

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

ZHEJIANG HUAYOU COBALT CO., LTD.

August 2025

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ARTICLE OF ASSOCIATION
OF
ZHEJIANG HUAYOU COBALT CO., LTD.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Article 2 The Company is a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law and other relevant regulations

The Company is a company limited by shares with foreign investment established upon the _____ by way of overall restructuring in 2008, which was registered with Zhejiang Provincial Administration for Market Regulation with _____ 913300007368873961.

Article 3

-

50,000,000
100,000,000 -

Article 5

314500

Article 6

Article 7 The Company is a joint stock limited company in perpetual existence.

Article 8

Article 9

CHAPTER II OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

With focus on the development of new energy lithium-ion battery material industry and supported by scientific and technological innovation, the Company is committed to creating a new energy lithium-ion battery industrial ecology from cobalt and nickel mineral resources extraction, green refining and processing, manufacturing of ternary precursors and cathode materials, to resources recycling. Under the development mode of industrial agglomeration, enterprise clusters, industrial parks and integration, the Company will fully implement the strategy of Two new areas and Three trends , maintaining its global leading position in the cobalt new material industry and to become a leader in the new energy lithium-ion battery material industry.

The Company adheres to customer-centricity and creating value for customers, providing a platform for employees, and bringing returns to shareholders. The Company practices the development concept of carbon neutrality, develops resources, serves the society and takes social responsibility on its own initiative. The Company is making continuous contributions to the adjustment of the global energy structure and the improvement of human settlement ecological environment.

Article 14 As registered according to the R&D, production and sales: cobalt, nickel, copper oxides; cobalt, nickel, copper salts; cobalt, nickel, copper metals and products; cobalt powder, nickel powder, copper powder, cobalt hydroxide, lithium cobalt oxide, ammonium chloride; import and import commission agents of metal mineral products and crude products; import and import commission agents of production equipment. (the above-mentioned commodities involving quotas, licenses and special regulations shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State), and the business of contracting overseas projects (For the details of its scope, please refer to the Qualification Certificate for Contracting Overseas Projects).

The scope of business of the Company shall be such items as approved by the relevant registration authority responsible for the Company.

7.	Shenzhen Fortune Caixin Venture Capital Management Co., Ltd.	817.2000	2.27
8.	Zhejiang Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	720.0000	2.00
9.	Shenzhen Fortune Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	442.8000	1.23
10.	Tongxiang Jinhua Trading Co., Ltd.	259.2000	0.72
Total		36,000.0000	100.00

Article 20 The Company has issued a total of 1,698,347,023 shares, all of which are ordinary shares, including: (i) 1,598,347,023 shares held by A-share shareholders, representing 94.11% of the total; and (ii) 100,000,000 underlying A shares represented by GDRs held by foreign investors based on the conversion ratio determined by the Company, representing 5.89%.

Section 2 Increase, Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

Article 21 Article 21 Based on its operational and development needs, the Company may increase capital in the following means in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations

- (I) issuance of shares to unspecified investors;
- (II) issuance of shares to specified investors;
- (III) placement of shares to existing shareholders;
- (IV) distribution of bonus shares to existing shareholders;
- (V) conversion of capital reserve into share capital;
- (VI) other means provided by laws and administrative regulations and approved by the CSRC.

If the Company is to increase its capital by an offering of new shares, it shall do so by the procedure provided for in relevant laws and administrative regulations of the state after such increase has been approved in accordance with the Articles of Association.

When the Company issues convertible corporate bonds, the issuance of convertible corporate capital caused by the conversion and other matters shall be conducted in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, department rules, and other documents and as stipulated in the prospectus of convertible corporate bonds.

Article 22 The Company may reduce its registered capital. To reduce its registered capital, the Company shall undergo the procedures in accordance with the Company Law, other relevant provisions, and the Articles of Association.

Article 23 The Company may repurchase its own shares in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, department rules, and the Articles of Association under any of the following circumstances:

- (I) to decrease the registered capital of the Company;
- (II) to merge with another company holding shares of the Company;
- (III) to grant shares under the employee stock ownership plan or as equity incentives;

(IV) the Company is requested by any shareholder to purchase his/her shares because he/she meeting;

(V) to satisfy the conversion of those corporate bonds convertible into shares issued by the Company with shares;

he Company deems necessary;

(VII) other circumstances permitted by laws or administrative regulations.

The Company shall not repurchase its own shares except under the above circumstances.

Article 24 The Company may repurchase its shares through open centralized trading on a stock exchange or other methods approved by laws, regulations and the CSRC.

Where the Company repurchases its shares under the circumstance set forth in subparagraph (III), (V) or (VI) under the first paragraph of Article 23 of the Articles of Association, it shall be conducted through open centralized trading.

Article 25 Where the Company repurchases its shares under the circumstance set forth in subparagraph (I) or (II) under the first paragraph of Article 23 of the Articles of Association, it

under the circumstance set forth in subparagraph (III), (V) or (VI) under the first paragraph of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, it shall be resolved by more than two-thirds of the directors present at a Board meeting according to the provisions of the Articles of Association or as authorized by the

Where the Company falls under the circumstance set forth in subparagraph (I) after repurchasing its shares in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Articles of Association, it shall cancel the shares within 10 days from the date of repurchase. If the Company falls under the circumstance set forth in subparagraph (II) or (IV), it shall transfer or cancel the shares within six months. If the Company falls under the circumstance set forth in subparagraph (III), (V) or (VI), the total number of shares of the Company held by it shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares issued by the Company, and the Company shall transfer or cancel the shares within three years.

