 10** The Company may invest in other limited liability companies, joint stock limited companies or other entities, and the Company's liabilities to an investee company shall be limited to the amount of its capital contribution to such investee company.
- The Company shall not become a capital contributor that shall bear the joint liabilities for the debts of its investee, unless it is otherwise provided for by any law.
- Article 11** "Senior management members" referred to in the Articles of Association include general manager, chief financial officer, deputy general manager, chief engineer and secretary of the Board of Directors of the Company (the "**Board**").

Article 12 The Company shall set up its organization of the Communist Party of China in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and the Regulations on the Work of Basic Organizations of the State-owned Enterprises of the Communist Party of China (Trial), carry out the activities of the Party, set up a working body for the Party, allocate sufficient competent staff to deal with Party affairs, guarantee sufficient working funds to operate the Party organization and provide necessary support for the activities of the Party organization.

Chapter 2 Business Objectives and Scope

Article 13 The business objectives of the Company are: to operate as a standardised joint stock company in accordance with international common practices, to manage in scientific and efficient method, to leverage the Group's operation advantages of securitization, diversification, intensification and internationalization, to be committed to urban water industry construction, to contribute to social and economic development, to bring maximum interests to shareholders and create good social benefits.

Article 14 The Company's business scope with legal registration is as follows:

Wastewater treatment and recycling, investment, construction and operation of the relevant water infrastructure projects; investment, construction and operation in relevant upstream and downstream industries of water industry chain; investment, construction and operation of relevant environmental protection related industries, investment management and consulting; research, development, consulting and auxiliary services of wastewater treatment technology; collection of wastewater treatment fees; plantation and sales of seedlings and bonsai; air pollution control projects; urban domestic garbage treatment and investment, operation and management of relevant auxiliary facilities; soil restoration; environmental pollution treatment and operation of facilities; import and export of goods and technologies.

“The Company's business scope” mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be consistent with the business scope registered with the authority responsible for the Company's registration.

The Company may, based on any changes in domestic and international markets, business development and its own capability, adjust its scope of business and handle relevant formalities of industry and commerce administration registration for such adjustment according to relevant provisions.

Chapter 3 Issuance of Shares

Article 15 Shares of the Company adopt the form of equity.

All shares issued by the Company shall have a par value of RMB1 per share. “Renminbi” referred to in the preceding paragraph shall mean the lawful currency of the People’s Republic of China.

Article 16 The shares of the Company shall be issued in accordance with the principles of openness, fairness and impartiality, and same right is attached to each share of the same class.

The terms and issue price of shares of the same class issued in one issuance shall be same and same price shall be paid by each institution or individual for each share subscribed.

All shares issued by the Company are entitled to the same rights in any distribution in the form of dividend or any other forms.

Article 17 The issuance of shares by the Company to domestic investors and foreign investors shall be subject to registration or filing procedures with the CSRC in accordance with relevant laws.

“Overseas investors” referred to in the preceding paragraph means investors located in foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, who subscribe shares issued by the Company. “Domestic investors” means investors located in the PRC, excluding the regions mentioned above, who subscribe for shares issued by the Company.

Article 18 Shares issued by the Company to domestic investors for subscription in RMB are referred to as domestic shares. Shares issued by the Company to overseas investors for subscription in foreign currencies are referred to as foreign shares. Overseas-listed foreign-invested shares are referred to as overseas-listed foreign-invested shares.

“Foreign currencies” referred to in the preceding paragraph mean the lawful currencies (other than Renminbi) of other countries or regions which are recognized by the foreign exchange authority of the PRC and which can be used to pay the share price to the Company.

Both holders of domestic shares and holders of foreign shares are holders of ordinary shares, and have and bear the same rights and obligations.

Article 19 Foreign shares issued by the Company and listed in Hong Kong are referred to as H shares. H shares refer to the shares approved to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the par value of which are denominated in RMB, and are subscribed for and traded in Hong Kong dollars.

Article 20 The Company issued 360 million ordinary shares at a par value of RMB1 per share to its promoters upon its establishment. All these shares were subscribed for and paid up by promoters of the Company in agreed capital contribution method before 28 December 2012. Shareholding of promoters of the Company upon its establishment sets out as follows:

No.	Promoter	Number of shares (ten thousand)	Shareholding (%)	Way of contribution
1.	Kunming Dianchi Investment Co. Ltd.	34,494.30	95.82	In-kind contribution and cash contribution
2.	Kunming Development Investment Group Co. Ltd.	1,095.00	3.04	Cash contribution
3.	Kunming Industrial Development and Investment Co. Ltd.	136.90	0.38	Cash contribution
4.	Kunming Gangtong Logistics Group Co. Ltd.	136.90	0.38	Cash contribution
5.	Kunming Xinzhi Investment Development Co., Ltd.	136.90	0.38	Cash contribution
Total		<u>36,000</u>	<u>100</u>	

Based on a total of 360,000,000 shares of the Company as at 31 December 2014, bonus shares of 360,000,000 in total were issued to all shareholders by transfer of capital reserve on the basis of 10 shares for 10 shares. Upon completion of the transfer, total share capital of the Company was increased to 720,000,000 shares.

Number of shares held by and shareholding of each shareholder upon completion of the transfer are as follows:

No.	Promoter	Number of shares (ten thousand)	Shareholding (%)
1.	Kunming Dianchi Investment Co. Ltd.	68,988.60	95.82
2.	Kunming Development Investment Group Co. Ltd.	2,190.00	3.04
3.	Kunming Industrial Development and Investment Co. Ltd.	273.80	0.38
4.	Kunming Gangtong Logistics Group Co. Ltd.	273.80	0.38
5.	Kunming Xinzhi Investment Development Co., Ltd.	273.80	0.38
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	<u>72,000</u>	<u>100</u>

Article 21

Upon the approval from the regulatory authority of securities of the State Council, the Company may issue not more than 354,626,000 H shares. Pursuant to the Provisional Administrative Measure on Reduction of State-owned Shares to Raise Social Security Fund (《減持國有股籌集社會保障資金管理暫行辦法》) and relevant requirements of the State Council, the state-owned Shareholders of the Company will transfer not more than 35,462,600 state-owned shares held by it to the National Council for Social Security Fund of the PRC while issuing overseas-listed foreign-invested shares.

As at 12 May 2017, subsequent to the completion of the above issuance by the Company through exercise of over-allotment option, the original shares transferred by five state-owned shareholders including Kunming Dianchi Investment Co., Ltd. etc. to the National Council for Social Security Fund of the PRC were converted into H shares, the Company exercised the over-allotment option and issued 340,023,000 H shares, and the shareholding structure of the Company was as follows:

No.	Promoter	Number of shares (share)	Shareholding (%)
1	Kunming Dianchi Investment Co. Ltd.	660,266,893	64.17
2	Kunming Development Investment Group Co. Ltd.	20,959,760	2.04
3	Kunming Industrial Development and Investment Co. Ltd.	2,620,449	0.25
4	Kunming Gangtong Logistics Group Co. Ltd.	2,620,449	0.25
5	Kunming Xinzhi Investment Development Co., Ltd.	2,620,449	0.25
6	Public float	<u>340,023,000</u>	<u>33.04</u>
Total		<u><u>1,029,111,000</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

The share capital structure of the Company at this stage is:

No.	Shareholders	Number of shares (share)	Shareholding (%)
1	Kunming Dianchi Investment Co. Ltd.	446,889,209	43.42
2	Yunnan Yuntou Finance Leasing Co., Ltd.	213,377,684	20.73
3	Kunming Development Investment Group Co. Ltd.	20,959,760	2.04
4	Kunming Industrial Development and Investment Co. Ltd.	2,620,449	0.25
5	Kunming Gangtong Logistics Group Co. Ltd.	2,620,449	0.25
6	Kunming Xinzhi Investment Development Co., Ltd.	2,620,449	0.25
7	Public float	<u>340,023,000</u>	<u>33.04</u>
Total		<u><u>1,029,111,000</u></u>	<u><u>100^{Note}</u></u>

Note: As a result of the rounding off of the last two decimal places in the calculation of the percentage of shareholding of each shareholder, the total percentage of shareholding of the above shareholders does not add up to 100.00% (99.98%).

Article 22 The Company has a total of 1,029,111,000 shares, all of which are ordinary shares.

Article 23 Except as provided in this Article, the Company or its subsidiaries (including the Company's subordinated enterprises) shall not provide financial assistance in the form of gifts, advances, guarantees, borrowings for others to acquire the shares of the Company or its parent company.

For the benefit of the Company, by resolution of the general meeting, or by resolution of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Articles of Association or the authorization of the general meeting, the Company may provide financial assistance to other parties for acquisition of shares of the Company or its parent company, provided that the cumulative total amount of financial assistance shall not exceed 10% of the total amount of the issued share capital. Resolutions made by the Board of Directors shall be approved by more than two-thirds of all directors.

If a violation of the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs causes losses to the Company, the responsible directors and senior management shall be liable for compensation.

Article 24 The Company's shares are freely transferable in accordance with relevant laws.

Chapter 4 Increase and Decrease in Capital and Repurchase of Shares

Article 25 The Company may, based on its requirements for operation and development and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the laws, regulations and the Articles of Association, by resolution(s) at the shareholder's general meeting, increase its capital by way of:

- (1) issuance of shares to unspecified parties;
- (2) issuance of shares to specific parties;
- (3) distributing new shares to its existing shareholders;
- (4) transfer of capital reserve fund into share capital; and
- (5) any other means approved by laws, administrative regulations and relevant regulatory authorities.

The Company's increase of capital by issuing new shares shall, after being approved in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, be conducted in accordance with the procedures stipulated by relevant laws and administrative regulations.

Article 26 The Company has the power to sell the shares of a shareholder who is untraceable in the manner as deemed appropriate by the Board, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) during a period of 12 years at least three times dividends in respect of the shares in question have become payable and no dividend during that period has been received by shareholders; and
- (2) on expiry of the 12 years, the Company shall give notice of its intention to sell the shares by way of an advertisement in newspapers upon approval from the securities regulatory authority of the State Council, and notify such authority and relevant overseas stock exchanges and securities regulatory authorities where our shares are listed of such intention.

- Article 27** In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Company may reduce its registered share capital. The reduction of registered capital shall be made in accordance with the Company Law and other relevant requirements as well as procedures stipulated in the Articles of Association.
- Article 28** The Company shall not acquire its own shares, except under the following circumstances:
- (1) reduction of its registered capital;
 - (2) merging with another company that holds shares in the Company;
 - (3) using the shares for employee stock ownership plan or equity incentives;
 - (4) a shareholder who objects to a resolution on the merger or division of the Company adopted at a shareholders' general meeting requests that the Company purchase that shareholder's shares;
 - (5) using the shares for conversion of corporate bonds issued by the Company that are convertible into shares;
 - (6) necessary for the listed company to protect the corporate value and shareholders' interests;
 - (7) other circumstances permitted by laws and approved by regulatory authorities.
- Article 29** The Company may repurchase its shares in one of the following ways:
- (1) making a pro rata general offer of repurchase to all of its shareholders;
 - (2) repurchase shares through public dealing on a stock exchange;
 - (3) repurchase by an off-market agreement; or
 - (4) any other circumstances permitted by the laws and administrative regulations and approved by the governing authorities.

Article 30 The acquisition of shares of the Company by the Company under the circumstances set forth in (3), (5) and (6) of Article 28 of the Articles of Association shall be conducted through public trading. The acquisition of shares of the Company by the Company under the circumstances set forth in (1) and (2) of Article 28 of the Articles of Association shall be subject to resolution at a shareholders' general meeting; the acquisition of shares of the Company by the Company under the circumstances set forth in (3), (5) and (6) of Article 28 of the Articles of Association may be resolved at a Board meeting with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors in accordance with the authorization of the shareholders' general meeting.

Where the relevant rules of the regulatory authorities and stock exchange of the place where the Company's shares are listed provide otherwise for the repurchase of shares, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 31 For the purpose of the redeemable shares which the Company has the right to repurchase, their prices shall be limited to a certain maximum price if they are not repurchased through the market or by tender. In case of repurchase by tender, tenders shall be offered to all shareholders on equal conditions. The Company shall not be permitted to transfer a contract for the repurchase of its shares nor to assign any rights stipulated in such contract.

Article 32 Where shares of the Company are repurchased lawfully pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) of Article 28 of the Articles of Association, such shares shall be cancelled within 10 days from the date of repurchase; in case of repurchase pursuant to sub-paragraphs (2) and (4) of Article 28 of the Articles of Association, such shares shall be transferred or cancelled within 6 months thereafter; in case of circumstances set forth in sub-paragraphs (3), (5) and (6) of Article 28 of the Articles of Association, the total number of shares of the Company held by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the Company and shall be transferred or cancelled within three years.

After cancelling repurchased shares lawfully, the Company shall apply to the original companies registration authority for registration of the change of its registered capital and issue a relevant press announcement.

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

Article 33 The Company shall not accept any shares of the Company as subject of pledge.

Article 34

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

- (1) where the Company repurchases shares at par, payment shall be made out of book surplus of distributable profits of the Company or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for that purpose;
- (2) where the Company repurchases shares at a premium to par value, payment up to the par value shall be made out of the book surplus distributable profits of the Company or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for that purpose. Payment of the portion in excess of the par value shall be effected as follows:
 - i. if the shares being repurchased were issued at par value, payment shall be made out of the book surplus of distributable profits of the Company;
 - ii. if the shares being repurchased were issued at a premium to par value, payment shall be made out of the book surplus of distributable profits of the Company and out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for that purpose, provided that the amount paid out of the proceeds of the fresh issue shall not exceed the aggregate premiums received on the issue of the shares repurchased, or the amount of the Company's share premium account (or capital reserve fund account, including the premiums on the fresh issue);
- (3) payment by the Company in consideration of the following shall be made out of the Company's distributable profits:
 - i. acquisition of rights to repurchase shares of the Company;
 - ii. variation of any contract to repurchase shares of the Company;
 - iii. release of any of the Company's obligation under any contract to repurchase shares of the Company.
- (4) after the Company's registered capital has been reduced by the total par value of the cancelled shares in accordance with the relevant provisions, the amount deducted from the distributable profits for payment of the par value portion of the shares repurchased shall be transferred to the Company's share premium account (or capital reserve fund account).

Chapter 5 Financial Assistance for the Purchase of Shares in the Company

Article 35 The Company and its subsidiaries shall not, by any means at any time, provide any kind of financial assistance to a person who is acquiring or is proposing to acquire shares of the Company. The said acquirer of shares includes a person who directly or indirectly incurs any obligations due to the acquisition of shares of the Company.

The Company or its subsidiaries shall not, by any means at any time, provide financial assistance to the said acquirer for the purpose of reducing or discharging the obligations assumed by that person.

This Article shall not apply to the circumstances referred to in Article 37 in the Articles of Association.

Article 36 “Financial assistance” referred to in this chapter includes (without limitation to) the following:

- (1) gift;
- (2) guarantee (including the assumption of liability by the guarantor or the provision of assets by the guarantor to secure the performance of obligations by the obligor), or compensation (other than compensation in respect of the Company’s own default) or release or waiver of any rights;
- (3) provision of loan or any other contract under which the obligations of the Company are to be fulfilled before the obligations of another party, and a change in the parties to, or the assignment of rights arising under, such loan or contract; and
- (4) any other form of financial assistance given by the Company when the Company is insolvent or has no net assets or when its net assets would thereby be reduced to a material extent.

“Incurring any obligations” referred to in this chapter includes the incurrance of obligations by the changing of the obligor’s financial position by way of contract or the making of an arrangement (whether enforceable or not, and whether made on its own account or with any other persons), or by any other means.

Article 37

The following activities shall not be deemed to be prohibited by Article 35 of the Articles of Association:

- (1) the provision of relevant financial assistance by the Company is given in good faith in the interest of the Company, and the principal purpose in giving the financial assistance is not for the acquisition of shares, or the giving of the financial assistance is an incidental part of some larger purpose of the Company;
- (2) the lawful distribution of the Company's assets by way of dividend;
- (3) the allotment of bonus shares as dividends;
- (4) inter alias, a reduction of registered capital, a repurchase of shares or a reorganization of the equity structure of the Company effected in accordance with the Articles of Association;
- (5) the lending of money by the Company within its scope of business and in the ordinary course of its business (provided that the net assets of the Company are not thereby reduced or that, to the extent that they are thereby reduced, the financial assistance is provided out of distributable profits); and
- (6) the provision of money by the Company for contributions to staff and workers share schemes (provided that the net assets of the Company are not thereby reduced or that, to the extent that they are thereby reduced, the financial assistance is provided out of distributable profits).

Chapter 6 Share Certificates and Register of Members**Article 38**

The share certificates of the Company shall be in registered form.

In addition to those provided in the Company Law, the share certificates of the Company shall contain other items required to be specified by the stock exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed.

Under the conditions of paperless issuance and trading of the Company's shares, other requirements of the securities regulatory authorities and stock exchange of the place where the shares are listed shall apply.

Article 39 The shares of the Company may be transferred, donated, inherited and pledged in accordance with the relevant laws, administrative rules and the Articles of Association. The transfer and other documents in relation to the ownership of shares must be registered by the share registrar entrusted by the Company.

Article 40 The share certificates shall be signed by the Chairman. Where the stock exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed requires the share certificates to be signed by other senior management members of the Company, such share certificates shall also be signed by other relevant senior management members. The share certificates shall be effective after being affixed or printed with the seal of the Company. The share certificates shall only be affixed or printed with the company seal with the authorization of the Board. The signatures of the Chairman or other relevant senior management members on the share certificates may also be in printed form.

Article 41 The Company shall establish a register of members based on the certificates provided by the relevant securities registrar to register the following matters:

- (1) the name, address (place of domicile), occupation or nature of each shareholder;
- (2) the class and number of shares held by each shareholder;
- (3) the amount paid-up or payable in respect of shares held by each shareholder;
- (4) the share certificate numbers of the shares held by each shareholder;
- (5) the date on which each shareholder was registered as a shareholder;
- (6) the date on which any shareholder ceased to be a shareholder.

The register of members shall be the sufficient evidence of the shareholders' shareholding in the Company.

Article 42

Subject to the Articles of Association and other applicable requirements and upon transfer of the Company's shares, the transferees of the shares will become the holders of such shares with their names being entered in the register of shareholders.

All instruments of transfer and other documents related to the ownership of any H shares or affecting the ownership of any H shares shall be registered. If any fees are charged in respect of such registration, such fees shall not exceed the highest fees as prescribed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Where two or more than two persons are registered as joint holders of any shares, they should be deemed as joint owners of such shares and subject to the following restrictions:

- (1) the restricted number of holders jointly registered shall not exceed four if the Company is entitled to restrict the number of shareholders of joint holders account;
- (2) all joint holders of any shares shall jointly and severally assume obligation for all amounts payable for relevant shares;
- (3) if one of the joint holders dies, only the surviving joint holders shall be deemed by the Company to be such persons as having the ownership of the relevant shares. The Board shall have the right, for the purpose of making amendments to the register of shareholders, to demand a death certificate of the relevant shareholder where it deems appropriate to do so; and
- (4) for joint holders of any shares, only the joint holder whose name appears first in the register of shareholders has the rights to receive the certificate of relevant shares and notice from the Company. The notice which is serviced on the above-mentioned person should be deemed to be serviced on all of the joint shareholders of relevant shares. Any of joint holders may attend a shareholders' general meeting of the Company or exercise the voting rights of the shares (regardless of attendance in person or by proxy). In case more than one joint holder attends the shareholders' general meeting in person or by proxy, only the attender whose name appears first in the register of shareholders among such joint holders is entitled to vote for such shares.