If the Company cancels its shares repurchased, it shall carry out the registration of the change in its registered capital with the original company registration authority in accordance with the law. tered capital shall be reduced by the total par value of the shares canceled.

Section 3 Transfer of Shares

Article 26 Subject to the laws and administrative regulations, the shares of the Company may be transferred free of any lien.

In the event that the C to be traded through the agency share transfer system.

The Company shall not amend the provision in the preceding paragraph of the Articles of Association.

Article 27 The Company shall not accept its shares being held as the object of a pledge.

Article 28 The shares of the Company held by the promoters shall not be transferred within public offering of shares shall not be transferred within one year from the date on which the

The directors and senior management of the Company shall report the shares of the Company they held to the Company and the changes thereof, and the shares allowed to be transferred each year during their term of office, as determined at the time of appointment, shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the same class of the Company they held; the shares of the Company are listed and traded. The above-mentioned personnel shall not transfer the shares of the Company they held within half a year after leaving the Company.

If there is any change in the shares of the Company held by the directors and senior management due to equity distribution by the Company, the above provisions shall apply.

Article 29 If any directors, supervisors, senior management of the Company or shareholders securities held by them within six months after their purchase of the same, or purchase the above-mentioned shares or securities within six months after their sale of the same, the proceeds thereof shall belong to the Company and the Board of the Company will recover such proceeds. However, such circumstance where a securities company holds more than 5% of the shares after by taking up the remaining shares not subscribed pursuant to an underwriting arrangement and other circumstances required by the securities regulatory authority of the State Council shall not be subject to the six-month restriction.

The shares or other equity securities held by the directors, supervisors, senior management and natural person shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph shall include the shares or other equity securities held by their spouses, parents, children and held through accounts.

If the Board of the Company fails to observe the first paragraph, the shareholders shall be entitled to request the Board to enforce the same within 30 days. If the Board of the Company fails to do so within the aforesaid time limit, the shareholders are entitled to directly file a lawsuit at the

If the Board of the Company fails to comply with the requirements set out in the first paragraph, the responsible director(s) shall assume joint and several liabilities according to the laws.

Section 4 Financial Assistance for the Purchase of Shares of the Company

Article 30 Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries shall, at any time, provide any form of financial assistance for the acquisition of shares issued by the Company or its parent company.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the circumstances described in Article 32 of the Articles of Association.

Article 31 For the purposes of this section not be limited to financial assistance in the forms set forth below:

(I) gift;

(II) security (including the undertaking of liability or provision of property by the guarantor in order to secure the performance of the obligation by the obligor), indemnity (excluding,

(III) provision of a loan or conclusion of a contract under which the obligations of the Company are to be fulfilled before the obligations of the other party to the contract, or the change of parties to the contract, or the transfer of rights under such loan or contract;

(IV) financial assistance in any other forms if the Company is insolvent or has no net assets

For the purposes of this section, the assuming 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, assuming of obligations situation by way of a contract

Article 32 The acts listed below shall not be regarded as acts prohibited under Article 30 of the Articles of Association:

(I) where the Company provides the relevant financial assistance genuinely for the benefit of the Company and the main purpose of the financial assistance is not to purchase the shares of the Company, or the financial assistance is an incidental part of some overall plan of the Company;

CHAPTER IV SHARE CERTIFICATES AND REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 33

The share certificate of the Company shall bear the following main items:

- (I) the name of the Company;
- (II) the date of registration and establishment of the Company;
- (III) the class of shares, par value and the number of shares it represents;
- (IV) the serial number of share certificates;
- (V) other matters as required by the Company Law, other laws and regulations and the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed.

the securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) and the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed shall apply.

Article 34 Share certificates shall be signed by the chairperson of the Board. If the signatures of other senior management members of the Company are required by the stock exchange(s) where the shares of the Company are listed, the share certificates shall also be signed by such other senior management members. The share certificates shall become effective after the chairperson of the Board or of other relevant senior management members on the share certificates may also be in printed form.

If t

the securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) and the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed shall apply.

Article 35 The Company shall keep a register of shareholders, in which the following particulars shall be recorded:

- (I) the name, address (domicile), profession or nature of each shareholder;
- (II) the class and quantity of shares held by each shareholder;
- (III) the amount paid or payable for the shares held by each shareholder;
- (IV) the serial numbers of the shares held by each shareholder;
- (V) the date on which each shareholder is registered as such;
- (VI) the date on which each shareholder ceases to be a shareholder.

The register of shareholders shall be sufficient evidence of the holding in the Company, unless there is evidence to the contrary.

the securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) and the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed shall apply.

Article 36 The Company may, pursuant to an understanding or agreement reached between the securities regulatory authority of the State Council and foreign securities regulators, keep its

certificate is lost.

Applications for the replacement of share certificates from holders of A shares who have lost their certificates, shall be handled in accordance with relevant provisions of the Company Law. Applications for the replacement of receipts from overseas holders of GDRs who have lost their global depository receipts, may be handled in accordance with the laws, rules of the stock exchange or other relevant regulations of the place(s) where the original of the register of overseas holders of GDRs is kept.

the securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) and the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed shall apply.

Article 42 After the Company has issued a replacement share certificate in accordance with the Article of Association, it may not delete from the register of shareholders the name of a bona fide purchaser of the replacement share certificate mentioned above or of a shareholder that is subsequently registered as the owner of the shares (provided that he/she is a bona fide purchaser).

the securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) and the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed shall apply.

Article 43 The Company shall not be liable for any damage suffered by any person from the cancellation of the original share certificate or the issuance of the replacement share certificate, unless on 5.871 0 595.3Qq0.00 0 1 5(he)-66(se)3(cur)4(i)5(t)5(i)5(es)3()JTJETQq0.000008871 0 595D

CHAPTER V

MEETING

Section 1 Shareholders

Article 44 The Company shall keep a register of shareholders in accordance with the voucher provided by the securities register authority. that

thereby seriously damaging the interests of the creditors of the Company, the said shareholder

(V) to fulfil other obligations stipulated by the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Shareholders are not liable for making any further contribution to the share capital other than as agreed by the subscribers of the relevant shares on subscription.

Article 52 The controlling shareholder or actual controller of the Company who pledges the shares of the Company they hold or actual controller shall maintain control over the Company and ensure the stability of its production and operations.

Article 53 The controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company shall not use the connected relations to the detriment of the interests of the Company; otherwise, they shall be liable for compensation for any loss caused to the Company.

The controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company shall perform fiduciary duty to the Company and general public shareholders thereof. The controlling shareholders shall

legitimate rights and interests of the Company and general public shareholders by such means as profit distribution, asset reorganization, external investment, fund appropriation, loan and guarantee and shall not abuse their controlling status to damage the interests of the Company and general public shareholders.

The directors, supervisors and senior management are legally obliged to safeguard the asset security of the Company. If any director or senior management assists or connives at the

affiliates, the Board of Directors of Company will sanction the directly responsible person based on the severity of the circumstances, and will propose at a general meeting to remove from office such director who is materially accountable therefor.

Article 54 In addition to the obligations imposed by laws and administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed, the controlling shareholder may not, in exercising its powers as shareholders, make decisions prejudicial to the interests of all or some of the shareholders due to the exercise of its voting rights on the issues set forth below:

(I) relieving a director or supervisor of the responsibility to act honestly in the best interest of the Company;

(II) approving that a director or supervisor (for his/her own or others Company of its property in any way, including but not limited to any opportunities that are advantageous to the Company;

(III) approving that a director or supervisor (for his/her own or benefit) deprive other shareholders of their personal rights or interests, including but not limited to the rights to distributions and voting rights, but excluding a restructuring of the Company submitted to the shareholder general meeting for adoption in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Article 55

shall exercise the following functions and powers according to the laws:

(I) to elect and replace directors who are not employee representatives, and determine the remunerations of directors;

(II) to consider and approve the reports of the Board;

(III) to consider and

(IV) to resolve on increase or decrease of the registered capital of the Company;

(V) to resolve on issuance of corporate bonds;

(VI) to resolve on the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or transformation of corporate form of the Company;

(VII) to amend the Articles of Association;

(VIII) to resolve on the appointment, dismissal or non-renewal of the accounting firm engaged to conduct the audit of the Company;

(IX) to consider and approve the guarantees stipulated in Article 56;

(X)

for others within one year with the transaction amount exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;

(XI) to consider and approve matters relating to the changes in the use of proceeds from share offerings;

(XII) to consider equity incentive plans and employee stock ownership plan;

(XIII) to consider other matters which, in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association, shall be approved at the

delegated to the Board of Directors or any other body or individual, except where the shareholders' meeting authorizes the Board of Directors to make resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds, or where applicable laws, administrative regulations or the rules of the CSRC or Chinese stock exchanges provide otherwise.

Article 56

approval not only by a majority of the directors, but also by at least two thirds of the directors present at the Board meeting, and shall be disclosed in a timely manner.

The provision of the following external guarantees by the Company shall be considered and

(I) any guarantees provided by the Company and its holding subsidiaries after the total amount of external guarantees has exceeded 50% of the latest audited net assets of the Company;

(II) any guarantees provided by the Company after the total amount of external guarantees

has exceeded 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;

(III) guarantees for guarantee objects whose liability-asset ratio exceeds 70%;

(IV) guarantees provided by the Company in twelve consecutive months with the amount exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;

(V) a single guarantee with the amount exceeding 10% of the latest audited net assets;

(VI) guarantee provided to shareholders, de facto controllers and their connected parties;

(VII) other guarantees as required in the rules of the exchange and the Articles of Association.

When a guarantee mentioned in Item (IV) in the preceding paragraph is considered and held by the shareholders present at the meeting.

The Company shall hold responsible persons liable for any violation of the authority and provided in the Articles of Association, and shall refer the matter to judicial authorities in accordance with applicable laws if the violation is serious or involves suspected criminal conduct.

Article 57

extraordinary general meetings. Annual general meetings shall be convened once a year within six months from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Article 58 In any of the following circumstances, the Company shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months from the date of the occurrence of the circumstance:

(I) when the number of directors falls short of the number specified in the Company Law or is less than two thirds (namely 6 directors) of the number specified in the Articles of Association;

(II) when the unrecovered losses of the Company amount to one third of the total paid-up share capital;

(III) when shareholders severally or jointly holding at least 10% shares (including preferred shares with restored voting rights, etc., hereinafter the same shall apply) of the Company request in writing to hold such meeting;

(IV) when the Board deems it necessary;

(V) when the Audit Committee proposes to hold such a meeting;

(VI) other circumstances as stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association.

Article 59

domicile of the Company.

economical and convenient network or in other forms. Shareholders participate in the general meeting by the aforementioned means shall be deemed to have attended such meeting.

Article 60

to give legal opinions and make an announcement on the following matters:

(I) whether the procedures of convening and holding the meeting comply with the laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association;

(II) whether the qualifications of the attendees and the convener of the meeting are lawful and valid;

(III) whether the voting procedure and results of the meeting are lawful and valid;

(IV) legal opinions on other relevant matters at the request of the Company.