Article 43

The Company may, in accordance with the mutual understanding and agreements made between the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council and overseas securities regulatory authorities, keep its original register of holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares outside of the PRC and appoint overseas agent(s) to manage such register. The original register of holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares listed in Hong Kong shall be maintained in Hong Kong. The Company shall maintain a duplicate of the register of holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares at its place of domicile. The appointed overseas agent(s) shall ensure consistency between the original version and the duplicate register of holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares at all times.

If there is any inconsistency between the original and the duplicate register of holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares, the original version shall prevail.

Article 44

The Company shall maintain a complete register of members. The register of members shall include the following parts:

- (1) the register of members which is maintained at the Company's place of domicile (other than those share registers which are described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article);
- (2) the register of members in respect of the holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares of the Company which is maintained at the place where the overseas stock exchange on which the shares are listed is located; and
- (3) the register of members which is maintained in such other place as the Board may consider necessary for the purpose of listing of the Company's shares.

Article 45

Different parts of the register of members shall not overlap one another. No transfer of the shares registered in any part of the register shall, during the existence of share registration, be registered in any other parts of the register of members.

Alteration or rectification of each part of the register of members shall be made in accordance with the laws of the place where that part of the register of members is maintained.

Article 46

All transfers of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares shall be carried out in general or common format, or any other written transfer instrument format acceptable to the Board (including the standard transfer format or form of transfer as prescribed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange from time to time); a written transfer document may be signed under hand or (where the transferor or transferee is a corporation) by the company's seal. In the event that the transferor or transferee of the shares of the Company is a recognized clearing house (the “**Recognized Clearing House**”) as defined under the law of Hong Kong or its agent, a written transfer instrument may be signed in a machine-printed form.

All fully paid-up share capital of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares listed in Hong Kong is freely transferable pursuant to the Articles of Association. The Board may refuse to recognize any instrument of transfer without explanation, unless such transfer is in compliance with the following conditions:

- (1) a fee (for each instrument of transfer) of HK\$2.5 or any higher fee as agreed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange has been paid to the Company to register the instrument of transfer of shares and other documents relating to or affecting the ownership of such shares;
- (2) the instrument of transfer involves only the overseas-listed foreign-invested shares listed in Hong Kong;
- (3) the stamp duty payable on the instrument of transfer has been paid;
- (4) the relevant share certificates and evidence reasonably required by the Board showing that the transferor has the right to transfer such shares shall be provided;
- (5) if the shares are to be transferred to joint holders, the number of joint holders shall not exceed 4;
- (6) the Company does not have any lien over the relevant shares;
- (7) no transfer shall be made to minors or persons of unsound mind or others under legal disability.

If the Company refuses to register any transfer of shares, the Company shall within two (2) months of formal application for the transfer provide the transferor and transferee with a notice of refusal to register such transfer.

Article 47

Shares issued prior to the Company's public offering may not be transferred within one year from the date on which the Company's shares are listed and traded on the stock exchange.

The directors and senior management members of the Company shall report to the Company the number of shares held by them in the Company and the subsequent changes in their shareholdings. The number of shares which such persons may transfer every year during their terms of office as determined upon appointment shall not exceed 25% of the total number of the Company's shares in his or her possession. The shares of the Company held by them shall not be transferred within one year from the date of listing and trading of the Company's shares. Such personnel shall not transfer the Company's shares in their possession within half year after they have terminated their employment with the Company.

If the shares are pledged within the period of restriction on transfer prescribed by laws and administrative regulations, the pledgee shall not exercise the pledge right within the period of restriction on transfer.

Article 48

If a shareholder, director or senior management personnel of the Company holding more than 5% of the shares of the Company sells the Company's shares or other securities with an equity nature within six months after the date of purchase or repurchases them within six months after the date of sale, the gains therefrom shall be attributable to the Company, and the Board of the Company shall recover the gains therefrom, except where the securities firm holds more than 5% of the shares as a result of the purchase of the remaining shares in an underwriting transaction, or for other circumstances stipulated by the CSRC.

The shares or other securities with an equity nature referred to in the preceding paragraph held by directors, senior management personnel, and individual shareholders include those held by their spouses, parents, and children, as well as those held through others' securities accounts.

In the event that the Board of Directors does not comply with the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, the shareholders have the right to demand that the Board take action within 30 days. If the Board fails to take action within such time limit, the shareholders are entitled to institute proceedings in their own names at the People's Court for the benefit of the Company.

In the event that the Board of the Company does not comply with the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, the directors who are responsible for the matter shall assume joint liability under the law.

Article 49 Upon obtaining approval from the competent securities regulatory authorities of the State Council, shareholders of domestic shares can transfer their shares to foreign investors, and trade in foreign markets. When transferred shares are listed and traded on a foreign stock exchange, the shares are subject to the supervision procedures, regulations and requirements of the foreign stock exchange. The Company does not need to convene a class meeting to vote for the transferred shares traded in foreign stock exchange.

Article 50 No changes in the shareholders' register may be made within 20 days before the date of a general meeting or within 5 days before the record date for the Company's distribution of dividends. However, where laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, normative documents and relevant stock exchanges or securities regulatory authorities of the place where the Company's shares are listed provide otherwise on the period of closure of share register prior to the date of the general meeting or before the record date set by the Company for the purpose of distribution of dividends, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 51 When the Company convenes a general meeting, distributes dividends, enters into liquidation and engages in other activities that involve confirmation of identity of shareholders, the Board or the convener of the general meeting shall determine a specific day for confirmation of equity interests. Shareholders named in the register of members after trading hours of the record date shall be the existing shareholders of relevant equity.

Article 52 Any person who objects to the register of members and requests to have his/her name included in or removed from the register of members may apply to the court of jurisdiction to amend the register of members.

Article 53

Any shareholder who is registered in, or any person who requests to have his/her name (title) entered into, the register of members may, if his/her share certificate (the “**Original Certificate**”) is lost, apply to the Company for a replacement share certificate in respect of such shares (the “**Relevant Shares**”).

If a holder of domestic shares loses his/her share certificate and applies for a replacement share certificate, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the requirement of Article 164 of the Company Law.

If a holder of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares loses his/her share certificate and applies for a replacement share certificate, it may be dealt with in accordance with the relevant laws, the rules of the stock exchange and other relevant regulations of the place where the original register of holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares is maintained.

If a holder of H shares loses his/her share certificate and applies for a replacement share certificate, such share certificate shall be issued in compliance with the following requirements:

- (1) the applicant shall submit an application to the Company in the standard form prescribed by the Company accompanied by a notarially certified certificate or statutory declaration containing the grounds upon which the application is made by the applicant and the circumstances and evidence of the loss of the share certificate as well as declaring that no other person is entitled to request to be registered as the shareholder of the Relevant Shares.
- (2) before the Company decides to issue the replacement share certificate, no statement is made by a person other than the applicant requesting that he/she shall be registered as the shareholder in respect of such Relevant Shares.
- (3) the Company shall, if it decides to issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant, make an announcement of its intention to issue the replacement share certificate in such newspapers and periodicals designated by the Board; the announcement shall be made at least once every 30 days for a period of 90 days. The newspapers and periodicals designated by the Board shall be at least one Chinese and English newspaper and periodical recognized by Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

- (4) prior to the publication of its intention to issue a replacement share certificate, the Company shall have delivered to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange a copy of the announcement to be published. The Company may publish the announcement upon receiving a confirmation from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange that the announcement has been displayed at the premises of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The announcement shall be displayed at the premises of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for a period of 90 days. In case an application to issue a replacement share certificate has been made without the consent of the registered holder of the Relevant Shares, the Company shall deliver by mail to such registered shareholder a copy of the announcement to be published.
- (5) if, upon expiration of the 90-day period of announcement and display referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article, the Company has not received from any person any objection to such application, the Company may issue a replacement share certificate to the applicant accordingly.
- (6) where the Company issues a replacement share certificate in accordance with this Article, it shall forthwith cancel the Original Certificate and record the cancellation and replacement matters in the register of members accordingly.
- (7) all expenses relating to the cancellation of the Original Certificate and the issuance of a replacement share certificate by the Company shall be borne by the applicant. The Company may refuse to take any action until a reasonable guarantee is provided by the applicant.

Article 54 After the Company issues a replacement share certificate pursuant to the Articles of Association, the name of a bona fide purchaser who obtains the aforementioned new share certificate or a shareholder who thereafter is registered as the owner of such shares (in the case where he/she is a bona fide purchaser) shall not be deleted from the register of members.

Article 55 The Company shall not have any obligation to indemnify any person for any damages suffered thereby arising out of the cancellation of the Original Certificate or the issuance of a replacement share certificate, unless such person concerned can prove that the Company has committed a fraudulent act.

With regard to the exercise of power to issue warrants in bearer form regarding the issuance of share certificates to anonymous shareholders, unless the Company is convinced without reasonable doubt the original warrants have been destroyed, no new warrant shall be issued to replace the missing warrant.

Chapter 7 Shareholders and Shareholders' General Meetings

Section 1 Shareholders' Rights and Obligations

Article 56 A shareholder of the Company is a person who lawfully holds shares of the Company and has his/her name (title) recorded in the register of members.

A shareholder shall enjoy the relevant rights and assume the relevant obligations in accordance with the class and number of shares he/she holds. Shareholders holding the same class of shares shall enjoy the same rights and assume the same obligations.

All classes of shareholders of the Company shall have equal rights in any distribution in the form of a dividend or any other form.

Where legal persons become shareholders of the Company, their legal representatives or nominees of their legal representatives shall exercise relevant rights on their behalf.

The Company shall not exercise its rights to freeze or otherwise prejudice any of the rights attached to the shares merely based on the ground that any person has not disclosed to the Company the rights and interests he holds directly or indirectly.

Article 57 The ordinary shareholders of the Company shall enjoy the following rights:

- (1) the right to receive dividends and other profit distributions in proportion to the number of shares held;
- (2) the right to request to hold, convene, chair, attend or appoint a proxy to attend, exercise the right of speech and vote at general meetings in proportion to the number of shares held in accordance with the law (unless a shareholder is required by the Main Board Listing Rules to abstain from voting on a particular matter);
- (3) the right of supervisory management over the Company's business operations, and the rights to present proposals or to raise enquiries;

- (4) the right to transfer, give or pledge the shares he/she held in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the Articles of Association;
- (5) the right to review and copy the Articles of Association, register of members, minutes of shareholders' general meetings, resolutions of the Board meetings, and financial and accounting reports. Shareholders who meet the requirements may inspect the Company's accounting books and certificates;
- (6) in the event of the termination or liquidation of the Company, to participate in the distribution of remaining assets of the Company in accordance with the number of Shares held;
- (7) with respect to shareholders who vote against any resolution adopted at the shareholders' general meeting on the merger or division of the Company, the right to demand the Company to acquire the shares held by them;
- (8) shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 1% of the Company's shares can make a provisional motion in writing to the Board 10 days before the date of shareholders' general meeting;
- (9) other rights conferred by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association.

Article 58

When a shareholder requests to review and copy the relevant information mentioned in Article 57(5), he/she shall provide the Company with written documents evidencing the class and number of shares of the Company held by him/her, and the Company shall provide such information as requested by such shareholder after verifying his/her identity.

If a shareholder requests to inspect the accounting books and certificates of the Company, he/she shall submit a written request to the Company stating the purpose. If the Company has reasonable grounds to believe that a shareholder's inspection of the accounting books and certificates has an improper purpose that may jeopardize the Company's lawful interests, the Company may refuse to provide the inspection and shall reply to the shareholder in writing within 15 days from the date of the shareholder's written request, stating the reasons therefor. If the Company refuses to provide the inspection, the shareholders may file a lawsuit to the People's Court.

Shareholders may appoint an intermediary organization, such as an accounting firm or a law firm, to inspect the materials provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Shareholders and the intermediary organizations, such as accounting firms and law firms, appointed by them to inspect and copy the relevant materials shall comply with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations on the protection of state secrets, commercial secrets, personal privacy and personal information.

The provisions of the preceding four paragraphs shall apply to shareholders' requests for inspection and reproduction of materials relating to the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Article 59

If the content of a resolution of a shareholders' general meeting or Board meeting of the Company violates laws or administrative regulations, the shareholders shall have the right to request the People's Court to recognize it as invalid.

In the event that the procedures for convening a shareholders' general meeting or a Board meeting or the manner of voting violate any law or administrative regulation or these Articles of Association, or if the content of a resolution violates these Articles of Association, the shareholders shall have the right to request the People's Court to revoke it within 60 days from the date on which the resolution is made; however, except that there are only minor defects in the procedures for convening the shareholders' general meeting or the Board meeting or in the manner of voting, which do not have a material effect on the resolution.

Article 60

If a director or senior management, other than a member of the audit committee, violates any law, administrative regulation or the provisions of these Articles of Association in the performance of his/her duties with the Company and causes damage to the Company, shareholders who individually or collectively hold more than one percent of the Company's shares for a period of more than 180 consecutive days shall have the right to request, in writing, that the audit committee institute legal proceedings in a People's Court. If a member of the audit committee violates any laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of these Articles of Association in the performance of his/her duties with the Company and causes damage to the Company, a shareholder may request the Board in writing to file a lawsuit with the People's Court.

If the audit committee or the Board refuses to initiate litigation upon receipt of a written request from a shareholder as provided for in the preceding paragraph, or fails to initiate litigation within 30 days from the date of receipt of the request, or if the situation is so urgent that the interests of the Company will be irreparably harmed if litigation is not initiated forthwith, the shareholders as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall have the right to initiate litigation in their own names and directly to the People's Courts for the benefit of the Company.

If another person infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of the Company and causes damage to the Company, the shareholders as provided in the first paragraph of this Article may institute legal proceedings in the People's Court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

If the directors, supervisors or senior management of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company violate any laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of these Articles of Association in the performance of their duties and cause losses to the Company, or if any other person infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and causes losses to the Company, shareholders who have held, individually or in the aggregate, more than one percent of the shares of the Company for a period of more than 180 consecutive days, may, in accordance with the provisions of the first three paragraphs of Article 189 of the Company Law, request in writing that the Board of Supervisors or the Board of the wholly-owned subsidiaries institute legal proceedings in the People's Court, or institute legal proceedings in their own names directly in the People's Court.

If a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company does not have a Board of Supervisors or supervisors, or an audit committee, it shall follow the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

Article 61 In the event that a director or senior management violates any law or administrative regulation or the provisions of these Articles of Association to the detriment of the interests of the shareholders, the shareholders may file a lawsuit with the People's Court.

Article 62 The shareholders of the Company shall assume the following obligations:

- (1) to abide by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (2) to pay subscription monies according to the number of shares subscribed and the method of subscription;
- (3) to fulfill its responsibility to the Company to the extent of Shares held by them;
- (4) not to withdraw their share capital, except as provided in laws and regulations;

- (5) not to abuse shareholders' rights to damage the interests of the Company or other shareholders; not to abuse the independent status of the Company as a legal person and the limited liability of shareholders to damage the interests of the creditors of the Company;
- (6) other obligations imposed by laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Unless otherwise specified, shareholders are not liable to make any further contribution to the share capital other than as agreed by the subscriber of the relevant shares on subscription.

Shareholders of the Company who abuse their shareholders' rights and cause losses to the Company or other shareholders shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law. Shareholders of the Company who abuse the independent status of the Company as a legal person and the limited liability of shareholders to evade debts and seriously damage the interests of the creditors of the Company shall bear joint and several liabilities for the debts of the Company.

Article 63 When a shareholder holding more than 5% of the voting shares of the Company pledges the shares held by him/her, he/she shall report to the Company in writing on the day on which the pledge occurs.

Section 2 Controlling Shareholders and De Facto Controllers

Article 64 The controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company shall exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations and the provisions of the CSRC and the stock exchanges, and safeguard the interests of the listed company.

Article 65 The controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company shall comply with the following provisions:

- (1) Exercise shareholders' rights in accordance with the law and do not abuse control or take advantage of connected relationships to jeopardize the legitimate rights and interests of the Company or other shareholders;
- (2) Strictly abide by the public statements and undertakings made and shall not change or waive them without authorization;
- (3) Fulfill the information disclosure obligations in strict accordance with the relevant regulations, to actively and proactively cooperate with the Company in the information disclosure work, and to inform the Company in a timely manner of material events that have occurred or are intended to occur;

- (4) No funds of the Company shall be appropriated in any manner;
- (5) The Company and relevant personnel shall not be forced, instructed or required to provide guarantees in violation of laws and regulations;
- (6) They shall not make use of the Company's undisclosed material information to gain benefits, shall not disclose in any way undisclosed material information relating to the Company, and shall not engage in insider trading, short-term trading, market manipulation and other unlawful and illegal acts;
- (7) The legitimate rights and interests of the Company and other shareholders shall not be jeopardized in any way through unfair connected transactions, profit distribution, asset reorganization, or external investment;
- (8) Ensure the integrity of the Company's assets, independence of its personnel, financial independence, organizational independence and business independence, and shall not in any way affect the independence of the Company;
- (9) Laws, administrative regulations, rules of the CSRC, business rules of the stock exchange and other provisions of these Articles of Association.

If the controlling shareholders or de facto controllers of the Company does not serve as directors of the Company but actually executes the affairs of the Company, the provisions of these Articles of Association regarding the obligations of loyalty and diligence of directors and senior management shall apply.

If a controlling shareholder or a de facto controller of the Company instructs a director or senior management to engage in an act that is detrimental to the interests of the Company or its shareholders, he or she shall be jointly and severally liable with such director or senior management.

Article 66 Controlling shareholders and de facto controllers who pledge shares of the Company held by them or under their effective control shall maintain the stability of the Company's control and production and operation.

Article 67 Controlling shareholders and de facto controllers who transfer their shares in the Company shall comply with the restrictive provisions on the transfer of shares set out in the laws, administrative regulations, the regulations of the CSRC and the stock exchanges and their undertakings in relation to the restriction on the transfer of shares.

Article 68 "Controlling shareholder" referred to in the Articles of Association means a shareholder who satisfies any one of the following conditions:

- (1) he/she alone, or acting in concert with others, has the power to elect more than half of the Board;
- (2) he/she alone, or acting in concert with others, has the power to exercise or to control the exercise of 30% or more of the voting rights in the Company;
- (3) he/she alone, or acting in concert with others, holds 30% or more of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company;
- (4) he/she alone, or acting in concert with others, in any other manner has de facto control over the Company.

The phrase "acting in concert" referred to in this Article means two or more than two persons by way of agreement (whether oral or written) reaching a consensus, through one person acquiring voting rights of the Company, with an aim to obtain or consolidate control of the Company.

Article 69 The term "de facto controller" as used herein refers to a natural person, legal entity or other organization that is able to practically dominate the conduct of the Company through an investment relationship, agreement or other arrangement.

Section 3 General Provisions of Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 70 The shareholders' general meeting consists of all shareholders. The shareholders' general meeting is the organ of authority of the Company and shall exercise its functions and powers in accordance with law.

Article 71 The shareholders' general meeting shall have the following functions and powers:

- (1) to elect and replace directors and decide on matters relating to their remuneration;
- (2) to consider and approve the reports of the Board;
- (3) to consider and approve the Company's profit distribution plans and deficit-deduction plans;
- (4) to resolve on the increase or reduction of the Company's registered capital;
- (5) to resolve on the issuance of debentures, any kind of securities, warrants or other similar securities by the Company;
- (6) to resolve on matters such as the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or change of the corporate form of the Company;
- (7) to amend the Articles of Association;
- (8) to consider and approve the motions raised by shareholders who individually or collectively represent 1% or more of the total number of voting shares of the Company;
- (9) to resolve on the engagement, re-appointment or termination of engagement of the accountants of the Company;
- (10) to consider and approve the guarantees specified in Article 72 of the Articles of Association subject to approval at the shareholders' general meeting;
- (11) to consider the acquisition, disposal of significant assets within one year which account for more than 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;

- (12) to consider and approve the change of use of proceeds;
- (13) to consider and approve the share incentive scheme and the employee stock ownership plan;
- (14) to resolve the repurchase of the Company's Shares;
- (15) to consider other matters which, according to the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, should be resolved by the shareholders at shareholders' general meetings;
- (16) to consider other matters as required by the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed.

To authorise or delegate the Board to deal with matters as authorised and instructed at the shareholders' general meeting provided that the laws, regulations and the mandatory provisions of relevant laws and regulations of the place of listing are observed.

To authorise or delegate the Board to deal with matters as authorised and instructed at the shareholders' general meeting, including but not limited to:

- (1) subject to the applicable laws, regulations and listing rules, to give a general mandate to the Board to issue, allot and deal with additional shares not exceeding 20% of the shares of the Company in issue (or other proportions as required by the applicable laws, regulations and listing rules) and authorize the Board to make corresponding amendments to the Articles of Association as it thinks fit so as to reflect the new capital structure upon the allotment or issuance of shares;

- (2) to authorize the Board, within the cap amount of debt issuance, to determine the specific terms and the relevant matters in relation to the issuance of the debt financing instrument(s) such as domestic short-term financial instruments, mid-term financial notes, corporate bonds, overseas USD bonds in accordance with the needs of production, operation and capital expenditure as well as the market conditions, including but not limited to the determination of the value, interest rate, term, targeted group and use of proceeds of the bond(s), as well as the preparation for, execution and disclosure of all necessary documents thereof subject to the aforementioned limits.

Article 72

The provision of external guarantees by the Company shall be considered and approved by the Board. The following external guarantees of the Company shall be considered and approved at the general meeting.

- (1) any guarantees provided after the total external guarantees of the Company and its holding subsidiaries exceeding 50% of the latest audited net assets of the Company;
- (2) any guarantees provided after the total external guarantees of the Company exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (3) any guarantees provided by the Company to others within one year with an amount exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;
- (4) any guarantees provided for any guaranteed party with an assets to liabilities ratio exceeding 70%;
- (5) any single guarantee in which the amount exceeds 10% of latest audited net assets of the Company;
- (6) any guarantees provided to shareholders, de facto controllers and their related parties.

When the shareholders' general meeting is considering a proposal to provide guarantee for any shareholder, de facto controller or related party, the said shareholder or the shareholders controlled by the said de facto controller shall abstain from voting on the proposal, and the proposal shall be subject to approval by more than half of the voting rights of the other Shareholders attending the meeting. The announcement of the resolution of the general meeting shall fully disclose the votes of the non-related shareholders.

If a director, general manager or any other senior management member violates a provision on the approval authority or consideration procedure for the provision of external guarantees as specified in laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, thereby causing the Company to sustain a loss, he/she shall be liable for damages and the Company may institute a legal action against him or her in accordance with the law.

Article 73

The Company shall not, without the prior approval of shareholders by way of special resolution at shareholder's general meeting, enter into any contract with any person other than a director, general manager and members of the senior management whereby the management of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company is to be handed over to such person except for special circumstances such as the Company is in a crisis.

Article 74

General meetings comprise annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. The annual general meetings shall be held once every year within six months after the conclusion of the previous accounting year. The shareholders' general meeting shall be held in a venue and in the form of an in-person meeting. The Company may, under the premise of ensuring that the shareholders' general meetings are lawful and effective, set up other forms and means of participation in the shareholders' general meetings (including but not limited to through electronic facilities such as the Internet, teleconferencing and video, etc.) to facilitate shareholders' participation in the shareholders' general meetings and the casting of votes by electronic means. Shareholders participating in a shareholders' general meeting by means of the above form shall be deemed to be present.

Extraordinary general meetings shall be convened as and when necessary. Under any of the following circumstances, the Board shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within 2 months from the occurrence thereof:

- (1) when the number of directors is less than the number of directors required by the Company Law or two-thirds of the number of directors specified in the Articles of Association;

- (2) when the un-recovered losses of the Company amount to one third of the total amount of its paid-in share capital;
- (3) when shareholder(s) individually or jointly holding 10% or more of the Company's shares request(s) in writing the convening of an extraordinary general meeting;
- (4) when the Board considers necessary or upon the request of the audit committee;
- (5) when more than 2 independent non-executive directors so request;
- (6) other situations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association.

In any of the circumstances referred to in (3), (4) and (5) above, the matter for consideration proposed by the party requesting the holding of the extraordinary general meeting shall be included in the agenda of such meeting.

Section 4 Convening of the Shareholders' General Meetings

Article 75 The Board shall convene a shareholders' general meeting on time and within the prescribed period.

With the approval of a majority of all the independent directors, the independent directors shall have the right to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting. In response to such proposal of the independent directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the articles of association, provide a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of the extraordinary general meeting within ten days after receiving such proposal. If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within five days after the resolution of the Board is made. If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, it shall explain the reasons and make an announcement.

Article 76 The audit committee shall have the right to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting and such proposal shall be made by way of written request(s). The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the articles of association, provide a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of the extraordinary general meeting within ten days after receiving such proposal.

If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within five days after the resolution of the Board is made. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the audit committee.

If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting or fails to provide a reply within ten days after receipt of the proposal, the Board shall be deemed to have not been able or fail to perform its duty to convene the shareholders' general meetings, and the audit committee may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

Article 77

Shareholders requesting the convening of extraordinary general meetings shall follow the procedures listed below:

- (1) Shareholder(s) individually or collectively holding at least 10% (including 10%) of the total number of shares carrying voting rights in the share capital of the Company may, by signing one or more counterpart written requisition(s) stating the object of the meeting, require the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting. The Board shall, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the Articles of Association, provide a written reply stating its agreement or disagreement to the convening of the extraordinary general meeting within ten days after receiving such requisition. The shareholdings referred to above shall be calculated as at the date of the delivery of the written requisition(s).

If the Board agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within five days after the resolution of the Board is made. Any changes to the original requisition in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders.

- (2) If the Board disagrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting or fails to provide a reply within ten days after receipt of the requisition, the shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 10% (inclusive) of the Company's shares shall have the right to propose to the audit committee to convene an extraordinary general meeting, and such proposal shall be made by way of written request(s).

If the audit committee agrees to convene the extraordinary general meeting, a notice of such meeting shall be issued within five days after receipt of the proposal. Any changes to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders.

- (3) If the audit committee fails to issue the notice of the shareholders' general meeting within the prescribed period, it shall be deemed that the audit committee will not convene and preside over the shareholders' general meeting, and shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 10% (inclusive) of the Company's shares for more than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over the meeting by themselves. The convening procedures shall, to the extent possible, be identical to procedures according to which general meetings are to be convened by the Board.

Article 78

If the audit committee or the shareholders decide to convene a shareholders' general meeting on their own, they shall notify the Board in writing and at the same time file a report with the Stock Exchange.

The audit committee or the convening shareholders shall submit the relevant supporting documents to the Stock Exchange when issuing the notice of the shareholders' general meeting and the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting.

The shareholding of the convening shareholders shall not be less than 10% before the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 79

The Board and the secretary of the Board will cooperate with the audit committee or the shareholders in the case of shareholders' general meetings called by the audit committee or by the shareholders themselves. The Board will provide a register of shareholders as at the date of registration of shareholdings. The Company shall bear the expenses necessary for the meeting.

If the shareholders convene and hold a meeting on their own because the Board or the audit committee did not hold a meeting as required by Article 77, reasonable expenses incurred by the shareholders shall be borne by the Company and deducted from the amount owed by the Company to the director who is in breach of his/her duties.

Section 5 Proposals and Notices of the Shareholders' General Meetings**Article 80**

The contents of proposals of shareholders' general meeting shall be matters falling within the functions and powers of shareholders' general meetings, set out specific matters for consideration and resolution, and comply with relevant requirements of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article 81

When the Company convenes a shareholders' general meeting, the Board and shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 1% (inclusive) of the shares of the Company shall have the right to submit proposals to the Company. Shareholders individually or jointly holding 1% or more of the total voting shares in the share capital of the Company shall be entitled to propose new resolutions in writing to the Company and submit to the convener 10 days prior to the convening of the general meeting. The convener of the general meeting shall issue a supplemental notice of general meeting to other shareholders to announce the contents of the provisional proposals within 2 days after the receipt of such proposal and incorporate the matters falling within the scope of duties of the general meeting into the agenda of such meeting. The new agenda shall be tabled to the general meeting for consideration. However, unless the temporary proposals violate the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association.

Except as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the convener shall not amend the proposals set out in the notice of the shareholders' general meeting or add any new proposals subsequent to the issue of the notice.

Proposals which are not listed in the notice of the shareholders' general meeting or are inconsistent with Article 80 of the Articles of Association shall not be voted on and passed as resolutions at the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 82

To convene a shareholders' annual general meeting, the Company shall give notices by way of public announcement 20 days before the date of meeting, and to convene an extraordinary general meeting, the Company shall give notices by way of public announcement 15 days before the date of meeting, informing all registered shareholders of the matters proposed to be considered at the meeting and the date and place of the meeting. When calculating the starting date, the date of the meeting shall be excluded.

Unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, the notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall be delivered by the means set out in Article 232 of the Articles of Association.

The announcement to holders of domestic shares shall be published on the websites of the Company and the stock exchange. Upon the publication of the announcement, all holders of domestic shares shall be deemed to have received the notice of the relevant shareholders' general meeting.

The notice, information or written statement of a shareholders' general meeting served on the holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares may be published through the websites of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Company. Upon the publication of the announcement, all holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares shall be deemed to have received the notice of the relevant shareholders' general meeting.

A general meeting shall not transact matters not stated in the notice of meeting.

Article 83

Notice of a shareholders' general meeting shall:

- (1) be in writing;
- (2) specify the time, place and date of the meeting;
- (3) set out the matters to be considered at the meeting;
- (4) provide such information and explanation as are necessary for the shareholders to make informed decisions on the matters to be considered. This principle includes (but is not limited to), where a proposal is made to amalgamate the Company with another, to repurchase shares, to reorganize the share capital, or to restructure the Company in any other way, the terms of the proposed transaction must be provided in detail together with copies of the proposed contract (if any), and the cause and effect of such proposal shall be properly described;
- (5) disclose the nature and extent of the material conflict of interest, if any, of any director and senior management member in the matters to be considered; and provide an explanation of the differences, if any, between the way in which the matter to be considered would affect such director or senior management member in his/her capacity as shareholders and the way in which such matter would affect other shareholders of the same class;
- (6) set out the full text of any special resolution proposed to be passed at the meeting;

- (7) contain conspicuously a statement that all holders of shares whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on the record date are entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting, and a shareholder entitled to attend and vote has the right to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote on his/her behalf and that such proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company;
- (8) include the record date of registration of shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting;
- (9) specify the time and place for lodging proxy forms for the relevant meeting.

Article 84 After the issue of a notice of shareholders' general meeting, the shareholders' general meeting shall not, without any proper reason, be postponed or cancelled, and the resolutions set out in the notice of shareholder's general meeting shall not be cancelled. In the event of any postponement or cancellation, the convener shall, at least two business days before the date of the scheduled meeting, make an announcement and state the reason therein.

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

Section 6 Convening of the Shareholders' General Meetings

Article 86 All holders of shares whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on the record date or their proxies shall be entitled to attend the shareholders' general meeting, and exercise their voting rights in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations and the Articles of Association.

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

Article 87 Any shareholder who is entitled to attend and vote at a shareholders' general meeting shall be entitled to appoint one or more persons (whether or not a shareholder) as his/her proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. A proxy so appointed shall be entitled to exercise the following rights in accordance with the authorization from that shareholder:

- (1) the shareholder's right to speak at the meeting;
- (2) the right to demand, whether on his/her own or together with others, a poll;
- (3) the right to vote on a poll.

Article 88 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or his/her attorney duly authorized in writing, or if the appointor is a legal person, under seal of the legal entity.

Article 89 The instrument appointing a voting proxy shall be deposited at the Company's domicile or at such other place as is specified in the notice convening the meeting not less than 24 hours prior to the time for holding the meeting at which the proxy proposes to vote. If such instrument is signed by another person under a power of attorney or other authorization documents given by the appointor, such power of attorney or other authorization documents shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney or other authorization documents shall, together with the instrument appointing the voting proxy, be deposited at the Company's domicile or at such other place as is specified in the notice convening the meeting.

If the appointor is a legal person, its legal representative or any person authorized by the resolutions of the Board or other governing body shall attend the shareholders' general meeting of the Company as the appointor's representative, and it shall be deemed to attend in person at any general meeting if it has appointed a representative to attend thereat.

Where such shareholder is a Recognized Clearing House (or its nominees), it may authorize its company representative or one or more persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative(s) at any shareholders' general meeting or any class meeting or creditors' meeting provided that, if more than one person are so authorized, the power of attorney shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorized. The person(s) so authorized will be entitled to exercise the same power (including but not limited to right of speech and voting right) on behalf of the Recognized Clearing House (or its nominees) as if such person were an individual shareholder of the Company.

Article 90 Any form issued to a shareholder by the Board of the Company for the purpose of appointing a proxy of shareholder shall be in such form which enables the shareholder, according to his/her free will, to instruct his/her proxy to vote in favor of or against the motions proposed and in respect of each individual matters to be voted on at the meeting.

Save as provided above, the aforesaid proxy form shall also contain the following: the name or title of the principal(s) and the class and number of shares of the Company held; number of shares represented by and name or title of the proxy; whether the proxy is entitled to vote for the temporary resolution proposed at any shareholders' general meeting; instruction of voting; date of appointing a proxy and the effective period for such appointment; the signature (or seal) of the principal and, if the principal is a corporate shareholder, the seal of the legal entity shall be affixed. Where a shareholder appoints more than one proxy, he/she shall specify the number of shares represented by each proxy in the proxy form.

Article 91 Where the appointor has deceased, incapacitated to act, withdrawn the appointment or the power of attorney or where the relevant shares have been transferred prior to the voting, a vote given by the proxy in accordance with the power of attorney shall remain valid provided that no written notice of such event has been received by the Company prior to the commencement of the relevant meeting.

Article 92 Individual shareholders attending the meeting in person shall present their identity cards or other valid documents or certificates that can identify them; if they attend the meeting on behalf of another person, they should present their valid identity cards and the proxy forms authorizing the shareholders to attend the meeting.

A corporate shareholder shall be represented at the meeting by its legal representative or a proxy appointed by the legal representative. If the legal representative attends the meeting, he/she should present his/her identity card, valid proof that he/she has the qualification of a legal representative; if a proxy is appointed to attend the meeting, the proxy shall present his/her identity card and a written authorization letter issued by the legal representative of the legal shareholder unit in accordance with the law.

Article 93 The Board and other conveners of the Company shall take necessary measures to ensure the normal order of the shareholders' general meeting. Measures will be taken to stop acts that interfere with the shareholders' general meeting, provoke troubles and infringe the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders, and report to relevant authorities for investigation and punishment in a timely manner.

Article 94 The shareholders' general meeting shall be convened by the Board and chaired by the chairman of the Board. Where the chairman is incapable of performing or not performing his duties, the vice chairman (where the Company has two or more vice chairmen, the vice chairman jointly elected by more than half of the directors shall preside) shall preside over the meeting; where the vice chairman is incapable of performing or not performing his duties, a director jointly elected by more than half of the directors shall preside over the meeting.

Where the Board is incapable of performing or not performing its duties to convene the shareholders' general meeting, the audit committee shall convene and preside over the meeting in a timely manner; where the audit committee does not convene and preside over the meeting, shareholders individually or jointly holding more than 10% of the Company's shares for more than 90 consecutive days may convene and preside over the meeting by themselves.

A shareholders' general meeting convened by the audit committee itself shall be presided over by the convenor of the audit committee. If the convenor of the audit committee is unable or fails to perform his duties, one member of the audit committee shall be elected jointly by a majority of the members of the audit committee to preside over the meeting.

A shareholders' general meeting convened by the Shareholders themselves shall be presided over by a representative elected by the convenor.

When a shareholders' general meeting is held and the chairman violates the rules of procedure which makes it difficult for the shareholders' general meeting to continue, a person may be elected at the shareholders' general meeting to act as the chairman so as to carry on with the shareholders' general meeting, subject to the approval of more than half of the attending shareholders having the voting rights. If for any reason the shareholders fail to elect a chairman of the meeting, the shareholder (including proxy thereof) attending the meeting and holding the largest number of shares vested with voting rights shall be the chairman of the meeting.

Article 95

The Company shall formulate the rules of procedures for the shareholders' general meeting which shall set out in detail the procedures of holding, convening and voting in respect of the shareholders' general meeting (including notices, registration, consideration of proposals, voting, vote counting, announcement on voting results, formation of the resolution of the meeting, meeting minutes and signing, announcements and other matters) and the principles of authorization granted to the Board at the shareholders' general meeting. The scope of authorization shall be specified in details. The rules of procedures for the shareholders' general meeting shall be prepared by the Board, approved at the shareholders' general meeting and attached to the Articles of Association as an appendix.

Article 96

At the annual general meeting, the Board shall report to the shareholders on its work during the previous year. Each independent non-executive director should also make a report on his/her work.

Article 97 If the shareholders' general meeting requests the directors and senior management of the Company to attend the meeting, the directors and senior management shall attend the meeting and provide explanations and clarifications on the shareholders' enquiries and suggestions.

Article 98 Minutes shall be taken at the shareholders' general meeting, which shall be done by the secretary of the Board.

The minutes record the following:

- (1) the time, place and agenda of the meeting and the name or title of the convenor;
- (2) the presiding officer of the meeting and the names of the directors and senior management attending or present at the meeting;
- (3) the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of shares held with voting rights and the proportion to the total number of shares of the Company;
- (4) the process of considering each proposal, the main points of the speeches and the results of the voting;
- (5) shareholders' enquiries, comments or suggestions and the corresponding replies or explanations;
- (6) counting results;
- (7) names of tellers and scrutineers.