Section 3 Convening of Shareholders' General Meeting

Article 61 Upon approval by a majority of all independent directors, an independent director shall have the right to propose to the Board to hold an extraordinary general meeting. The Board shall, pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, give a written reply on whether it agrees to hold such an extraordinary general meeting within 10 days after receipt of the proposal of the independent director to hold such a meeting.

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

Article 62 The Supervisory Committee shall have the right to propose to the Board to hold an extraordinary general meeting, and shall put forward such proposal to the Board in writing. The Board shall, pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, give a written reply on whether it agrees to hold such an extraordinary general meeting within 10 days after receipt of the proposal.

If the Board agrees to hold the extraordinary general meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within five days after the resolution is made by the Board. Any change to the original proposal set forth in the notice shall be subject to approval by the Supervisory Committee.

If the Board does not agree to hold the extraordinary general meeting or fails to give a written reply within 10 days after receipt of the proposal, it shall be deemed to be unable to perform or fail to perform the duty of convening the extraordinary general meeting, and the Supervisory Committee may convene and preside over the meeting by itself.

Article 63 Shareholder(s) severally or jointly holding at least 10% shares of the Company shall have the right to request the Board to hold an extraordinary meeting, and shall put forward such request to the Board in writing, stating the subjects to be considered at the meeting. The Board shall, pursuant to relevant laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, give a written reply on whether it agrees to hold such an extraordinary meeting within 10 days after receipt of the written request.

Where the Board agrees to hold the extraordinary meeting, it shall serve a notice of such meeting within five days after the resolution is made by the Board. Any change to the original request set forth in the notice shall be subject to approval by the relevant shareholders.

the provisional proposals violate laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of this Articles of Association, or are not within the scope of the powers of the shareholders' meeting.

Save as specified in the preceding paragraph, the convener shall not change the proposals served.

of the Articles of Association

Article 69 The convener shall send notice to all shareholders 20 days prior to the date of the shareholders' annual general meeting and 15 days prior to the date of the extraordinary general meeting.

When calculating the starting date, the date of the meeting shall be excluded.

No extraordinary general meeting shall resolve matters not stipulated in its notice.

Article 70 :

(I) be made in writing;

(II) specify the time, place and period of the meeting;

(III) state the matters and proposals submitted to the meeting for consideration;

(IV) provide to the shareholders the information and explanations necessary to make informed decisions on the matters to be discussed, which include but not limited to, when the Company proposes a merger, repurchase of shares, restructuring of share capital or other reorganization, the specific conditions and contract (if any) of the transaction contemplated and earnest explanation of the cause and effect of the transaction;

(V) contain a disclosure of the nature and extent of the material interests, if any, of any director, supervisor, president or other senior management in any matter to be discussed; and an explanation of the difference, if any, between the way in which the matter to be discussed would affect such director, supervisor, president or other senior management in his/her capacity as shareholder and the way in which such matter would affect other shareholders of the same class;

general meetings shall not be more than seven working days. The equity registration date shall not be changed once confirmed.

Article 71 If the election of directors or supervisors is proposed to be discussed at a detailed information of the candidates for directors or supervisors, which information shall at least include:

(I) personal particulars, including educational background, work experience, and part-time jobs;

(II) whether one has any connected relations with the Company, its controlling shareholders and de facto controllers;

(III) the number of shares of the Company one holds;

(IV) whether one has been subject to penalties by the CSRC and any other relevant authority or the reprimand of the stock exchange;

Unless a director or supervisor is elected via the cumulative voting system, each candidate for director or supervisor shall be proposed via a single proposal.

Article 72

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

Article 73 The Board of the Company or any other convener shall take necessary measures to ensure the proper order of the

or infringing upon the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders, and shall report such act to the relevant authority for investigation and treatment.

Article 74 All shareholders or their proxies in the register of members on the equity voting rights according to relevant laws, regulations and the Articles of Association. Any

in person and may appoint one or more persons (who need not be shareholders) as his/her proxies to attend and vote on his/her behalf. Such proxy may exercise the following rights in accordance with his/her appointment by the shareholder:

general meeting;

(II) the right to demand or join in the demand for a ballot;

(III) the right to vote by show of hands or by ballot, except that if a shareholder has appointed more than one proxy, such proxies may only exercise their voting rights by ballot.

Article 75

person

shall present his/her identity card or other valid identity certificates or share account card; a proxy his/her identity card and power of attorney of the shareholder.

For a corporate shareholder, its legal representative or a proxy appointed thereby shall attend the meeting. The legal representative attending the meeting shall present his/her identity card or valid certificate bearing evidence of his/her qualifications as legal representative; a proxy attending the meeting on behalf of the legal representative shall present his/her identity card and the written power of attorney lawfully issued by the legal representative of the corporate shareholder.

Article 76 Shareholders shall appoint their proxies by written instruments, which shall be signed by the principals or their agents appointed in writing. If the principal is a legal person, the instrument shall be under the seal of the legal person or signed by its director(s) or duly authorized

of the power of attorney or of the authorization under which power of attorney was executed, or the transfer of relevant shares, as long as the Company has not received written notice of the event before the relevant meeting commenced.

Article 80

shall state the names (or names of the corporations) , identification card number of the attendees, the number of voting shares held or represented, names of the principals (or names of the corporations) and so on.

Article 81 The convener and the lawyer appointed by the Company shall jointly verify the securities registration and clearing organization, and shall register the names of the shareholders as well as the number of their voting shares. The registration for a meeting shall be completed before the presider announces the number of shareholders and proxies that attend the meeting and the total number of their voting shares.

Article 82

rs and senior management

Article 83

convened by the Board. If a

general meeting is convened by the Board, the chairperson of the Board shall serve as the chairperson of and preside over the meeting. Where the chairperson cannot or does not fulfil the duty thereof, the vice chairperson shall serve as the chairperson of and preside over the meeting; where the vice chairperson cannot or does not fulfil the duty thereof, more than half of the directors may jointly elect a director to serve as the chairperson of and preside over the meeting.

The chairperson of the Supervisory Committee shall serve as the chairperson of and preside over the chairperson of the Supervisory Committee cannot or does not fulfil the duty thereof, more than half of the supervisors may jointly elect a supervisor to serve as the chairperson of and preside over the meeting.

A representative elected by the convener shall serve as the chairperson of and preside over the olders themselves.

If, for any reason, the conveners are unable to elect a representative to serve as the chairperson of and preside over the meeting, the shareholder (including his/her proxy) who holds the greatest number of voting shares among the conveners shall serve as the chairperson of the meeting.

the Articles of Association or the rules of procedure of the Company

the approval of more than half of the shareholders having the voting rights who are present at the meeting.

Article 84

covering notification, registration, consideration of proposal, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting result, formation of resolution, meeting minutes and signing thereof and

neral meetings shall be appendix to

general meeting.

Article 85 The Board and the Supervisory Committee shall report their work in the preceding year at the shareholders' annual general meeting. Every independent director shall also make his work report.

Article 86 Directors, supervisors and senior management shall make explanations in relation to the inquiries and suggestions made by shareholders at sharehol

Article 87 The presider shall, prior to voting, declare the number of attending shareholders and their proxies as well as the total number of their voting shares, and the number of attending shareholders and their proxies and the total number of their voting shares shall be as recorded in

Article 88 Minutes of a general meeting shall be kept by the secretary to the Board. The minutes of the meeting shall specify:

(I) time, venue and agenda of the meeting, and the name of the convener;

(II) the names of the presider, and the directors, supervisors, the president and other senior management attending or present at the meeting;

(III) the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of voting shares they represent and the proportion of these shares to the total number of shares of the Company;

(IV) the consideration process, summaries of speeches and voting result for each proposal;

(V) inquiries or suggestions of the shareholders, and the corresponding responses or explanations;

(VI) the names of the lawyer, counting officer and monitoring officer;

(VII) other contents that shall be recorded in the minutes in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Article 89 The convener shall ensure the minutes of the meeting are true, accurate and complete. The attending directors, supervisors, secretary to the Board, convener or representative thereof, and presider shall sign the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting, the signed attendance record of those shareholders on the spot and the power of attorney for attendance by proxy, and the valid information relating to the voting over network or other means shall be maintained together for no less than 10 years.

Article 90 Shareholders may examine photocopies of the minutes of meetings during the photocopy of relevant minutes of meetings, the Company shall send such photocopies within seven days after receiving payment of reasonable charges.

Article 91

terminated or fails to reach any resolution due to force majeure or for other special reasons, the

ponsive

announcement. Meanwhile, the convener shall report to the local office of the CSRC where the Company is located and the stock exchange.

Article 92 Resolutions of a resolutions and special resolutions.

Ordinary resolutions shall be passed by votes representing more than half of the voting rights held by shareholders (including proxies thereof) attending the

Special resolutions shall be passed by votes representing two thirds or more of the voting meeting.

Article 93 The following matters general meeting:

(I) work reports of the Board and the Supervisory Committee;

(II) the profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan proposed by the Board;

(III) appointment and dismissal of the members of the Board and the Supervisory Committee, their remunerations and the method of payment thereof;

(IV) balance sheets, income statements and other financial statements;

(V

(VI) other matters than those that should be passed by special resolutions pursuant to laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association.

Article 94 general meeting:

(I) increase or decrease of the registered capital and issuance of any class of shares, warrants or other similar securities by the Company;

(II) issuance of corporate bonds;

(III) division, spin-off, merger, dissolution and liquidation form of the Company;

(IV) amendment to the Articles of Association;

transaction amount exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company;

(VI) equity incentive plans;

(VII) any other matter specified in the laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of general meeting that it may have material impact on the Company and accordingly shall be approved by special resolutions.

Article 95 Shareholders (including proxies thereof) shall exercise their voting rights as per

the voting shares they represent. Each share carries the right to one vote.

Votes for medium and small investors shall be separately counted when any material matter results shall be disclosed timely and publicly.

The Company has no voting right for the shares it holds, and such part of shares shall be excluded from the total number of voting shares represented by the shareholders attending the

If a shareholder purchases any voting shares of the Company in violation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 63 of the Securities Laws, voting rights of the shares exceeding the prescribed percentage shall not be exercisable within 36 months after the purchase, and such shares shall not

The Board, independent directors, shareholders of the Company holding more than 1% of the total voting shares of the Company or investor protection corporation established in accordance with laws, administrative rules and the provisions of the securities regulatory authorities of the State Council may publicly collect voting rights from shareholders. They shall adequately disclose specific information including voting intents to the persons whose voting rights are collected when collecting voting rights from shareholders. It is prohibited to collect voting rights from shareholders with compensation or compensation in disguised form. Save for the statutory conditions, the Company shall not set minimum shareholding percentage limit for collection of voting rights.

Article 96

related shareholders shall not vote, and the voting shares they represent shall not be counted in the general meeting shall adequately disclose information relating to voting by non-related shareholders.