Article 99 The convenor shall ensure that the minutes are true, accurate and complete. The directors present, the secretary of the Board, the convenor or his/her representative, and the presiding officer shall sign the minutes. Minutes of the meeting shall be placed at the Company's residence for retention for a period of not less than 10 years, together with the signatures of shareholders attending the meeting on-site and proxies for proxy attendance, as well as valid information on the status of voting by internet and other means.

Article 100 The convener shall ensure that the shareholders' general meeting is conducted continuously until final resolutions are made. If the shareholders' general meeting is suspended or no resolution can be made due to force majeure or other special reasons, necessary measures shall be taken to resume the shareholders' general meeting as soon as possible or terminate the shareholders' general meeting directly, and an announcement shall be made in a timely manner.

Section 7 Voting and Resolutions at the Shareholders' General Meetings

Article 101 Resolutions of shareholders' general meetings are classified as ordinary resolutions and special resolutions.

To adopt an ordinary resolution, more than one-half of the votes represented by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting must be cast in favor of the resolution.

To adopt a special resolution, two-thirds or more of the votes represented by the shareholders (including proxies) present at the meeting must be cast in favor of the resolution.

A shareholder (including his proxy) attending the meeting shall express one of the following opinions on each resolution relating to every matter which has been put to vote at the relevant meeting: for, against or abstain from voting. Votes not filled in, incorrectly filled in, illegible, or not cast shall be deemed to be an abstention by the voter, and the result of the vote on the number of shares held by him/her shall be counted as "abstention". If a shareholder or his/her proxy casts abstention vote or abstains from voting, any vote cast by such shareholder or his/her proxy shall not be counted in the voting results of the Company.

Article 102 The following matters shall be approved by ordinary resolutions at the shareholders' general meeting:

- (1) Report on the work of the Board;
- (2) Profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan proposed by the Board;
- (3) The appointment and removal of members of the Board and the method of their remuneration and payment;

- (4) The annual report, balance sheet, income statement and other financial statements of the Company;
- (5) Appointment or dismissal of accounting firms and determination of their remuneration;
- (6) Matters other than those required by laws, administrative regulations, the Main Board Listing Rules or the Articles of Association to be approved by a special resolution.

Article 103

The following matters shall be approved by a special resolution of the shareholders' general meeting:

- (1) To increase or decrease the share capital of the Company and to issue shares, warrants and other similar securities of any kind;
- (2) The Company issues corporate bonds;
- (3) Separation, amalgamation, dissolution and liquidation of the Company;
- (4) Change of the Company's form;
- (5) The purchase or sale of material assets or the provision of guarantees to others by the Company within one year in an amount exceeding 30% of the Company's total audited assets for the most recent period;
- (6) The amendments to the Articles of Association;

- (7) To consider and approve the equity incentive plan;
- (8) Any other matters provided for by laws, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association, and any other matters which the shareholders' general meeting by ordinary resolution deems to have a significant impact on the Company and which require the passing of a special resolution;
- (9) Such other matters for which a special resolution is required under the Main Board Listing Rules.

Article 104 Except for special circumstances such as the Company being in a crisis, the Company will not enter into a contract with a person other than a director or senior management to entrust the management of the entire or important business of the Company to that person unless approved by a special resolution of the shareholders' general meeting.

Article 105 Shareholders (including proxies) exercise their voting rights in accordance with the number of shares with voting rights represented by them, and each share entitles the shareholder one vote upon voting at the shareholders' general meeting. However, shares held by the Company carry no voting rights and shall not be counted into the total number of shares with voting rights held by shareholders attending the meeting.

In the event that a shareholder's purchase of the Company's voting shares violates the provisions of Article 63(1) and (2) of the Securities Act, the portion of the shares in excess of the prescribed ratio shall not be allowed to exercise the voting right for a period of 36 months after the purchase and shall not be counted as part of the total number of shares present at the shareholders' general meeting that have the right to vote.

Where any shareholder is, under the applicable laws and regulations and the Main Board Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for (or only against) any particular resolution at any general meeting, any votes cast by such shareholders (or their proxies) in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

- Article 106** Prior to voting, the chairperson of the shareholders' general meeting shall announce the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of voting shares held by them. The number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting and the total number of voting shares held by them shall be subject to the registration of the meeting.
- Article 107** Except that proposals in relation to procedural and administrative matters of a shareholders' general meeting can be conducted by a show of hand as decided by the chairman of the meeting, all other matters shall be decided on by a poll.
- Article 108** A poll demanded on such matters as the election of chairman or the adjournment of the meeting shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other matters shall be taken at such time as the chairman may decide, and the meeting may proceed to discuss other matters. The results of the poll to be taken shall still be deemed to be a resolution of that meeting.
- Article 109** On a poll taken at a meeting, a shareholder (including a proxy) entitled to two or more votes needs not cast all his/her votes in the same way.
- Article 110** In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.
- Article 111** Except for the cumulative voting system, the shareholders' general meeting shall vote on all proposals one by one. If there are different proposals for the same matter, they shall be voted in the chronological order of the proposals being put forward. Unless the shareholders' general meeting is suspended or no resolution can be made due to force majeure or other special reasons, the shareholders' general meeting shall not set aside any proposal or refuse to vote on the proposals.

Article 112 No amendment shall be made to a proposal when it is considered at the shareholders' general meeting. Otherwise, the relevant amendment shall be deemed as a new proposal and shall not be voted at the current shareholders' general meeting.

Article 113 The same voting right can only choose one of the on-site, online or other voting methods. In the event of a duplicate vote on the same poll, the result of the first vote shall prevail.

Article 114 The shareholders' general meeting shall vote by registered voting.

Article 115 The live shareholders' general meeting shall end no earlier than by network or other means, and the chairman of the meeting shall announce the voting status and result of each proposal and determine whether a resolution at a shareholders' general meeting is passed based on the voting result. His decision, which is final and conclusive, shall be announced at the meeting and recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Prior to the formal announcement of the voting results, the Company, the tellers, the scrutineers, the major shareholders, the network service provider and other relevant parties involved in the onsite shareholders' general meeting, the network and other voting methods shall be under a duty of confidentiality with respect to the voting situation.

Article 116 At a shareholders' general meeting, the approach and procedures for nomination of directors are as follows:

- (1) shareholders individually or collectively holding 9% or more of the total outstanding voting shares of the Company may, by way of a written proposal, put forward to the shareholders' general meeting about the candidates for directors. However, the number of candidates proposed shall comply with the provisions of the Articles of Association, and shall not exceed the number to be elected. The aforesaid proposal put forward by shareholders to the Company should be delivered to the Company at least 7 days before the convening of the shareholders' general meeting.
- (2) within the number of members as specified by the Articles of Association and based on the number of proposed candidates for election, directors may propose a list of recommended candidates for directors, which shall be submitted to the Board for approval. After the list of candidates for directors is determined based on the examination by the Board and the adoption of a resolution, it should be proposed in writing at a general meeting.

- (3) the written notices of the intention to nominate a candidate for election as a director, the acceptance of nomination by such potential candidate, and the relevant written materials of the nominated candidate, shall be given to the Company no less than 7 days prior to the date of convening the shareholders' general meeting (such seven-day period shall commence no earlier than the second day after the issue of the notice of the meeting at which the election shall be conducted and no later than seven days prior to the shareholders' general meeting). The Board shall provide shareholders with biographical details and basic information on the candidates for directors.
- (4) the period given by the Company to nominate a candidate for election as a director and nominees for providing the aforesaid notice and documents shall be no less than 7 days (such period shall commence from the day following the date of serving the notice of convening the shareholders' general meeting).
- (5) in the shareholders' general meeting, voting for each candidate for a director shall be taken separately.
- (6) in the case of ad hoc addition or replacement of any director, the Board shall put forward a proposal to the general meeting for such election or replacement.
- (7) when the shareholders' general meeting votes on the election of directors, the cumulative voting system may be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or the resolution of the shareholders' general meeting.
- (8) when more than two independent directors are elected at a shareholders' general meeting, the cumulative voting system shall be implemented.
- (9) except for the adoption of the cumulative voting system for the election of directors, each candidate for a director shall be proposed by a single proposal.

Article 117

If the shareholders' general meeting intends to discuss the election of directors, the notice of the shareholders' general meeting shall fully disclose the details of the director candidates, including at least the following:

- (1) Personal information such as educational background, work experience and part-time jobs;
- (2) Whether there is any connection with the Company or the Company's controlling shareholders and de facto controllers;

- (3) Number of shares held in the Company;
- (4) Whether he/she has been penalized by the CSRC and other relevant authorities and disciplined by the stock exchange.

- Article 118** If the chairman of the meeting has any doubt as to the result of a resolution put to the vote of the meeting, he may have the votes counted. If the chairman of the meeting fails to have the votes counted, any attending shareholder or proxy who objects to the result announced by the chairman of the meeting may demand that the votes be counted immediately after the declaration of the result, and the chairman of the meeting shall have the votes counted immediately.
- Article 119** Copies of the minutes of the meeting shall, during business hours of the Company, be open for inspection by any shareholder without charge. If a shareholder demands from the Company a copy of such minutes, the Company shall send a copy to him/her within 7 days following the verification of his/her identity and receipt of reasonable charges.
- Article 120** The resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting shall be announced in a timely manner. The announcement shall specify the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of voting shares held by them and its proportion to the total number of voting shares of the Company, the voting method, the voting results of each proposal and the details of each resolution passed.
- Article 121** If a proposal is not passed or a resolution of the previous shareholders' general meeting is changed at the current shareholders' general meeting, special reminders shall be made in the announcement of the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting.
- Article 122** If the shareholders' general meeting approves a proposal for cash distribution, stock dividends or capitalization of capital surplus, the Company will implement the specific proposal within two months after the shareholders' general meeting.

Chapter 8 Party Committee of the Company

Article 123 The Company shall uphold the great idea of socialism with Chinese characteristics, follow the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of “Three Represents”, the Scientific Outlook on Development, Xi Jinping’s Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, adhere to the basic theory, basic path and basic strategy of the Party, strengthen the “Four Awareness”, consolidate the “Four Confidences”, ensure “Two Upholds”, and adhere to and strengthen the Party’s overall leadership over enterprises.

The Company shall strengthen the political and organizational functions of party organization. It shall facilitate state-owned enterprises to strengthen the leadership of the party in improving corporate governance, and strengthen the party building work of enterprises under mixed ownership. It shall focus on developing party members from among younger generation, industrial workers and intellectuals, and strengthen and improve the education and management of party members, especially mobile party members. It shall implement the democratic system within the party, protect the rights of party members, and encourage them to play a pioneering and exemplary role. It shall also deal with non-conforming party members seriously and properly to maintain the progressiveness and integrity of the party members.

Article 124 In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, the Regulations on the Work of Basic Organizations of the State-owned Enterprises of the Communist Party of China (Trial) and other relevant requirements and with approval of higher-level Party organizations, the Company has established the Committee of the Communist Party of China of Kunming Dianchi Water Treatment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to the “**Party Committee of the Company**”) Meanwhile, the Company has also established the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of Kunming Dianchi Water Treatment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “**Disciplinary Commission of the Company**”) according to the relevant requirements.

Article 125 The Party Committee of the Company shall be elected by the Party member congress or the Party representative congress; each term of office is five (5) years. Regular re-election shall be conducted upon the expiration of its term of office. Each term of office of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Party shall be the same as the Party Committee.

- Article 126** The Party Committee of the Company generally consists of 5 to 9 members, with a maximum number of 11. There should be 1 party secretary, and 1-2 deputy party secretaries as and when they are needed.
- Article 127** By adhering to and improving the leadership mechanism of “Dual Entry and Cross Appointment”, eligible members of the Party Committee may take seats in the Board of Directors and the management through statutory procedures, while eligible members of the Board of Directors and the management who are also Party members may take seats in the Party Committee of the Company in accordance with related regulations and procedures. Generally, secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the Board of Directors are held by the same person, while deputy secretary is assumed by the general manager who is also a Party member.
- Article 128** The Party Committee of the Company shall play a leading role, supervise the Company’s direction of development, monitor the whole situation, ensure implementation of relevant policies, discuss and make decisions on significant matters of the Company in accordance with relevant regulations. The main responsibilities are:
- (1) to enhance the building of politics of the Party in the Company, adhere to and implement the fundamental system, basic system and important system of socialism with Chinese characteristics as well as educate and guide all Party members to maintain a high degree of consistency with the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core in the political stance, political direction, political principles and political path;
 - (2) to thoroughly study and implement Xi Jinping’s Socialism Ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era, learn and propagate the Party’s theory, thoroughly implement the Party’s guidelines, principles and policies as well as supervise and ensure the implementation of major strategy deployments of the Party Central Committee as well as the resolutions of the Party organisation at a higher level in the Company;
 - (3) to study and discuss on the significant operating management matters of the Company and support the shareholders’ general meeting, the Board of Directors and the management to exercise their rights and perform their duties in accordance with the laws;

- (4) to strengthen the leadership and gate keeping role in the process of selection and appointment of personnel of the Company, and facilitate the establishment of the leadership team, cadre and talent pool;
- (5) to undertake the main responsibility in improving Party conduct and upholding integrity, lead and support discipline inspection institutions to fulfil its supervisory and disciplinary responsibilities as well as exercise strict administrative discipline and political rules and promote the extension of comprehensive and strict governance of the Party into the grassroots level;
- (6) to strengthen the development of grassroot Party organisation and Party members, unite and lead the employees and general public to devote themselves to the reform and development of the Company;
- (7) to lead the Company's ideological and political work, construction of spiritual civilization and the united front work, and lead mass organisations such as the labour union, the Communist Youth League and women's organization of the Company.

Article 129

The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Company shall perform the following duties and responsibilities:

- (1) to safeguard the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and other Party laws and regulations;
- (2) to check the implementation of the Party's routes, guidelines, policies and decisions, and supervise and urge the Party members in Board of Directors to implement the decisions of Party organization;
- (3) to implement the relevant important decisions, resolutions and work arrangements of higher Party organizations and the Party Committee of the Company;
- (4) to perform the responsibility to supervise the construction of the Party conduct and of an honest and clean administration, supervise and urge the Party Committee of the Company to undertake the main responsibility, assist the Party Committee of the Company in enhancing the construction of the Party conduct and of an honest and clean administration and in organizing and coordinating anti-corruption work, and research and deploy the discipline inspection and supervision work;

- (5) to carry out discipline observance education to Party members on a regular basis, and make relevant decisions to safeguard the Party's disciplines;
- (6) to supervise the exercise by leading cadres of Party members of their powers;
- (7) to supervise and handle the cases of Party organizations and Party members of the Company and its affiliated units of violating the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and other Party laws and regulations, and make decisions on determination or cancellation of the punishments on those Party members involved in these cases, according to the authorized management duties and responsibilities;
- (8) to be responsible for nomination and inspection with the organization and human resources department of the candidates for the secretary and the deputy secretary of committee for discipline inspection to be appointed for the affiliated units;
- (9) to accept and hear the complaints and appeals from the Party members, and safeguard their rights;
- (10) other duties and responsibilities that shall be performed by the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Company.

Article 130

The Party Committee of the Company shall assume the leadership responsibility for comprehensive and strict self-governance, strengthen the education and management of Party members, seriously organise the Party's organisational activities, and carry out daily management work such as development of Party members.

Article 131

Based on the actual needs, the Party Committee of the Company shall establish the office, organizational department, publicity department and relevant working organisations. The Company shall designate certain full-time and part-time staff for Party affairs based on the number of employees and the actual needs of the Company. Staff at the same level shall receive the same treatment so as to facilitate the two-way exchange between Party affairs staff and other management personnel. The Company shall ensure sufficient fund for the Party organizational works through inclusion in management expenses and retention of Party fees and prioritize the frontline staff of production and operation. The fee to be included in the management expenses is generally calculated as 1% of the total wages of employees of the Company in the previous year, and is included in the annual budget of the Company.

Article 132 The Company shall improve the democratic management system taking the Workers' Congress as the basic form, make public the affairs of enterprises and business, and put into practice the right to know, participation right, expression right and right of supervision of staff and workers, so as to fully motivate the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of staff and workers. The Company shall listen to the opinions of workers in respect of important decisions, and the major issues involving the immediate interests of the workers must be submitted to the Workers' Congress for deliberation.

Chapter 9 Directors and Board of Directors

Section 1 Directors

Article 133 Directors shall be elected and replaced at general meetings and serve a term of 3 years. A director may serve consecutive terms if re-elected upon the expiration of his/her term.

The general meeting may resolve to remove a director, and the removal shall take effect on the date of such resolution.

Subject to the relevant laws and administrative regulations, directors can be removed before the expiration of his/her term of office (but without prejudice to any claim for damages under any contracts) by an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting.

If a director is removed from office before the expiry of his/her term of office without a valid reason, he/she may request compensation from the Company.

The term of office of a director shall start from the date on which the said director assumes office to the expiry of the current term of the Board. If the term of office of a director expires but re-election is not made responsively, the said director shall continue to fulfill his/her duties as a director pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association until a new director is elected.

Article 134 Directors may resign before expiry of their terms of office. The directors who resign shall submit to the Board a written report in relation to their resignation. The resignation is effective on the date the Company receives the resignation report. The relevant information shall be disclosed within two days by the Board.

In the event that the resignation of any director during his term of office results in the number of members of the Board being less than the statutory minimum requirement, the existing directors shall continue to perform their duties in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules and the Articles of Association until the re-elected directors assume their office.

Subject to the relevant laws and regulations, as well as regulatory rules of the local authority where the Company's shares are listed, if the Board appoints a new director to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board, the appointed director shall only hold office until the first general meeting after the appointment and shall be eligible for re-election at such general meeting.

Article 135

A director shall clear all transitional procedures with the Board on resignation or expiry of term and shall fulfill his fiduciary obligations against the Company and shareholders. The obligations shall not be dismissed after the expiry of term and remains effective within the reasonable period specified by the Articles of Association. The confidentiality duty shall still be binding for the director after his resignation or expiry of his term until relevant confidential information enters the public domain. The liability of a director arising from the performance of his/her duties while in office shall not be exempted or extinguished by reason of his/her ceasing to hold office.

Article 136

Any director who fails twice consecutively to attend a board meeting in person or to appoint other directors as proxy to attend the meeting on his/her behalf shall be deemed as not performing his duties. In such a case, the Board shall recommend to the general meeting for his/her removal and replacement accordingly.

Article 137 Any director who violates any laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association from termination by a director before his/her term expires or during the course of performing his/her duties shall be liable for compensation to any loss caused to the Company.

If a director performs the duties of the Company and causes damage to others, the Company will be liable for compensation; if the director has intent or gross negligence, he/she should also be liable for compensation.

Article 138 No director shall act on behalf of the Company or the Board without the requirement of the Articles of Association or the lawful authorization of the Board. In the event that a director is acting on his/her behalf, which may be reasonably deemed to be acting on the behalf of the Company or the Board by a third party, such director shall state his/her stance and identity in advance.

Section 2 Board of Directors

Article 139 The Company shall establish a Board. The Board shall comprise nine directors, including three independent directors. Independent Directors should account for at least one third of the members of the Board with one financial or accounting professional and in compliance with the requirement under Rule 3.10(2) of the Main Board Listing Rules. Independent directors may report directly to the general meeting, the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council and other relevant regulatory departments.