The procedures for the related shareholders regarding evading and voting are:

(I) according to the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange (the , the Board shall judge whether the relative matter to be proposed at the

meetings through various means, including using modern information technology to establish an online voting platform.

Article 98 Unless otherwise under special emergency circumstances, the Company shall not, contract with any person other than directors, the president and other senior management for authorization of management of all or substantial part of business of the Company to such persons.

Article 99 The list of nominees for non-employee representative director positions meetings for voting.

The approach and procedures for nominating non-employee representative directors are as follows:

(I) The nomination of candidates for non-independent directors shall adopt the following methods:

1. Nomination by the Board of the Company;
2. The number of candidates nominated by shareholders who individually or jointly hold at least 3% of the total voting shares of the Company shall not exceed the number of directors to be elected or changed.

(II) The Company may appoint independent directors according to the resolution of the ent director candidates shall adopt the following methods:

1. Nomination by the Board of the Company;
2. The number of candidates nominated by shareholders who individually or jointly hold at least 1% of the issued shares of the Company shall not exceed the number of independent directors to be elected or changed.
3. A duly established investor protection organization may publicly request that shareholders authorize it to exercise the right to nominate independent directors.

The nominator shall not nominate individuals who have interested relationship with it or other closely-related individuals who may affect its independent performance of its duties as candidates for independent directors. Prior to making a nomination, the nominator shall obtain the nominee background, professional title, detailed work experience, all part-time positions, and any records of bad faith (including material dishonesty). The nominator shall also express opinions on the independent director. The nominee shall issue a statement confirming such eligibility.

The cumulative voting system shall be adopted for the election of independent directors.

(III) Shareholders who nominate candidates for directors (including independent directors) shall submit the intention of nominating candidates for directors (independent directors) and their resumes to the secretary to the Board of the Company in writing 10 days before the convening of conduct a written undertaking (in any form of notice) before the convening of the shareho

meeting to agree to accept the nomination, and undertake that the information disclosed is true and complete and ensure to earnestly perform the duties of directors upon election. The Board shall be responsible for preparing proposals and submitting the nomination of directors (including independent directors).

(IV) Employee representative directors are elected by the employee representatives assembly, the general employee meeting or other forms of democratic elections of the Company.

accumulative voting system if there are over one proposed director or supervisor.

Accumulative voting system referred to in the preceding paragraph means a system voting rights equivalent to the number of the directors to be elected, and a shareholder may concentrate his voting rights. The Board shall make public to the shareholders the resume and general information of the candidates for directors.

The nomination and election of directors shall adopt the cumulative voting system, the procedures of which shall be as follows:

Each share carries a voting right equivalent to the number of directors to be elected. A shareholder may concentrate the votes to nominate one candidate or separate the votes to nominate a number of candidates. The candidates of directors shall be determined according to the number of votes and the requirements for directors in the Articles of Association.

In the election, each share of the shareholder carries a voting right equivalent to the number of directors to be elected. A shareholder has the right to divide the votes equally for each candidate of directors or concentrate the votes on one or some candidate(s) or elect other person(s). The directors shall be determined according to the number of votes and the requirements for directors in the Articles of Association.

Separate voting shall be conducted for independent directors and non-independent directors. Based on the number of directors to be elected, candidates shall be ranked in descending order according to the number of votes received, and those with the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Article 100 Save under the cumulative voting system, the general meeting shall resolve on all the proposals separately; in the event of several proposals for the same matter, such proposals shall be voted on and resolved in the order of time at which they are submitted. Unless the general meeting is terminated or no resolution can be made for special reasons such as force majeure, voting of such proposals shall neither be shelved nor refused at the general meeting.

Article 101 No amendment shall be made to a proposal when it is considered at a meeting, otherwise, the relevant amendment shall be deemed as a new

Article 102 The same voting right can only be exercised in only one form: onsite, over the network, or otherwise. Where the same voting right is exercised more than once, the voting result of the first time shall prevail.

Article 103 When a ballot is held, shareholders (including proxies) having the right to two or

more votes need not use all of their voting rights in the same way, unless otherwise specified in the laws, administrative regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed.

Article 104

however, subject to the requirements of laws, administrative regulations and the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed, the chairperson of the meeting may, in accordance with the principle of good faith, decide resolutions regarding the procedural or administrative matters to be voted on by a show of hands.

Article 105

counting of the votes. Where any shareholder has interested relations with any matter considered, the said shareholder and proxy thereof shall not participate in counting and monitoring of votes.

When proposals are voted on at the

monitoring of the votes and shall announce the voting results on the spot, which shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.

Corporate shareholders or proxies of the listed company voting over the network or other means shall have the right to check their voting results via the corresponding voting system.

Article 106 The ending time of an onsite shareholder than that of online or other access to the meeting. The chairperson of the meeting shall announce the outcome and results of the vote on each proposed resolution, and shall decide whether or not a resolution of the s /her decision shall be final and shall be announced at the meeting and recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Before the voting result is announced, the relevant parties including the listed company, counting officer, monitoring officer, major shareholders and network service provider involved at the venue, over the network or otherwise shall have the confidentiality obligation.

Article 107

following opinions on any proposal to be voted on: pro, con or abstention, except that the GDR depositary, being the nominal holder of the underlying A shares represented by GDRs, and the securities registration and clearing institution, being the nominal holder of shares trade under the Mainland-Hong Kong Stock Connect, may express opinions according to the intentions of actual holders.

Blank, wrong, illegible or uncast votes shall be rights, and the voting results representing the shares held by such voters shall be counted as

Article 108 If the presider has any doubt as to the result of a resolution which has been put to vot

not counted the votes, any shareholder who is present in person or by proxy and who objects to the result announced by the presider may, immediately after the declaration of the result, demand that the votes be counted and the presider shall have the votes counted immediately.

If a vote count is conducted at a general meeting, the result thereof shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of meetings together with the sign-in register

of attending shareholders and the powers of attorney

Article 109

The announcement shall specify the number of attending shareholders and their proxies, the total number of voting shares they represent and the proportion of these shares to the total number of the voting shares of the Company, the voting method, the voting result for every proposal and the details of each of the resolutions passed.

Article 110 Where a proposal has not been passed or the resolutions of the preceding

sp
meeting.

Article 111 Where a proposal on election of directors or supervisors is passed at the
supervisors elected shall take office immediately

Article 112 Where a proposal on cash dividends, bonus shares or increase of equity capital
by way of transfer from capital reserves is passed at
Company shall implement the specific scheme within two months after conclusion of the

CHAPTER VI BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1 Directors

Article 113 Where a director is a natural person, he/she shall not act as a director of the Company in one of the following circumstances:

(I) a person without legal capacity or with restricted legal capacity;

(II) a person who has been punished for committing an offence of corruption, bribery, infringement of property, misappropriation of property or sabotaging socialist economic order or who has been deprived of his/her political rights due to any crime, in each case where less than five years have elapsed since the date of the end of such punishment or deprivation, or a person who has been imposed a probation, where less than 2 years have elapsed since the expiration of the probation period;

(III) a person who is a former director, factory manager or manager of a company or enterprise, which has entered into insolvent liquidation and he/she is personally liable for the insolvency of such company or enterprise, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of the completion of the insolvency and liquidation of the company or enterprise;

(IV) a person who is a former legal representative of a company or enterprise, which had its business license revoked and was ordered to close down due to a violation of laws and who incurred personal liability, where less than three years have elapsed since the date of the revocation of the business license or the order to close down;

(V) a person who has a substantial amount of debts due and outstanding and is listed as dishonest persons subject to enforcement by the people's court;

(VI) a person under a penalty of prohibited access to the securities market imposed by the CSRC, which penalty is still effective;

(VII) a person who has been publicly determined by the stock exchange to be unfit to serve as a director or senior manager of a listed company, whiourt;

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

The president or other senior management may concurrently serve as directors, provided that the total number of directors who concurrently serve as the president or other senior management and directors who are employee representatives shall not exceed one half of the total number of directors of the Company.

All non-employee representative directors of the Company shall be elected and appointed at the meeting, and the procedures for the election and appointment of such directors of the Company shall be as follows:

(I) propose a candidate list of directors in accordance with Article 99 of the Articles of Association;

(II) the Company shall disclose the detailed information of director candidates before holding of the general meeting to enable adequate understanding of the candidates by the shareholders before voting;

(III) the director candidates shall undertake in writing before holding of the general meeting that they accept their nomination, warrant the accuracy and completeness of their information and that they will diligently perform their duties as directors upon being elected;

(IV) vote at the general meeting in accordance with its voting procedures.

Article 115 The directors shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association. They shall bear the obligations of fidelity to the Company:

(I) not to exploit his/her official functions and powers to accept bribes or other unlawful

(III) not to open in his/her own name or in another

(IV) not to operate any business similar to that of the Company for his/her own benefit or for the benefit of any third party in violation of the Articles of Association or without the approval of

(V) not to enter into any contract or transaction with the Company in violation of the Articles of Association or without the consent of the general meeting;

(VI) not to seek business opportunities accounted to the Company for himself/herself or any other persons by exploiting his/her official functions, except as approved by a resolution of the opportunities by applicable laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association;

(VII) not to accept commissions arising from transactions with the Company and appropriate to himself/herself;

;

(IX) not to abuse his/her connections with the Company to jeopardize the interests of the Company;

automatically after the effective date of his/her resignation and at the end of his/her term of office, but the duty of confidentiality it owes to the Company's trade secrets (including core technologies, etc.) shall remain in effect until such trade secrets become public information. Such directors shall not use the core technology of the company to engage in the same or similar business as the company. The duration of the other obligations shall not be less than 2 years.

Article 120 Except as required by the Articles of Association or except as lawfully authorized by the Board, any director shall not purport to represent the Company or the Board in

and to determine matters relating to their remuneration, rewards and penalties;

(X) to formulate the basic management regulations of the Company;

(XI) to prepare proposals for the amendment to the Articles of Association;

(XII) to manage disclosure of information concerning the Company;

(XIII) to propose to the general meeting for the engagement or change of auditors of the Company;

(XIV) to receive reports and examine the work of the president of the Company;

(XV) such other duties and functions as authorized by the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association.

Matters beyond the scope of authorization of the general meeting shall be submitted to the general meeting for consideration. The statutory functions and powers of the Board shall not be exercised by the chairman of the Board or the president.

The Board shall set up the audit committee, and shall set up the strategy committee, the nomination committee, and the remuneration and assessment committee and other special committees as required. These special committees shall be responsible to the Board, fulfill duties according to the Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board, and their proposals shall be submitted to the Board for deliberation. Members of special committees are all directors.

Among them, the Audit Committee shall consist of 3 members, all of whom shall be directors not serving as senior officers of the Company, including 2 independent directors. Meetings of the Audit Committee shall be convened by an independent director with accounting expertise. Both the members of the Audit Committee and the convener shall be elected by the Board of Directors. In both the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, independent directors shall constitute the majority and serve as conveners of the committee meetings.