The senior management members may concurrently serve as a director, provided that the aggregate number of the directors who concurrently serve as senior management members shall not exceed one half of all the directors of the Company.

The Board shall appoint one chairman. The chairman of the Board shall be elected or removed by more than one half of all of the directors. The term of office of the chairman shall be three years and is renewable upon re-election.

The number of senior management members of the controlling shareholder also holding the office of the chairman and executive directors of the Company shall not exceed 2.

A director is not required to hold any shares in the Company. Unless otherwise provided by the relevant laws, regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the Company's shares are listed, an independent director shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, and shall be eligible to offer himself for re-election and reappointment. However, an independent director's term of office shall not exceed a total of 9 years.

- Article 140** The Board shall formulate rules of procedures for the Board to ensure the implementation of the resolutions made at shareholders' general meetings, improve the work efficiency and ensure scientific decisions-making process.
- Article 141** The Board is accountable to the general meeting, performs the duties of formulating strategies, making decisions and preventing risks and exercises the following powers:
- (1) to be responsible for convening general meetings, to propose at a general meeting to pass the relevant matters and to report on its work to the general meeting;
 - (2) to implement the resolutions of the general meetings;
 - (3) to decide on the Company's business plans and investment plans;
 - (4) to determine the Company's proposed annual preliminary and final financial budgets;
 - (5) to formulate the Company's profit distribution plan and plan for recovery of losses;
 - (6) to formulate proposals for increases or reductions of the Company's registered share capital and issue and listing of corporate debentures or other securities;
 - (7) to draw up plans for the material asset acquisition or disposal, repurchase of shares of the Company or merger, division, dissolution and alteration of corporate form of the Company;
 - (8) to decide on the establishment of the Company's internal management structure;
 - (9) to appoint or remove the Company's general manager, to appoint or remove other senior management members such as the deputy executive general manager, deputy general manager and chief financial officer of the Company as nominated by the general manager; to determine the remuneration, incentives and punishments of the aforementioned senior management members; and to appoint or remove the secretary of the Board as nominated by the Chairman;
 - (10) to decide on the proposals for salaries, welfares, incentives and punishments of the Company's staff;

- (11) to draw up the Company's basic management system;
- (12) to draw up proposals for any modifications to the Articles of Association;
- (13) to determine the establishment of the Company's domestic or overseas sub-branches;
- (14) to decide on the matters such as merger, division, reorganization or dissolution of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries and associated companies;
- (15) to decide on the establishment of special committees under the Board and to appoint or remove its person-in-charge;
- (16) to propose at general meetings a resolution in respect of candidates for independent directors and replacement of independent directors;
- (17) to propose at general meetings for the appointment, renewal or removal of accountants' firm conducting auditing for the Company;
- (18) to hear the work report and inspect the work of the general manager;
- (19) to manage information disclosure of the Company;
- (20) to formulate the equity incentives plan;
- (21) to decide on issues in respect of investment (including increase in external investment and equity transfer), acquisition or disposal of assets, financing and connected transactions, etc. pursuant to the Main Board Listing Rules, law, regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (22) to formulate and review the corporate governance policy and practices of the Company;
- (23) to review and supervise the training and continuing professional development of directors and senior management;
- (24) to review and supervise the policies and practices of the Company in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (25) to formulate, review and supervise the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and directors;

- (26) to review the Company's compliance with the Code on Corporate Governance Practices as set out in the Main Board Listing Rules and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report;
- (27) to decide on other major affairs of the Company, save for matters to be resolved at shareholders' general meetings as required by the Company Law and the Articles of Association;
- (28) other powers conferred by the laws, regulations, Main Board Listing Rules, Articles of Association or the general meetings;
- (29) other matters as required by the PRC laws and regulations.

Except the resolutions of the Board in respect of the matters specified in paragraphs (6), (7) and (12) above, which shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the directors, the resolutions of the Board in respect of all other matters may be passed by more than half of the directors.

Any director who is connected with the enterprise or individual involved in a resolution at a Board meeting, such director shall report to the Board in writing in a timely manner. The related director shall not exercise the right to vote on such resolution, nor shall he/she exercise the right to vote on behalf of other directors. A Board meeting may be held with the attendance of more than half of the unrelated directors, and resolutions made at such Board meetings shall be passed by more than half of the votes of the unrelated directors. If less than three unrelated directors attend the Board meeting, the matter shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration.

Resolutions in respect of connected transactions made by the Board shall not come into force unless it is signed by independent directors.

Article 142

The Board shall not, without the approval of shareholders in general meeting, dispose or agree to dispose of any fixed assets where the aggregate of the value of the consideration for the proposed disposition and where any fixed assets of the Company have been disposed of in the period of four months immediately preceding the proposed disposition, the value of the consideration for any such disposition, exceeds 33% of the value of the Company's fixed assets as shown in the last balance sheet placed before the shareholders in general meeting.

For the purposes of this Article, disposition of fixed assets includes an act involving a transfer of an interest in assets, however excluding providing security by fixed assets.

The validity of a transaction for the disposition of fixed assets by the Company shall not be affected by a breach of the first paragraph of this Article.

Prior to the decision-making in respect of any market development, merger and acquisition or investment in any new sector, the investment amount or assets amount of the merger and acquisition of which accounts for more than 10 percent of the total asset value of the Company, the Board may engage independent consultative bodies in giving expert opinions as the key basis for its decision.

Article 143

The chairman of the Board shall exercise the following authorities:

- (1) to preside over general meetings and to convene and preside over board meetings;
- (2) to supervise and check on the implementation of resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board;
- (3) to sign share certificates, bonds and other marketable securities of the Company;
- (4) to sign important documents of the Board and other documents that shall be signed by the legal representative of the Company and to exercise the authorities of legal representatives;
- (5) to exercise special disposal powers which are in compliance with legal requirements and are in the interests of the Company on matters of the Company and provide post-event reports to the Board after such event occurs, in the event of force majeure or an emergency in which it is impossible to convene a board meeting;
- (6) to define the systems necessary for the operation of the Board, and coordinate its operation;
- (7) to hear regular and non-regular performance reports from the Company's senior management members, and to provide the Board with steering comments on the implementation of board resolutions;
- (8) to nominate a candidate for the general manager of the Company and secretary to the Board;
- (9) to supervise and check on the work of special committees under the Board;

(10) to exercise other powers as authorized by the laws, regulations or the Articles of Association and the Board.

The vice chairman of the Board of the Company shall assist the chairman in performing his/her duties. In the event the chairman is unable to perform his/her duties or he/she does not perform his/her duties, such duties shall be performed by the vice chairman (if the Company has two or more vice chairmen, the vice chairman jointly elected by more than half of all the directors shall perform the duties). Where the vice chairman is unable to perform his/her duties or he/she does not perform his/her duties, such duties shall be performed by a director elected by more than half of all the directors.

Article 144

The Board shall meet regularly and the meetings of the Board shall be held at least four times every year, and convened by the chairman of the Board. A fourteen days' prior written notice for convening the meeting shall be given to all directors.

Under the following circumstances, an extraordinary meeting of the Board may be held within five days by the chairman of the Board upon proposal:

- (1) by shareholders representing more than one-tenths of the voting rights;
- (2) by more than one-third of directors;
- (3) by the chairman of the Board;
- (4) by more than two independent directors;
- (5) by the audit committee;
- (6) by the general manager.

Article 145

Notice of regular Board meetings shall be given fourteen days prior to the meetings, and reasonable notice of extraordinary Board meeting shall be given prior to the meetings to all directors and members of the audit committee and the general manager. The Board office or other departments designated by the Board shall give notice in writing to each director and member of the audit committee and general manager by hand, fax, express mail service or other means of electronic communication. Notices that are not served by hand shall be confirmed by telephone and record should be made accordingly.

Where an extraordinary Board meeting needs to be convened in emergency, the notice of meeting may be sent by telephone or by other verbal means, but the convener shall make explanations at the meeting. The aforesaid time limit may not apply if written consent is given by all the directors present at the meeting.

Article 146 The notice of the meetings of the Board shall include the following:

- (1) date and venue of the meeting;
- (2) duration of the meeting;
- (3) subject matter and topic;
- (4) date of issue of the notice.

Article 147 The meeting notice shall be deemed to be delivered to such director if he/she presents at the meeting and does not raise the issue of the non-receipt of such notice prior to his/her arrival at the meeting or the commencement of the meeting.

The regular or interim meetings of the Board can be held by conference call or other similar communication equipment, for so long as the attending directors are able to hear clearly other directors' speech at the meeting and to communicate among themselves. All attending directors shall be considered as being present at the meetings in person.

Article 148 Board meetings shall be held only if more than half of the directors are present.

Voting on resolutions of the Board shall be by one person, one vote. Unless otherwise provided by the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, resolutions of the Board shall be passed by more than half of all directors.

Article 149 A director shall attend the Board meetings in person. If a director is not able to attend the meeting for any reasons, he/she may appoint in writing other directors to attend the meeting on his behalf. The power of attorney shall set out the scope of authorization, name of the proxy, the subject of the authorization and the valid period of the power of attorney, which shall be signed or officially sealed by the authorizing party.

The appointed director attending the meeting shall only exercise the rights within the scope of authorization. Should a director neither attend a Board meeting nor appoint representative to attend on his behalf, the said director shall be deemed to have waived his right to vote at the meeting.

Article 150

Any material matters to be decided by the Board must be proceeded strictly as specified procedure. A notice shall be given to all directors at the time required by the Articles of Association and sufficient information shall be given at the same time. The directors may request additional information. When more than a quarter of directors or two or more of independent directors consider that the information of the matters are not sufficient or for other grounds for an informed decision, they may jointly propose to postpone the meeting or delay the discussion of certain resolved matters in the Board meeting, and the Board shall adopt the relevant proposal. Resolutions in respect of connected transactions of the Company made by the Board shall not come into force unless it is signed by independent directors.

Article 151

The Board may approve the written resolutions in lieu of convening meetings of the Board, but the draft of such resolutions shall be delivered to each director through personal delivery, post, telegraph, facsimile or e-mail. Such resolution will be passed as a resolution of the Board, only after it has been delivered to all directors by the Board, signed and approved by the required quorum of the directors and delivered to the secretary to the Board by one of the aforesaid means. Such resolution shall be deemed to have the same legal effect as a resolution passed at a Board meeting held in accordance with the procedures set out in the relevant provisions of the Articles of Association.

Article 152

The Board shall prepare the minutes to record the decisions made concerning the matters considered at the Board meetings, which shall be signed by the attending directors and the recorder. Minutes of the Board meetings are kept as corporate records for a period of not less than ten years. The directors shall be responsible for the resolutions passed at the Board meetings. Any director who votes for a board resolution which contravenes the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association and which result in the Company suffering from material losses, shall be responsible for the liabilities of compensation. A director who votes against such resolution, and has been proved as having expressed dissenting opinions on such resolution and such opinions are recorded in the minutes of the meeting can be exempt from liability.

Article 153

Minutes of the Board meetings include the following:

- (1) the date and place of the meeting and the name of the convenor;
- (2) the names of the directors present and the names of the directors (proxies) who have been appointed by others to attend the Board meeting;
- (3) agenda of the meeting;
- (4) points for directors' speeches;
- (5) the manner in which each resolution was voted upon and the result thereof (which shall state whether the votes were in favor of, against or abstained from voting).

Section 3 Independent Directors**Article 154**

The independent directors shall conscientiously perform their duties in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, the provisions of the CSRC, the stock exchanges and these Articles of Association, and play the roles of participating in decision-making, supervising, checking and balancing, and professional consultation in the Board, so as to safeguard the interests of the Company as a whole and to protect the legitimate rights and interests of small and medium-sized shareholders.

Article 155

Independent directors must remain independent. The following persons may not serve as independent directors:

- (1) Persons working in the Company or its subsidiaries and their spouses, parents, children and major social relations;
- (2) Natural person shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than 1% of the Company's outstanding shares or who are among the Company's top 10 shareholders, and their spouses, parents or children;

- (3) Shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than 5% of the Company's outstanding shares or who hold positions with the Company's top five shareholders, as well as their spouses, parents, and children;
- (4) Employees working in the subsidiaries of the Company's controlling shareholders and de facto controllers, their spouses, parents and children;
- (5) Persons who have significant business dealings with the Company, its controlling shareholders, de facto controllers or their respective subsidiaries, or who hold positions in entities with which they have significant business dealings, as well as with their controlling shareholders or de facto controllers;
- (6) Persons providing financial, legal, advisory and sponsorship services to the Company, its controlling shareholders, de facto controllers or their respective subsidiaries, including, but not limited to, all personnel of the project team of the intermediary organization providing the services, reviewers at all levels, persons signing the report, partners, directors, senior management and principals in charge;
- (7) An officer who has been involved in any of the circumstances listed in items 1 to 6 within the last 12 months;
- (8) Other officers who are not independent as stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, the regulations of the CSRC, the business rules of the Stock Exchange and these Articles of Association.

The subsidiary enterprises of the Company's controlling shareholders and de facto controllers referred to in items 4 to 6 of the preceding paragraph do not include those enterprises which are under the control of the same state-owned asset management organization as the Company and which do not constitute a relationship with the Company in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The independent directors shall conduct a self-examination of their independence on an annual basis and submit the self-examination to the Board.

Article 156

The following conditions shall be met in order to serve as an independent director of the Company:

- (1) Qualified to be a director of a listed company in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and other relevant provisions;
- (2) Meet the independence requirements set forth in these Articles of Association;
- (3) Basic knowledge of the operation of a listed company and familiarity with relevant laws, regulations and rules;
- (4) At least five years of working experience in law, accounting or economics necessary for performing the duties of an independent director;
- (5) Possess good personal integrity and have no adverse records such as major breach of trust;
- (6) Other conditions prescribed by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, business rules of the Stock Exchange and these Articles of Association.

Article 157

As members of the Board, the independent directors owe a duty of loyalty and diligence to the Company and all shareholders, and prudently fulfill the following duties:

- (1) participate in the decision-making of the Board and express a clear opinion on the matters discussed;
- (2) supervise potential conflicts of interest between the Company and its controlling shareholders, de facto controllers, directors and senior management, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of small and medium-sized shareholders;
- (3) provide professional and objective advice on the Company's operation and development and promote the improvement of the Board's decision-making level;
- (4) other duties as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations and these Articles of Association.

Article 158

The independent directors exercise the following special powers:

- (1) engage an independent intermediary organization to conduct audits, consultations or verifications on specific matters of the Company;
- (2) propose to the Board the convening of an extraordinary general meeting;
- (3) propose a meeting of the Board;
- (4) shareholders' rights are openly solicited from shareholders in accordance with the law;
- (5) express independent opinions on matters that may jeopardize the interests of the Company or small and medium-sized shareholders;
- (6) other powers and duties as provided by laws, administrative regulations, the regulations of the CSRC and these Articles of Association.

In the event that an independent director exercises the powers and functions listed in the first to third paragraphs of the preceding paragraph, the exercise of such powers and functions shall be subject to the approval of a majority of all the independent directors.

The Company shall disclose in a timely manner if the independent directors exercise the powers and duties listed in paragraph 1. In the event that the aforementioned powers and duties cannot be exercised properly, the Company shall disclose the specific circumstances and reasons thereof.

Section 4 Special Committees under the Board

- Article 159** The Board shall establish special committees such as strategy and investment decision committee, audit committee, nomination committee and remuneration and appraisal committee. Where necessary, the Board may establish other special committees. A special committee is the special body under the Board and is responsible for providing advice or recommendations in respect of material decisions to the Board. The special committees shall not make any decision in the name of the Board. However, the committees may exercise decision-making power in respect of the authorized matters in accordance with a special power given by the Board.
- Article 160** The audit committee shall comprise three directors who do not hold senior management positions in the Company, including at least two independent non-executive directors. The members shall include at least one independent non-executive director who shall be a professional accountant with qualifications stipulated under Rule 3.10(2) of the Main Board Listing Rules.
- Article 161** The audit committee reports and is accountable to the Board while exercising the powers and functions of the Board of Supervisors as stipulated in the Company Law. The major terms of references of the audit committee include:
- (1) to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, reappointment or removal of the external auditor, and approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor, and any question about its resignation or dismissal;
 - (2) to review and monitor the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standards. The audit committee shall discuss with the external auditor about the nature and scope of the audit and related reporting obligations before the audit commences;
 - (3) to guide and supervise the establishment and implementation of non-audit service system for internal and external audits of the Company;
 - (4) to act as the key representative body between the Company and the external auditors, which shall be responsible for the internal audit and the communications between the Company and the external auditors (such as the accounting firms and Auditing Institutions of the People's Republic of China), and ensure a smooth coordination between the internal and external audits;

- (5) to review and monitor integrity of the Company's financial information (including its annual reports, half-year reports and quarterly reports (if prepared for publication)) and the disclosures thereof, and review significant financial reporting judgments contained therein; and to give due consideration to any matters raised by the Company's staff responsible for accounting and financial reporting function, compliance officers or auditors when considering any significant or unusual items that are reflected in the above financial information;
- (6) to organize and conduct various special audit tasks;
- (7) to review the financial and accounting policies and practices of the Company;
- (8) to review and examine the financial control, internal control and risk management systems of the Company, establish the Company's internal control systems, organize internal examinations and discuss with its management about the internal control systems;
- (9) to evaluate major investigation findings on internal control matters and management's response to these findings, as delegated by the Board or on its own initiative;
- (10) to review the letter from the external auditor to the management concerning the explanation of audit situation, any material queries raised by the external auditor to the management about accounting records, financial accounts or systems of control and management's relevant response;
- (11) to ensure that the Board will provide a timely response to the issues raised in the letter from the external auditor to the management concerning the explanation of audit situation;
- (12) to make a list of connected persons of the Company in a timely manner and submit to the Board in time;
- (13) to advice on the following in relation to purchase of assets from connected person by the Company at a premium;
- (14) to consider the work plans and reports submitted by the internal audit department;

- (15) to supervise the behavior of directors and senior management in the execution of their duties in violation of laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association, and to propose the dismissal of directors and senior management who have violated the laws, administrative regulations, the Company's Articles of Association, or the resolutions of the shareholders' general meeting;
- (16) to require directors and senior management to rectify their behavior when it is detrimental to the Company's interests;
- (17) to examine the finances of the Company;
- (18) to review and give opinions on the periodic reports of the Company prepared by the Board;
- (19) to propose the convening of an extraordinary general meeting, and to convene and preside over the shareholders' general meeting in the event that the Board fails to fulfill its duty to convene and preside over the shareholders' general meeting as stipulated in the Company Law;
- (20) to submit proposals to the shareholders' general meeting;
- (21) to propose the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Board;
- (22) to institute legal proceedings against directors and senior management in accordance with the provisions of Article 189 of the Company Law;
- (23) other duties and responsibilities as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 162

The audit committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosures, supervising and evaluating the internal and external audits and internal controls. The Board shall obtain the approval of more than half of all members of the audit committee before making resolutions on the following matters:

- (1) appointment and dismissal of the accounting firm that provides audit services to the Company;
- (2) appointment and dismissal of the chief financial officer;
- (3) disclosure of financial information in financial accounting reports and periodic reports, internal control evaluation reports;
- (4) changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates or corrections of material accounting errors for reasons other than changes in accounting standards;
- (5) other matters as prescribed by laws, administrative regulations, the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council and the Articles of Association.

Article 163

The audit committee meets at least once a quarter. An interim meeting may be convened upon the proposal of two or more members, or if the convenor deems it necessary. A meeting of the audit committee shall be held with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the members. Resolutions made by the audit committee shall be approved by a majority of the members of the audit committee.

Voting on resolutions of the audit committee shall be on a one-person-one-vote basis.

Resolutions of the audit committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting as required, and the members of the audit committee present at the meeting shall sign the minutes of the meeting.

The Board is responsible for establishing the working procedures of the audit committee.

Article 164

The nomination committee shall comprise of three directors, the majority of whom shall be independent directors.

Article 165

The nomination committee is responsible for drawing up criteria and procedures for the selection of directors and senior management, selecting and reviewing the selection of directors and senior management and their qualifications for appointment. The major terms of reference of the nomination committee are:

- (1) to review the size, structure, member numbers and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board, with reference to the operations, assets scale and equity structure of the Company, and make recommendations to the Board on any proposed changes concerning the Board in line with the implementation of the Company's corporate strategy;
- (2) to review, at least annually, the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board, to assist the Board in the preparation of the Board Skills Matrix and to make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the issuer's corporate strategy;
- (3) to study the selection criteria and procedures of the directors and senior management and make recommendations to the Board thereon;
- (4) to search extensively for the qualified candidates of the directors and senior management; and to nominate relevant persons to act as directors or make recommendations to the Board thereon;
- (5) to review and make recommendations to the Board on the candidates of the directors and the managers;
- (6) to assess the independence of the independent directors;
- (7) to review and make recommendations to the Board on other senior management which has to be submitted to the Board for appointment;
- (8) to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of directors and succession plan for Directors;
- (9) to support the Company in evaluating the performance of the Board on a regular basis;
- (10) other matters conferred by the Board.

If the Board does not adopt or does not fully adopt the recommendations of the nomination committee, it shall record the opinion of the nomination committee and the specific reasons for its non-adoption in a resolution of the Board and disclose the same.

Article 166 The remuneration and appraisal committee shall comprise three directors, the majority of whom shall be independent directors.

Article 167 The remuneration and appraisal committee is responsible for formulating the evaluation criteria for directors and senior management and conducting the evaluation, formulating and reviewing the remuneration policies and programs such as the mechanism for determining the remuneration of directors and senior management, the decision-making process, and the arrangements for payment and stoppage of recourse, etc. The major terms of reference of the remuneration and appraisal committee are:

- (1) to formulate remuneration plans or proposals according to the major scope of work, duties, importance of directors and senior management as well as the remuneration level of other relevant positions of other relevant enterprises, policies and structures; and make recommendations to the Board;
- (2) to formulate remuneration plans, policies or proposals mainly include but not limited to performance assessment criteria, procedure and major evaluation systems, major incentives and penalties plans and systems; and make recommendations to the Board;
- (3) to review the performance of the directors and senior management of the Company and conduct annual performance appraisal;
- (4) to review and supervise the performance of the remuneration system of the Company with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives and approve the remuneration proposals for the senior management; to determine the specific remuneration packages of all executive directors and senior management, include but not limited to basic salary, stock option, benefits in kind, pension rights, bonus and compensation payments (including any compensation payable for loss or termination of their office or appointment);
- (5) to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of individual executive directors and senior management;
- (6) to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of non-executive directors;

- (7) to review and approve compensation payable to executive directors and senior management for any loss or termination of office or appointment to ensure that it is consistent with contractual terms and otherwise fair and not excessive;
- (8) to review and approve compensation arrangements relating to dismissal or removal of Directors for misconduct to ensure that they are consistent with contractual terms and are otherwise reasonable and appropriate;
- (9) to make recommendations to the Board on the establishment or modification of the share incentive scheme and employee stock ownership plan, the granting of benefits to incentive recipients, and the achievement of the conditions for the exercise of such benefits;
- (10) to make recommendations to the Board on the arrangement of shareholding plans for directors and senior management in the subsidiaries proposed to be spun off;
- (11) other matters conferred by the Board.

If the Board does not adopt or does not fully adopt the recommendations of the remuneration and appraisal committee, it shall record the opinion of the remuneration and appraisal committee and the specific reasons for its non-adoption in a resolution of the Board and disclose the same.

Article 168 The strategy and investment decision committee shall comprise three directors, including at least one independent director.

Article 169 The major terms of reference of the strategy and investment decision committee are:

- (1) to study and make recommendations on the long-term development and strategic planning of the Company;
- (2) to study and make recommendations on major investment and financing schemes which require the approval of the Board as required by the Articles of Association;

- (3) to study and make recommendations on major capital operations and asset management projects which require the approval of the Board as required by the Articles of Association;
- (4) to study and make recommendations on other major issues that may affect the development of the Company;
- (5) to check the implementation of the above matters;
- (6) other matters conferred by the Board.

Chapter 10 Secretary of the Board of the Company

Article 170 The Company shall have a secretary of the Board, who is a senior management member of the Company.

Article 171 The secretary of the Board shall be a natural person who has the requisite professional knowledge and experience, and shall be nominated by the chairman, appointed or removed by the Board. His/her primary responsibilities include:

- (1) to ensure that the Company has complete organizational documents and records; to keep and manage shareholder's materials; to assist the directors in addressing the routine tasks of the Board, keep the directors informed and alerted about any regulation, policy and other requirements of domestic and foreign regulators and ensure that the directors and the general manager observe domestic and foreign laws and regulations as well as the Articles of Association and other related regulations when performing their duties and responsibilities;

- (2) to organize and arrange for the meetings of the Board and general meetings, prepare meeting materials, handle relevant meeting affairs, be responsible for keeping minutes of the meetings and ensure their accuracy, keep meeting documents and minutes and take initiative to keep abreast of the implementation of relevant resolutions. Any important issues occurring during the implementation shall be reported and relevant proposals shall be put forward to the Board;
- (3) to ensure the material matters decided by the Board of the Company to be carried out strictly in accordance with the procedures as stipulated; at request of the Board, to participate in the organization of consultation on and analysis of the matters to be decided by the Board and offer relevant opinions and suggestions; to handle the day-to-day affairs of the Board and its committees as authorised;
- (4) as the contact person of the Company with the securities regulatory authorities, to be responsible for organizing the preparation for prompt submission of the documents required by the regulatory authorities, and for accepting and organizing the implementation of any assignment from the regulatory authorities;
- (5) to be responsible for coordinating and organizing the Company's disclosure of information, to establish and improve the information disclosure system, to participate in all of the Company's meetings involving the disclosure of information, and to keep informed of the Company's material operation decisions and related information in a timely manner;
- (6) to be responsible for keeping the Company's price-sensitive information confidential and working out effective and practical confidentiality systems and measures; where there is any disclosure of the Company's price-sensitive information due to any reason, necessary remedial measures shall be taken, timely explanation and clarification shall be made, and relevant reports shall be submitted to the stock exchange of the place where the shares of the Company are listed and the CSRC;
- (7) to be responsible for coordinating reception of visitors, keeping in touch with news media, coordinating replies to inquiries from the public, handling the relationships with intermediaries, regulatory authorities, media and organizing the reporting of the related matters to the CSRC;

- (8) to ensure the proper maintenance of the Company's share register, so as to ensure the persons who are entitled to obtain the relevant records and documents of the Company are able to obtain the same on a timely basis;
- (9) to assist directors and the general manager in duly implementing the domestic and foreign laws, regulations, the Articles of Association and other provisions in the course of discharging their duties, and upon becoming aware that the Company has passed or may pass resolutions which may breach the relevant regulations, to have a duty to immediately remind the Board, and is entitled to report such facts to the CSRC and other regulatory authorities;
- (10) to co-ordinate the provision of relevant information necessary for the Company's audit committee and other auditing authorities to discharge their duties; and to assist in carrying out investigation on the performance of the chief financial officer, directors and the general manager of the Company of their fiduciary duties;
- (11) to exercise other functions and powers as conferred by the Board, as well as other functions and powers as required by laws, regulations and by the stock exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed.

Article 172

Directors or other senior management members of the Company may act as the secretary of the Board. An accountant of the accounting firm engaged by the Company and management personnel of the controlling shareholders shall not act as the secretary of the Board.

In the event that a director acts as the secretary of the Board and a certain act has to be performed separately by a director and the secretary of the Board, such person who is both a director and the secretary of the Board shall not perform such act in both capacities.

Chapter 11 Senior Management Members

Article 173

The Company shall have one general manager, who shall be engaged or dismissed by the Board; the Company shall have one chief financial officer, one chief engineer and several deputy general managers, who shall be nominated by the general manager and engaged or dismissed by the Board. The chief financial officer shall be accountable to the Board and the general manager. A director may serve concurrently as the general manager or other senior management members.

The management team performs the duties of making and implementing business plans and strengthening management.

Article 174 Any person who takes an administrative role other than a director in the controlling shareholders of the Company shall not serve as a senior management member of the Company.

The senior management members of the Company shall receive remuneration solely from the Company and not from the controlling shareholders.

Article 175 The general manager shall be accountable to the Board and shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) to be in charge of the production, operation and management of the company, and to report to the Board;
- (2) to organize the implementation of the resolutions of the Board, the annual business plans and investment plans of the Company;
- (3) to draft the plan of the Company's annual finance budgets and final accounts, and make suggestion to the Board;
- (4) to draft the basic management system of the Company and the plan for the establishment of the Company's internal management organization;
- (5) to formulate the specific rules and regulations of the Company;
- (6) to request the Board to employ or dismiss the deputy general manager, chief financial officer and other senior management members;
- (7) to decide on the employment or dismissal of management personnel and general employees other than those to be employed or dismissed by the Board;
- (8) to propose to convene extraordinary board meetings;
- (9) to decide on other matters of the Company to the extent of powers delegated by the Board;
- (10) to decide on projects such as investment, acquisition or disposal and financing which do not need to be decided by the Board or the shareholders' general meeting;

(11) other functions and powers delegated by the Articles of Association and the Board.

Senior management members other than the general manager shall assist the general manager in his works and may exercise part of the functions and powers entrusted by the general manager.

Article 176 The general manager attends meetings of the Board. The general manager has no voting right at a meeting of the Board unless he/she is also a director.

Article 177 A manager may resign before the expiration of his/her term of office. The specific procedure and method of resignation of a manager shall be stipulated in the labor contract between the manager and the Company.

Article 178 In exercising his functions and powers, the senior management members shall fulfill the obligations of honesty, fidelity and diligence in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association and safeguard the best interests of the Company and all the shareholders. If the Company's senior management members fail to faithfully and diligently perform their duties or violate their fiduciary duties, causing damage to the interests of the Company and public shareholders, they shall be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 179 If any senior management member violates laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association when performing his/her duties in the Company and causes losses to the Company, such senior management member shall be liable for compensation.

The Company shall be liable for any damages caused to others by senior management personnel in the performance of their duties for the Company, and shall also be liable for any damages caused by intent or gross negligence on the part of the senior management personnel.

Chapter 12 Qualifications and Obligations of Directors and Senior Management Members of the Company

Article 180 If any of the following circumstances occurs, a person may not serve as a director, senior management members of the Company:

- (1) an individual who has no civil capacity or has restricted civil capacity;
- (2) persons who have committed the offences of corruption, bribery, trespass of property, misappropriation of property or damaging the social economic order, and have been penalized due to the above offences, or have committed crimes and have been deprived of their political rights due to such crimes, where less than five years have elapsed since the date of the completion of the implementation or less than two years have elapsed since the date of the completion of the probationary review period in case of suspended sentence;
- (3) persons who were former directors, factory chiefs or managers of a company or enterprise which has become insolvent and has been liquidated and were personally liable for the insolvency of such company or enterprise, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of the completion of the insolvency and liquidation of such company or enterprise;
- (4) persons who were legal representatives of a company or enterprise which had its business license revoked due to a violation of the law and were ordered to close down and who were personally liable to such company or enterprise, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of such company or enterprise was ordered to close down;
- (5) persons listed as dishonest persons subject to enforcement by the people's court with a comparatively large amount of personal debts due and unsettled;
- (6) the term of the ban on entering the securities market imposed by the CSRC has not yet expired;
- (7) being publicly recognized by the stock exchange as unsuitable to serve as a director or senior management personnel, etc. of a listed company for an unspent period of time;

- (8) persons who have committed criminal offences and are still under investigation by law administration authorities;
- (9) persons who were not allowed to be heads of enterprises as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations;
- (10) persons who are not natural persons;
- (11) persons who have been convicted of offences of violating provisions of the relevant securities regulations or offences of fraud or acting in bad faith by the relevant competent authorities, where less than five years have lapsed since the date of conviction;
- (12) other persons stipulated by the laws and regulations of the place where the Company's shares are listed.

If an election or appointment of a director or engagement of a senior management member is taken place in violation of the preceding paragraph, the said election, appointment or engagement shall be invalid.

If a director or a senior management member falls into any of the circumstances set forth in (1) of this Article during his/her term of office, the Company shall terminate his/her duties and stop him/her from performing his/her duties.

Article 181

The validity of the conduct of directors, the general manager, and other senior management members of the Company who have acted on behalf of the Company with respect to third parties who have acted in good faith shall not be affected due to any irregularity in the employment, election or qualification of such directors, the general manager, or other senior management members.

Article 182

In addition to obligations imposed by relevant laws, administrative regulations or the listing rules of the securities exchange on which the Company's shares are listed, directors, senior management members in the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their duties shall owe the following obligations to the shareholders:

- (1) not to cause the Company to go beyond the business scope specified by its business license;
- (2) to act honestly in what they consider to be the best interest of the Company;

- (3) not to deprive in any way the Company of its assets, including (but not limited to) opportunities beneficial to the Company;
- (4) not to deprive shareholders of their personal rights and interests, including (but not limited to) rights to distributions and to vote, except in a Company reorganization submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association and adopted at a shareholders' general meetings.

Article 183

The directors and senior management shall observe laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association and shall assume a duty of loyalty to the Company, shall take measures to avoid conflicts between their own interests and the interests of the Company, and shall not utilize their duties and powers to gain undue advantage.

The directors and senior management have the following obligations of loyalty to the Company:

- (1) Exercise of powers within the scope of their authority and shall not be ultra vires;
- (2) Exercise the discretionary power conferred on him/her in person and shall not be subject to manipulation by others; and shall not delegate the exercise of his discretionary power to others unless permitted by laws or administrative regulations or reported to the Board or the shareholders' general meeting and approved by a resolution of the Board or the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association;
- (3) No misappropriation of the Company's property, including, but not limited to, opportunities to benefit the Company, and no misappropriation of the Company's funds;
- (4) No account shall be opened for the deposit of the Company's assets or funds in his/her personal name or in the name of any other individual;
- (5) Shall not use his/her official position to bribe or receive other illegal income;
- (6) Failure to report to the Board or the shareholders' general meeting on matters relating to the entering into of contracts or the conduct of transactions in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and regulatory rules of the place of listing and the Articles of Association and to obtain a resolution of the Board or the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the aforesaid requirements shall prohibit the entering into of contracts or the conduct of transactions, directly or indirectly, with the Company;

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply to the conclusion of contracts or transactions with the Company by close relatives of directors or senior management personnel, enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by directors or senior management personnel or their close relatives, as well as associates with whom directors or senior management personnel have other related relationships;

- (7) Shall not utilize the convenience of his/her duties to obtain for himself/herself or others business opportunities belonging to the Company. However, one of the following circumstances is excluded:
 - 1. To report to the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and regulatory rules of the place of listing and the Articles of Association, and to be approved by a resolution of the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the aforesaid requirements; or
 - 2. The Company cannot take advantage of the business opportunity under the law, administrative regulations or these Articles of Association;
- (8) No business similar to that of the Company shall be engaged in by itself or for others without being reported to the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and regulatory rules of the place of listing and the Articles of Association and obtaining a resolution from the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the abovementioned requirements;
- (9) No commission shall be accepted in connection with the Company's transactions without being reported to the Board or the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and regulatory rules of the place of listing and the Articles of Association and resolved by the Board or the shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the abovementioned requirements;
- (10) Not to divulge confidential information concerning the Company that he/she has acquired during his/her tenure of office, and not to make use of such information except in the interest of the Company; provided, however, that he/she may disclose such information to a court of law or other competent governmental authority under the following circumstances:
 - 1. Provided for by law;
 - 2. Public interest requires;

3. Such director or senior management has a claim against his or her own interests;
- (11) Failure to report to the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and regulatory rules of the place of listing and the Articles of Association, and to be resolved by the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the aforesaid requirements, shall not compete with the Company in any form;
- (12) Without reporting to the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and regulatory rules of the place of listing and the Articles of Association, and without a resolution passed by the Board or shareholders' general meeting in accordance with the abovementioned requirements, the Company shall not lend the Company's funds to other persons or provide guarantees with the Company's property for the Company's shareholders or other individuals;
- (13) Not to utilize the property of the Company in any form for his/her own improper advantage;
- (14) He/she shall not use his/her position and authority in the Company for his/her own personal gain;
- (15) He/she shall not take advantage of his/her affiliation to the detriment of the Company's interests;
- (16) Other obligations of loyalty as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and these Articles of Association.

The income derived by the officers referred to in this Article from violation of the provisions of this Article shall belong to the Company and they shall be liable to compensate for any loss caused to the Company.

Article 184

The directors and senior management shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of these Articles of Association, have a duty of diligence to the Company and shall perform their duties with the reasonable care normally expected of a manager in the best interests of the Company.

The directors and senior management shall have the following obligations of diligence to the Company:

- (1) Act in good faith in the best interests of the Company;
- (2) Exercise the rights conferred by the Company in a prudent, conscientious and diligent manner to ensure that the Company's business conduct complies with national laws, administrative regulations and the requirements of various national economic policies, and that the business activities do not exceed the scope of business as stipulated in the business license;
- (3) Equality should be accorded to shareholders of the same class and fairness to shareholders of different classes;
- (4) Keep abreast of the Company's business operations and management;
- (5) Should sign a written confirmation of the Company's periodic reports to ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate and complete;
- (6) The Audit Committee shall be provided with relevant circumstances and information in a truthful manner and shall not be hindered in the exercise of its powers and duties;
- (7) Other duties of diligence as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and these Articles of Association.

Article 185

A director, senior management member of the Company shall not direct the following persons or agencies (“**Related Parties**”) to do what the director, senior management member of the Company is not permitted to do:

- (1) the spouse or minor child of such a director, senior management member;
- (2) a trustee for such a director, senior management member or any person referred to in (1) above;
- (3) a partner of such a director, senior management member or of any person referred to in (1) and (2);
- (4) a company in which that a director, senior management member, alone or jointly with one or more persons referred to in above (1), (2) and (3) or with any of other directors, senior management members of the Company, have de facto control; and
- (5) a director, senior management member of a company referred to in (4) above.

Article 186

The fiduciary duties of a director, senior management member of the Company do not necessarily cease with the termination of his tenure. The duty of confidentiality in relation to trade secrets of the Company survives the termination of his term of office. Other duties may continue for such period as fairness may require depending on the time lapse between the termination of his term of office and the occurrence of the matter in question and the circumstances and the terms under which the relationships between him and the Company are terminated.

Article 187

Liabilities of a director, senior management members arising from the violation of a specified duty may be released by informed shareholders in general meeting.

- Article 188** Where a director, senior management member of the Company is, directly or indirectly, materially interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company, he shall declare the nature and extent of his interest to the Board at the earliest opportunity, whether or not the related matters is otherwise subject to the approval of the Board under normal circumstances.
- A director shall not be entitled to vote on (nor shall be counted in the quorum in relation to) any resolution of the Board in respect of any contract, transaction or arrangement in which he or any of his associates as defined in the applicable Main Board Listing Rules in effect from time to time has any material interest or any other relevant proposals.
- Unless the interested director or senior management members have disclosed his interest in accordance with the Clause 1 of this Article and the contract, transaction or arrangement has been approved by the Board at a meeting in which the interested director is not counted in the quorum and has refrained from voting, the contract, transaction or arrangement in which a director, senior management members are materially interested is voidable at the instance of the Company except as against a bona fide party thereto acting without notice of the breach of duty by the director, senior management members concerned.
- A director, senior management members of the Company is deemed to be interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement in which his related parties have interest.
- Article 189** Where a director, senior management member of the Company gives the Board a general notice in writing stating that, by reason of the facts stated in the notice, he is interested in contracts, transactions or arrangements of any description which may subsequently be entered into by the Company, then he shall be deemed to have made a disclosure for the purposes of the preceding clause in the Articles of Association so far as the content stated in such notice is concerned, if such notice shall have been given to the Board before the date on which the question of entering into the relevant contract, transaction or arrangement is first taken into consideration by the Company.
- Article 190** The Company shall not, in any manner, pay tax for or on behalf of its director, senior management members.

Article 191

The Company is prohibited from directly or indirectly making any loan or guarantee to directors, senior management members of the Company or the directors, senior management members of its controlling shareholder. The Company is also prohibited from providing any loan or guarantee to related parties of the aforesaid.

The following transactions are not subject to the foregoing prohibition:

- (1) the provision of a loan or a guarantee for a loan by the Company to a company which is a subsidiary of the Company;
- (2) the provision of a loan or a guarantee for a loan or any other funds by the Company to any of its directors, senior management members to meet expenditure incurred by him for the purposes of the Company or for the purpose of enabling him to properly perform his duties; and
- (3) the Company may make a loan to or provide a guarantee in connection with a loan by another person to any of its directors and senior management members of the Company or their related parties where the ordinary course of its business includes the making of loans or the giving of guarantees and provided that the making of such loans or the giving of such guarantees is on normal commercial terms.

Article 192

A loan made by the Company in breach of the prohibition described in the preceding article shall be forthwith repayable by the recipient of the loan regardless of the terms of the loan.

Article 193

A guarantee for a loan provided by the Company in breach of the prohibition referred to in Clause 1 of Article 191 shall be unenforceable against the Company unless:

- (1) the guarantee was provided in connection with a loan to a person connected with a director, senior management members of the Company or its controlling shareholder and at the time the loan was advanced the lender did not know of the relevant circumstances;
- (2) the collateral provided by the Company has been lawfully disposed of by the lender to a bona fide purchaser.

Article 194 Guarantee referred to in the preceding article of the Articles of Association includes an act of undertaking or property provided by the guarantor to secure the performance of obligations by the obligor.

Article 195 In addition to any rights and remedies provided for in relevant laws and administrative regulations, the Company is entitled to adopt the following measures where a director, senior management member is in breach of his duties owed to the Company:

- (1) to claim against such a director, senior management member for losses incurred by the Company as a result of his breach;
- (2) to rescind any contract or transaction entered into between the Company and the director, senior management member and a third party where such third party has knowledge or should have had knowledge of the breach of duty;
- (3) to surrender the profits made by the director, senior management member as a result of his breach;
- (4) to recover any monies received by the director, senior management member which should have been received by the Company, including, without limitation, commissions;
- (5) to demand the return of the interest earned or which may have been earned on any monies by the director, senior management member which should have been received by the Company; and
- (6) to execute legal procedures judging that the interest of a director, senior management member earned through his breach of duty should belong to the Company.

Article 196

The Company shall enter into a contract in writing with a director and senior management members of the Company, subject to the prior approval of shareholders in a general meeting or the Board. The written contract shall include at least the following provisions:

- (1) The promise made by a director or senior management member to the Company that he/she shall comply with and observe, the requirements stipulated under the Company Law, the Articles of Association, the Code on Takeovers, Mergers and Share Repurchases and other rules stipulated by Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and agree that the Company is entitled to take remedial measures under the Articles of Association, where the contract and his/her position shall not be transferred;
- (2) The promise made by a director or senior management member to the Company that he/she shall comply with and perform his/her obligations to shareholders set out in the Articles of Association; and
- (3) The arbitration clauses as provided in Article 262 of the Articles of Association.

Article 197

The Company shall enter into written contracts with the directors in respect of the remuneration issues, subject to approval by shareholders' general meeting in advance. The remuneration referred to above shall include:

- (1) the remuneration in respect of his service as a director, senior management member of the Company;
- (2) the remuneration in respect of his service as a director, supervisor or other senior management member of a subsidiary of the Company;
- (3) the remuneration for provision of other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries; and
- (4) payment by way of compensation for loss of office of the director or as consideration for or in connection with his/her retirement.

Save pursuant to the contract aforesaid, no legal proceedings may be brought by a director against the Company in respect of the benefits ought to be received by him by reasons of the matters stipulated above.

The Company shall regularly disclose the remuneration received by a director or senior management member from the Company to the shareholders.

Article 198

In the contract for emoluments entered into by the Company with a director of the Company: when the Company is acquired, provisions shall be made for the right of the director of the Company to receive, after obtaining the prior consent of shareholders in general meeting, payments or other amounts by way of compensation for loss of office or for his retirement from office. A “takeover of the Company” referred to above means:

- (1) an offer made by anyone to all shareholders;
- (2) an offer is made by anyone such that the offeror will become the controlling shareholder (as defined in the Articles of Association).

If the relevant director does not comply with the provisions of this Article, any sum received by the director on account of the payment shall belong to those persons who have sold their shares as a result of the aforesaid offer, and the expenses incurred by the director in distributing that sum pro rata among those persons shall be borne by him and not deducted from the sum distributed.

Article 199

The directors and senior management shall be liable for compensation for any loss caused to the Company by their performance of duties in violation of laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Article 200

If a director or senior management member causes damage to others in the performance of his or her duties, the Company shall be liable for compensation; if such director or senior management member is acting deliberately or with gross negligence, he or she shall also be liable for compensation.

Article 201

Where a controlling shareholder or de facto controller of the Company instructs a director or senior management member to engage in an act that jeopardizes the interests of the Company or the shareholders, he or she or it shall be jointly and severally liable with such director or senior management member.

Chapter 13 Employee Democratic Management and Labour and Personnel System

- Article 202** The Company shall comply with national laws and administrative regulations on labour protection and production safety, implement relevant national policies, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers. In accordance with national laws, administrative regulations and policies on labour and personnel affairs, and based on the needs of production and operation, the Company shall formulate its systems regarding labour management, personnel affairs and wages. The Company shall continue to improve its market-oriented employment and remuneration structure, implement open recruitment of employees, competition for management promotion and performance appraisal for all staff, establish a market competitive remuneration structure for key and core talents, and flexibly carry out various forms of medium- and long-term incentives.
- Article 203** The employees of the Company may, according to the “Labour Union Law of the PRC”, organize a labour union, which shall carry out union activities and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the employees. The Company shall provide necessary conditions for its labour union to carry out activities. The labour union shall, on behalf of the employees, conclude the collective contract with the Company with respect to the remuneration, working hours, welfare, insurance, work safety and other matters.
- Article 204** To make a decision on restructuring and any important issue related to business operation, or to formulate any important regulation, the Company shall solicit the opinions of its labour union, and shall solicit the opinions and recommendation of the employees through the employee representative meeting or in any other way.

Chapter 14 Financial and Accounting and Legal Advisor System

Article 205 The Company shall establish its financial and accounting systems in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and rules formulated by relevant state authorities.

The Company shall establish a work mechanism to prevent legal risks and implement corporate legal advisor system in accordance with relevant national and local regulations.

The Company shall establish a legal counseling system with the internal general counsel as the core and the division of labor between the internal and external legal counsels focusing on their respective roles in a coordinated manner.

The Company shall gradually establish and improve the general counsel system in different categories and at different levels in accordance with the requirements of reform of state-owned enterprises.

Article 206 The accounting year of the Company shall adopt the calendar year, that is, starting from 1 January of every calendar year to 31 December of every calendar year.

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

The financial statements of the Company shall, in addition to being prepared in accordance with the PRC accounting standards and regulations, be prepared in accordance with either IFRS or that of the place outside China where the Company's shares are listed.

For the purposes of distribution of the Company's after-tax profits in a financial year, the lower of the after-tax profits as shown in both sets of financial statements shall be adopted.

Article 207 The Board shall place before the shareholders at every annual general meeting such financial reports which the relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules as well as directives promulgated by local governments and competent authorities require the Company to prepare.

Article 208 The Company shall not keep any other books of accounts other than those provided by law. The Company's assets shall not be kept in accounts in the name of any individual.

Article 209 The financial reports of the Company shall be made available at the Company for inspection by shareholders 20 days before the annual general meeting. Every shareholder of the Company is entitled to a copy of the financial reports as referred to in this Chapter.

“The financial report” mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall include the directors’ report and the balance sheet (including all other documents to be attached in accordance with the requirements of the PRC laws, other laws, and administrative regulations), the profit and loss statement (the profit statement) or the statement of income and expense (the statement of cash flow) or (under the condition of no violation of the PRC laws) financial highlights approved by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Company shall provide such financial report to every holder of its overseas-listed foreign-invested shares no less than 21 days before the date of the annual general meeting. The Company can proceed by way of announcements, including announcement via the Company’s website, on condition that such announcements are in compliance with the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the relevant requirements of the securities regulatory body where the Company’s shares are listed.

Article 210 The Company shall publish its financial reports prepared in accordance with either the international accounting standards or that of the place overseas where the Company’s shares are listed twice every financial year, that is, the interim financial report shall be published within three months after the end of the first six months of each accounting year and the annual financial report shall be published within four months after the end of each accounting year.

Chapter 15 Internal Audit

Article 211 The Company has implemented an internal audit system, which specifies the leadership system, duties and responsibilities, staffing, financial security, utilization of audit results and accountability for internal audit work.

The internal audit system of the Company is implemented after approval by the Board.

- Article 212** The Company’s internal audit organization conducts supervision and inspection of the Company’s business activities, risk management, internal control, financial information and other matters.
- Article 213** The internal audit organization is accountable to the Board.
- The internal audit organization shall be subject to the supervision and guidance of the audit committee in the course of its supervision and inspection of the Company’s business activities, risk management, internal control and financial information. If the internal audit organization discovers any significant problems or clues, it shall immediately report them directly to the audit committee.
- Article 214** The internal auditor is responsible for the organization and implementation of the evaluation of the Company’s internal control. The Company issues an annual internal control evaluation report based on the evaluation report and related information issued by the internal audit organization and reviewed by the audit committee.
- Article 215** When the audit committee communicates with external audit units such as accounting firms and national audit organizations, the internal audit organization shall actively cooperate and provide necessary support and collaboration.

Chapter 16 Distribution of Profits

Article 216 When distributing the after-tax profits of the current year, the Company shall allocate 10% of its profits into its statutory reserve. When the cumulated amount of the statutory reserve of the Company has reached 50% or more of its registered capital, no further allocation is required.

Where the statutory reserve of the Company is insufficient to make up for the losses of the Company incurred during the previous years, before making allocation to the statutory reserve in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the profits generated during the current year shall be used to make up for such losses.

After making allocation to the statutory reserve of the Company from its after-tax profits, the Company may, subject to resolutions adopted at a general meeting, also allocate funds from the after-tax profits to the discretionary reserve.

After making up for the losses and making contributions to the reserve, any remaining profits shall be distributed by the Company to the shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings according to the resolutions adopted at a general meeting.

If the Company has, in violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, distributed profits to the shareholders, the shareholders shall return the profits distributed in violation of the provision to the Company; and the shareholders, responsible directors and senior management shall be liable for any loss caused to the Company.

No profits shall be distributed in respect of the Company's shares held by the Company.

If the general meeting resolves on profit distribution, the Board shall make the distribution within six months from the date of resolution of the general meeting.

Article 217 The capital reserve shall include the following items:

- (1) the premium gained from shares issuance in excess of the par value;
- (2) amount of proceeds from issue of no-par shares not credited to registered capital;
- (3) other items that shall be included into the capital reserve as required by the competent financial authority of the State Council.

Article 218 The reserve of the Company shall be applied for making up for losses of the Company, and expansion of the Company's production and operation or conversion to capital of the Company.

Where reserves are used to make up for losses of the Company, discretionary reserve and statutory reserve shall be utilized first; if such reserves are insufficient to make up for the losses, capital reserve may be utilized in accordance with relevant regulations.

Where the statutory reserve is converted to increase registered capital, the balance of such reserve shall not fall below 25% of the Company's registered capital prior to such conversions.

Article 219 The Company may distribute dividends in each or both of the following ways:

- (1) cash;
- (2) share certificate.

Article 220 Any amount paid up in advance of calls on any share may carry interest but shall not entitle the holder of the share to participate in respect thereof in a dividend subsequently declared.

Article 221 The Company shall appoint receiving agents on behalf of shareholders holding overseas-listed foreign-invested shares. The receiving agents shall on behalf of such shareholders receive dividends distributed by the Company in respect of the overseas-listed foreign-invested shares and other proceeds, and proceeds from which shall be managed by the receiving agents on such shareholders' behalf to be paid to them.

The receiving agents appointed by the Company shall comply with the relevant requirements of the law of the place and relevant regulations of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed.

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

Subject to compliance with the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, the Company may exercise its right to confiscate the dividends which are not claimed by anyone but such right can only be exercised in or after the expiry of the relevant time frame.

The Company may exercise power to cease sending dividend warrants by post to a holder of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares, provided that such warrants have not be cashed twice in a row. However, such power may be exercised after the first occasion on which such a warrant is returned undelivered.

The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any shares of a Shareholder of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares who is untraceable, but is subject to the following conditions:

- (1) the Company has distributed dividends for at least 3 times in respect of such shares within 12 years, but none of such dividends was claimed; and
- (2) the Company, after the expiration of a period of 12 years, made an advertisement on one or more newspapers of the place where the shares of the Company are listed, stating its intention to sell such shares, and notified the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Article 222 Cash dividends and other payments payable by the Company to holders of Domestic Shares shall be declared in Renminbi. Cash dividends and other payments payable by the Company to holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested Shares shall be denominated and declared in Renminbi and paid in Hong Kong dollars. The Company shall arrange the foreign currency for payment of cash dividends and other payments payable to holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested Shares in accordance with foreign exchange management related regulations of the State.

Article 223 Unless provided otherwise in any laws or administrative regulations, the Company shall adopt the average selling rates of the relevant foreign exchange as quoted by the People's Bank of China for the calendar week before the date on which the dividends and other payments are declared to calculate the dividends and other sums which are payable in Hong Kong dollars.

Chapter 17 Appointment of Accounting Firm

Article 224 The Company shall appoint an independent accounting firm under the relevant regulations of the State to audit the Company's annual financial statements and review the Company's other financial reports.

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

- Article 225** The term of appointment of the accounting firm shall commence from the conclusion of the current annual general meeting and end at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting.
- Article 226** The accounting firm appointed by the Company shall have the following rights and powers:
- (1) To review the Company's books of accounts, records or vouchers, and has the right to require the directors, general manager or other senior management personnel of the Company to provide related information and descriptions;
 - (2) To require the Company to adopt all reasonable measures to obtain any information and descriptions from its subsidiaries that are required by the accounting firm to perform its duties; and
 - (3) To attend general meetings, and to have equal access to notification of shareholder's meetings or any information related to the meetings as available to all other shareholders, and speak at any general meeting on matters involving its appointment as the Company's accounting firm.
- The Company shall provide accurate and complete accounting documents, books of accounts, financial and accounting report and other accounting information to the appointed accountant firm, the Company shall not refuse to provide such information, conceal and misrepresent any facts.
- Article 227** Should there be a vacancy for the post of accounting firm, the Board may appoint an accounting firm to fill the vacancy before a shareholders' general meeting. Any other accounting firm which is still in service may continue to act as the accounting firm during the period the vacancy remains unfilled.
- Article 228** Notwithstanding any terms stipulated in the appointment contract signed between the accounting firm and the Company, a shareholders' general meeting can, before the expiry of the tenure of the accounting firm, pass an ordinary resolution to dismiss the accounting firm. The accounting firm's right to claim for compensation from the Company for such dismissal, if any, shall remain unaffected.
- Article 229** The remuneration of an accounting firm or the manner in which such remuneration is determined shall be determined by a general meeting. The remuneration of an accounting firm appointed by the Board shall be determined by the Board.

Article 230

The decision on engaging, dismissing or not renewing the engagement of an accounting firm shall be made by the general meeting of shareholders, and reported to the securities regulatory authority of the State Council for filing.

Prior to the removal or the non-renewal of the appointment of the accounting firm, an advance notice of such removal or non-renewal shall be given to the accounting firm and such firm has the right to state its opinions to the shareholders' general meeting.

In the event that the accounting firm proposes to resign, it shall explain to the shareholders' general meeting whether there are any improper practices on the part of the Company.

If the general meeting of shareholders plans, by passing resolutions, to recruit a non-incumbent accounting firm to fill up any vacancy of the post of accounting firm, or renew the engagement of an accounting firm appointed by the Board to fill up the vacancy, or dismiss an accounting firm before the expiration of its term of office, the following provisions shall be satisfied:

- (1) The relevant proposal on engagement or dismissal shall be sent to the accounting firm proposed to be engaged or proposing to leave the post or the firm which has left the post in the relevant accounting year before the issuance of the notice of general meeting of shareholders.

Leaving herein shall include leaving by dismissal, resignation and retirement.

- (2) If the accounting firm which is about to leave the post makes a written statement, and requires the Company to inform the shareholders of its statement, unless the time of receiving such written statement is too late, the Company shall adopt the following measures:
 1. state in the notice of meeting issued for making resolutions that the accounting firm which is about to leave the post has made a statement; and
 2. attach a copy of the representations to the notice and send it to each shareholder who is entitled to receive the notice of the shareholders' general meeting in the manner stipulated in the Articles of Association.

- (3) If the Company fails to send the statement of the relevant accounting firm according to the above provisions of item (2), the accounting firm may ask the statement be read at the general meeting of shareholders and make further appeal.
- (4) An accounting firm about to leave the post shall have the right to attend the following meetings:
 1. general meeting of shareholders at which its tenure shall expire;
 2. general meeting of shareholders at which the vacancy due to its dismissal is to be filled up; and
 3. general meeting of shareholders convened due to its resignation from its post.

The accounting firm about to leave the post shall have the right to receive all notices of the aforesaid meetings or other information in relation to the meetings and give speeches at the aforesaid meetings with regard to matters involving its duties as the previous accounting firm appointed by the Company.

Article 231

Prior notice shall be given to the accounting firm if the Company decides to remove such accounting firm or not to renew the appointment thereof. Such accounting firm shall have the right to make representations at the general meeting of shareholders. Where the accounting firm resigns its post, it shall make clear to the shareholders' general meeting whether there is any impropriety on the part of the Company.

- (1) The accounting firm may resign its office by depositing at the Company's legal address a resignation notice which shall become effective on the date of such deposit or on such later date as may be stipulated in such notice. Such notice shall include the following:
 1. a statement to the effect that there are no circumstances connected with its resignation which it considers should be brought to the notice of the shareholders or creditors of the Company; or
 2. a statement of any such circumstances.

- (2) Where a notice is deposited under Clause 2 of this Article, the Company shall within 14 days send a copy of the notice to the relevant governing authority. If the notice contains a statement under Clause 2 of this Article, a copy of such statement shall be placed at the Company for shareholders' inspection. The Company shall also provide a copy of such statement to every holder of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares (i.e. the shareholder who is entitled to receive the report of the financial position of the Company).
- (3) If the resignation notice of an accounting firm contains any statement mentioned in paragraph 2 of Clause (1) of this Article, the accounting firm may require the Board to convene an extraordinary general meeting to listen to its explanation on relevant matters about its resignation.

Chapter 18 Notice

Article 232 Notices of the Company can be issued via the following methods:

- (1) by personal delivery;
- (2) by mail;
- (3) by facsimile or e-mail;
- (4) by publishing on the websites designated by the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed;
- (5) by an announcement;
- (6) by any other methods as agreed between the Company and the addressee or as accepted by the addressee after the notice is received; or
- (7) any other methods approved by the relevant regulatory bodies of the place of listing of the Company's shares or required by the Articles of Association.

Unless the context otherwise specifies, the “announcement” referred to in the Articles of Association shall mean, in respect of announcements made to the holders of domestic shares or the announcements to be published in the PRC as required by the relevant requirements and the Articles of Association, the publication of an announcement on the websites of the Company and the stock exchange. For notices issued by the Company to the holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares by way of announcement, the Company shall on the same day submit an electronic version to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange through the Hong Kong Stock Exchange electronic publishing system for immediate release on the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in accordance with the local listing rules, or publish an announcement in newspapers (including the publication of an advertisement in newspapers) in accordance with the local listing rules. The announcement shall also be published on the Company’s website at the same time.

Holders of the Company’s overseas-listed foreign-invested shares shall select electronic version or mail to receive corporate communication that the Company shall send to shareholders, and they can also select to receive Chinese or English version only, or both. Shareholders can give written notice in advance to the Company within reasonable time to revise the method and language version of receiving foregoing information under appropriate procedures.

Shareholders or directors who want to prove that certain notices, documents, information or written statements have been served on the Company shall provide evidential materials showing the same has been served on the correct address by ordinary means or by prepaid mail within the designated periods.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid provision which specifies providing and/or dispatching written corporate communication to shareholders, for the purpose of the means by which the Company provides and/or dispatches its corporate communication to shareholders according to the Listing Rules of Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Company may dispatch or provide corporate communication to its shareholders by electronic means or via the websites of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the Company. Corporate communication includes but not limited to circulars, annual reports, interim reports, quarterly reports, notices of shareholders’ general meetings, and other types of corporate communication as specified in the Listing Rules of Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

- Article 233** Unless otherwise stated in the Articles of Association, the various types of corporate communication in the preceding clause shall apply to the meeting notices of the general meeting, Board meetings convened by the Company.
- Article 234** Notice issued by the Company shall, upon announcement, be deemed to have been received by all persons concerned.
- Article 235** In respect of the date of receiving a notice of the Company delivered by hand, the notice shall be deemed to be received upon signing (or affixing the seal) by the addressee on the note of receipt. If the notice is delivered by post, it shall be deemed to be received after 48 hours from the date upon which the post office receives the notice. If the notice is delivered by way of fax or electronic mail or by way of publishing information on websites, it shall be deemed to be received on the date it is sent or published. If the notice is delivered by way of announcement, it shall be deemed to be received on the date on which the announcement is first published.
- Article 236** If the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares are listed stipulate that the Company send, post, distribute, despatch announce or otherwise provide relevant documents of the Company in English and Chinese, if the Company has made appropriate arrangement to confirm whether the shareholders hope to receive only the English version or the Chinese version, the Company may (as per the intent stated by the shareholders) send only the English version or the Chinese version to the related shareholders within the range allowed by the applicable laws and regulations and pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations.

Chapter 19 Merger, Division, Capital Increase and Decrease of the Company

- Article 237** For a merger or division of the Company, the Board shall put forward a proposal, and the formalities for approval shall be handled according to laws after the proposal has been adopted according to procedures specified in the Articles of Association. Shareholders who oppose the Company's merger or division plans shall have the right to ask the Company or the shareholders who approve the merger or division plans to purchase their shares at a fair price. The content of the resolution on the merger or division of the Company shall be made into special document, which shall be available for shareholders to inspect.

With regard to holders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares, the aforesaid documents shall also be sent out by mail.

Article 238

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

Where the Company merges with a company in which it holds more than 90% of the shares, the merged company is not required to pass a resolution at the general meeting, but shall notify other shareholders, who shall have the right to request the Company to acquire their equity or shares at a reasonable price.

If the consideration to be paid by the Company for the merger does not exceed 10% of the Company's net assets, a resolution of the general meeting is not required.

If the Company carries out a merger in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs without a resolution of the general meeting, a resolution of the Board is required.

In the case of a merger of the Company, the merging parties shall execute a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date of the Company's merger resolution which is passed and shall publish a public notice in newspaper or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days from the date of the Company's merger resolution. A creditor may within 30 days of receiving such notice from the Company or, for creditors who do not receive the notice, within 45 days of the date of the public notice, to demand that the Company repay its debts to that creditor or provide a corresponding guarantee for such debt.

After the merger of the Company, the claims and debts of the parties to the merger shall be assumed by the surviving company or the newly established company.

Article 239

In the case of a division of the Company, its assets shall be divided accordingly.

In the case of a division of the Company, the parties to the division shall prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets. The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date of the Company's division resolution which is passed and shall publish a public notice in newspaper or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days from the date of the Company's merger resolution.

Debts of the Company prior to the division shall be assumed jointly by the companies which exist after the division, except otherwise agreed in the written agreement in respect of debt settlement reached between the Company and the creditor prior to the division.

Article 240 Where a merger or division of the Company involves changes in registered items, such changes shall be registered according to laws with the company registration authority; if the Company is dissolved, its deregistration shall be carried out according to laws; where a new company is incorporated, the registration of the incorporation of the company shall be carried out according to laws.

If the Company increases or decreases its registered capital, it shall apply for change registration with the Company's registration authority in accordance with the law.

Article 241 When the Company reduces its registered capital, it must draw up a balance sheet and an inventory of assets.

The Company shall notify its creditors within 10 days from the date of resolution of the general meeting for reduction of registered capital and shall publish a notice in a newspaper or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days from the date of such resolution. A creditor has the right within 30 days from the date of receiving the notice from the Company or, in the case of a creditor who does not receive the notice, within 45 days from the date of the notice, to demand the Company to repay its debts or provide a corresponding guarantee.

When the Company reduces its registered capital, it shall reduce the amount of capital contribution or shares in proportion to the shareholders' capital contribution or shareholding.

Article 242 When the Company issues new shares for the purpose of increasing its registered capital, the shareholders shall not be entitled to pre-emptive rights, unless otherwise provided for in these Articles of Association or determined by a resolution of the shareholders' general meeting that the shareholders shall be entitled to pre-emptive rights.

Article 243 If the Company remains in loss position after making up for its losses in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 218 of the Articles of Association, it may reduce its registered capital to make up for the losses. If the registered capital is reduced to make up for the loss, the Company shall not make any distribution to the shareholders; nor shall the shareholders be exempted from the obligation to make capital injection or payment for the shares.

Where the registered capital is reduced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 242 of the Articles of Association shall not apply, but a notice shall be published in a newspaper or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days from the date of the resolution on reduction of registered capital made at the general meeting.

After reducing its registered capital in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the Company shall not distribute profits until the accumulated amount of the statutory reserve and discretionary reserve reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital.

Article 244 In case of reduction of registered capital in violation of laws and regulations or the provisions of the Articles of Association, the shareholders shall return the funds so received, and the reduced capital contribution of the shareholders shall be restored to its original amount; in case of losses caused to the Company, the shareholders and the responsible directors and senior management shall be held liable for compensation.

Chapter 20 Dissolution and Liquidation of the Company

Article 245 The Company shall be dissolved upon the occurrence of the following events:

- (1) special resolution on dissolution is passed by Shareholders at a general meeting;
- (2) dissolution is necessary due to a merger or division of the Company;
- (3) the Company's business license is revoked or it is ordered to close down or it is cancelled according to law;
- (4) the Company is ordered to close down according to laws due to it violates the laws and administrative regulations;
- (5) where the Company gets into serious trouble in operations and management and its continuation may cause substantial loss to the interests of its shareholders, and no solution can be found through any other channel, shareholders representing 10% or more of the voting rights of the Company may request the people's court to dissolve the Company.

If the Company is dissolved for the reasons stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the reasons for dissolution shall be published through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within ten days.

Article 246 If the Company is in any of the circumstances set forth in item (1) of Article 245 of the Articles of Association and has yet to distribute its property to its shareholders, it may survive by resolution of the general meeting.

A resolution of the general meeting as stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the general meeting.

Article 247 Where the Company is dissolved by virtue of the reasons set out in item (1), (3), (5) of the first paragraph of Article 245 of the Articles of Association, the Company shall be liquidated. The directors shall be the liquidation obligors of the Company and shall establish a liquidation group within 15 days commencing from the date on which the events being the grounds for dissolution have been occurred to conduct liquidation process. The members of the liquidation group shall be composed of directors. If the liquidation obligors fail to fulfill their liquidation obligations in a timely manner and cause losses to the Company or creditors, they shall be liable for compensation. If no liquidation group has been established to conduct liquidation within the time limit or the liquidation group fails to carry out liquidation after establishment, the interested parties may request the People's Court to designate the relevant personnel to form a liquidation group to conduct liquidation.

Where the Company is dissolved in accordance with the provisions of item (3) of the first paragraph of Article 245 of the Articles of Association, the department or the company registration authority that made the decision to revoke the business license, order closure or revocation may apply to the people's court for designating relevant persons to form a liquidation group to carry out liquidation.

Article 248 Where the Board decides to liquidate the Company due to causes other than where the Company has declared that it is insolvent, the Board shall include a statement in its notice convening a general meeting to consider the proposal to the effect that, after making full inquiry into the affairs of the Company, the Board is of the opinion that the Company will be able to pay all its debts in full within 12 months from the commencement of the liquidation.

Upon the passing of the resolution for the liquidation of the Company, all functions and powers of the Board shall cease.

The liquidation group shall act in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders' general meeting to make a report at least once every year to the shareholders' general meeting on the group's receipts and payments, the business of the Company and the progress of the liquidation, and to present a final report to the shareholders general meeting on completion of the liquidation.

Article 249

During the liquidation period, the liquidation group shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- (1) to sort out the Company's assets and prepare a balance sheet and an inventory of assets respectively;
- (2) to notify all creditors by notice or public announcements;
- (3) to dispose of and liquidate any relevant unfinished business matters of the Company;
- (4) to pay all outstanding taxes and taxes incurred during liquidation process;
- (5) to settle claims and debts;
- (6) to distribute assets remaining after the Company's debts having been paid in full;
- (7) to represent the Company in any civil proceedings.

Article 250

The members of the liquidation group shall perform their duties of liquidation and shall fulfill the obligations of fidelity and diligence.

None of the members of the liquidation group may take advantage of his/her position to take any bribe or any other illegal proceeds, nor may he/she misappropriate any of the properties of the Company.

Where any of the members of the liquidation group causes any loss to the Company by negligence in performing liquidation duties he/she shall be liable for compensation; where he/she causes any loss to the Company or any creditor by intention or due to gross negligence, he/she shall be liable for compensation.

Article 251

The liquidation group shall within ten days of its establishment send a notice to creditors, and within 60 days of its establishment make a public announcement in a newspaper or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System. The creditors shall report their claims to the liquidation group within thirty days of the receipt of the notification, or in the event that no such notification is received, within forty-five days of the date of the first published announcement.

When the creditors report their claims, they shall explain clearly relevant matters regarding the claims and provide supporting evidence. The liquidation group shall register the claims.

The liquidation group may not reimburse any such creditor during the period of such creditor's claim.

Article 252

The liquidation group shall, after examining the Company's assets, preparing the balance sheets and an inventory of assets, formulate a liquidation plan and present it to the general meeting or the relevant governing authority for confirmation.

The assets of the Company shall be distributed in the following order: the liquidation expenses, paying wages, social insurance contributions and statutory compensation of the Company's employees; taxes owed by the Company; the debts of the Company.

After the assets are applied by the Company to settle debts in accordance with the above provisions, the remaining assets shall be distributed to the shareholders according to the class of shares held by them and the proportion of their shareholdings.

During the liquidation period, the Company continues to exist but shall not carry out business activities unrelated to the liquidation.

None of the properties of the Company may be distributed to any shareholder before settling the debts as described in the preceding paragraph.

Article 253

If the liquidation group, having examined the Company's assets and having prepared a balance sheet and assets list, discovers that the Company's assets are insufficient to pay its debts in full, it shall immediately apply to the People's Court for a declaration of insolvency.

After the People's Court has accepted the bankruptcy application, the Company's liquidation group shall turn over any matters regarding the liquidation to the official receiver designated by the People's Court.

Article 254 Following the completion of liquidation, the liquidation group shall prepare a report on liquidation and a statement of the receipts and payments and financial books during the period of liquidation, which shall be examined and verified by the PRC certified public accountants and submitted to the shareholders' general meeting or the People's Court for confirmation. The liquidation group shall also within 30 days after such confirmation, submit the preceding documents to the company registration authority and apply for cancellation of registration of the Company, and publish an announcement relating to the termination of the Company.

Article 255 If the Company has not incurred any debts during its existence, or has settled all its debts, it may, with the undertaking of all shareholders, deregister the Company through the simplified procedure in accordance with relevant regulations.

In case of deregistration through the simplified procedure, the Company shall publish a notice on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System for a period of not less than 20 days. If there is no objection after the expiration of the publicity period, the Company may apply to the company registration authority for deregistration within 20 days.

In case of deregistration through the simplified procedure, shareholders who have made an untrue undertaking with respect to the contents of the first paragraph of this article shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts incurred prior to the deregistration.

Article 256 Where the Company is subject to revocation of business license, ordered to close down or revoked, and has not applied to the company registration authority for deregistration after a period of three years, the company registration authority may publish a notice on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System for a period of not less than 60 days. If there is no objection after the expiration of the publicity period, the company registration authority may deregister the Company.

In case of deregistration in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the liability of the original shareholders and liquidation obligors of the Company shall not be affected.

Article 257 Where the Company is declared bankrupt by law, it shall carry out a bankruptcy liquidation according to the laws related to bankruptcy.

Chapter 21 Amendment to the Articles of Association of the Company

Article 258 The Company may, in accordance with provisions contained in relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, amend its Articles of Association.

Article 259 The Company shall make amendments to the Articles of Association under one of the following circumstances:

- (1) due to the amendments of the Company Law or relevant laws and administrative regulations, the matters stipulated in the Articles of Association are in conflict with the provisions of the amended laws and administrative regulations;
- (2) where a change happens in the Company's situation leads to inconsistency with the matters stated in the Articles of Association;
- (3) the shareholders' general meeting decides to amend the Articles of Association.

Article 260 The Articles of Association shall be amended according to the following procedures:

- (1) the Board shall approve a resolution to amend the Articles of Association, and prepare the proposed amendments;
- (2) the Board shall convene a general meeting to vote on the amendments to the Articles of Association in general meeting;
- (3) the amendments to the Articles of Association are passed by way of a special resolution approved in the general meeting;
- (4) the Company shall submit the revised Articles of Association to the company registration authority for filing.

Article 261 Amendments to the Articles of Association subject to approvals by relevant competent authorities shall be submitted to the competent authorities for approval. If there is any change relating to the registered particulars of the Company, application shall be made for registration of the changes in accordance with law.

Chapter 22 Dispute Resolution

Article 262

The Company shall act according to the following principles to settle disputes:

- (1) For any disputes or claims between shareholders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares and the Company; between shareholders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares and the directors, senior management members of the Company; between shareholders of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares and shareholders of domestic shares, that arise based on the rights and obligations stipulated in the Articles of Association, the Company Law and the relevant laws and administrative regulations, any such disputes or claims shall be referred by the relevant parties to arbitration.

Where a dispute or claim involves the above parties, the entire claim or dispute must be referred to arbitration and all persons (being the Company or shareholders, directors, senior management members of the Company), who have a cause of action based on the same facts giving rise to the dispute or claim or whose participation is necessary for the resolution of such dispute or claim, shall abide by arbitration.

Disputes regarding definition of shareholders and registration of members may be resolved other than by way of arbitration.

- (2) The claimant may refer the arbitration to either the China International Economic Centre in accordance with its arbitration rules, and may also refer the arbitration to the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre in accordance with its securities arbitration rules. Once a claimant refers a dispute or claim to arbitration, the other party must submit to the arbitral body elected by the claimant.

If the claimant refers the arbitration to the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre, either party may request the arbitration to be conducted in Shenzhen in accordance with the securities arbitration rules of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre.

- (3) Unless otherwise provided in the laws and administrative regulations, any disputes or claims arising out of item (1) above shall be resolved in accordance with the laws of the People's Republic of China (excluding the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, the Special Administrative Region of Macau and Taiwan).
- (4) The decision made by the arbitral body shall be final and conclusive, and shall be binding on the parties.

Chapter 23 Supplementary Provisions

Article 263 Reference to the term “Accounting Firm” herein shall have the same meaning as ascribed to the term “Auditors”.

“Actual controller” referred to in the Articles of Association refers to a person who is not a shareholder of the Company, but may actually affect the actions of the Company through investment relationship, agreements or other arrangements.

“The above”, “within”, “the following” as referred to in the Articles of Association are inclusive of the stated figure, while “over”, “other than” are not inclusive of the stated figure.

Article 264 The Articles of Association is prepared in Chinese, the Chinese shall prevail in case of any discrepancies between the Chinese version and any other language version of the Articles of Association.

Article 265 The Articles of Association shall be interpreted by the Board of the Company. Any matters not contained in the Articles of Association shall be proposed by the Board at the general meeting for approval.

Article 266 Appendixes to the Articles of Association include the rules and procedures of general meetings and the rules and procedures of Board meetings.

Article 267 The Articles of Association will become effective on the date of being considered and approved at the general meeting. If these Articles are not consistent with, contravene or in conflict with any applicable laws, regulations or the Main Board Listing Rules, the provisions of relevant laws and regulations and the Main Board Listing Rules shall prevail and these Articles shall be amended in due course.