The Audit Committee shall hold meetings at least once every quarter. Interim meetings may be convened upon the request of two or more members or when the convener deems it necessary. A meeting of the Audit Committee shall require the attendance of at least two-thirds of its members to be held.

No resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be adopted unless it is voted for by a majority of its members.

Each member of the Audit Committee shall have one vote in the voting for the resolutions.

For all resolutions of the Audit Committee, meeting minutes shall be prepared in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, which shall bear the signatures of all members of the Audit Committee present.

The Board is responsible for establishing the working procedures of the special committees to regulate their operations.

Article 126 The Board shall set up a special meeting for independent directors. The special meeting of independent directors shall be convened and presided over by an independent director jointly elected by more than half of the independent directors. When the convener fails or is unable to perform his/her duties, two or more independent directors may convene and elect a

representative to preside over the meeting. The following matters shall be subject to the deliberation of the special meeting of independent directors:

(I) to independently hire an intermediary to audit, consult, or verify specific matters of the Company;

(II) to propose to the Board to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting;

(III) to propose to convene a Board meeting;

(IV) related-party transactions that should be disclosed;

(V) plans for the Company or related parties to change or waive commitments;

(VI) the decisions and measures taken by the Board in response to the acquisition of the Company;

(VII) other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, rules, and the Articles of Association.

Article 127 The Board shall explain to the general meeting the nonstandard auditing opinions

Article 128 The Board shall formulate rules of procedures of the Board, to ensure the implementation of the resolutions made at general meetings, improve the working efficiency and ensure scientific decisions-making process.

Article 129 The Board shall determine the scope of authority in respect of external investment, acquisition and disposal of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee, entrusted wealth management, related party transactions and donations. It shall establish strict inspection and decision-making procedures. For major investment projects, the Board shall organize the relevant meeting.

According to the relevant laws and regulations and the actual situation of the Company, except otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, the Board shall have the authority to consider the following transactions:

(I) the total assets which are the subject of the transaction account for at least 10% of the latest audited total assets of the Company. If there are both book value and assessed value for the assets which are the subject of the transaction, the higher figure shall be used as the basis of calculation;

(II) the net assets which are the subject of the subject matter of the transaction (such as equity interest) account for at least 10% of the latest audited net assets of the Company, with the absolute amount exceeding RMB10 million. If there are both book value and assessed value for the net assets which are the subject of the transaction, the higher figure shall be used as the basis of calculation;

(III) the operating income related to the subject matter of the transaction (such as equity interest) for the most recent financial year accounts for at least 10% of the audited operating income of the Company for the same period, with the absolute amount of such operating income exceeding RMB10 million;

(IV) the net profit related to the subject matter of the transaction (such as equity interest) for

the most recent financial year accounts for 10% of the audited net profit of the Company for the same period, with the absolute amount of such net profit exceeding RMB1 million;

(V) the transaction amount (including the debt and expenses incurred) accounts for at least exceeding RMB10 million;

(VI) the profit derived from the transaction accounts for at least 10% of the audited net profit of the Company for the most recent financial year, with the absolute amount of such profit exceeding RMB1 million;

(VII) consideration and approval of the related transaction to be entered into between the Company and related natural persons in the amount of RMB0.3 million or above (except for related guarantees); and consideration and approval of the related transaction entered into between the Company and related legal persons in the amount of RMB3 million or above and accounting for at least 0.5% of the absolute amount of the latest audited net assets of the Company (except for related guarantees);

If the numbers involved in the aforesaid indicators are negative, the absolute value shall be used for calculation.

The Company shall formulate such rules and policies as the Rules of Procedure for Transaction Decision-Making Policy, the External Guarantee Policy, and the Securities, Futures, and Derivatives Investment Management Policy, which clearly define the authority to deliberate on various types of transactions. Where these rules and policies provide different standards for

Board;

(III) to sign the securities issued by the Company; if the laws, regulations or the securities regulatory authorities of the place(s) and the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed have any other provisions, such provisions shall prevail.

(IV) other functions and powers conferred by the Board.

Article 132 The vice chairperson shall assist the chairperson. In the event the chairperson of the Board is unable to perform his/her duties or he/she does not perform his/her duties, the vice chairperson shall perform the duties. Where the vice chairperson is unable to perform his/her duties or he/she does not perform his/her duties, a director nominated by half or more of the directors shall perform the duties.

Article 133 Meeting of the Board shall be held at least twice a year and be convened by the chairperson. A notice shall be given to all directors and supervisors 14 days before the date of the meeting.

Article 134 A special meeting of the Board may be convened upon requisition by either shareholder holding 10% or more of voting shares, or one-third or more of the directors, or half or more of the independent directors or the Supervisory Committee. The chairperson shall convene and hold the meeting of the Board within 10 days after receiving the requisition.

Article 135 The notification for an extraordinary Board meeting shall be delivered by mail, fax, telephone, e-mail and other ways; the notice period is five days prior to the convening day of the meeting; and be served at any time in oral form, telephone, or otherwise in the event of emergencies.

Article 136 The notification of a Board meeting shall include following items:

- (I) the date and venue of the meeting;
- (II) the duration of the meeting;
- (III) the matters and meeting agenda;
- (IV) the date of delivery of the notification.

Article 137 Board meeting shall be held only when more than half of the directors attend the

A director shall have one vote when voting on a resolution of the Board.

Article 138 When a director has connected relationship with the enterprise involved in the resolution to be passed at the Board meeting, he/she shall promptly report to the Board, and shall neither vote in respect of such resolution, nor vote on behalf of other directors. Such Board meeting shall be held in the attendance of at least half of the directors without connected relationship. All resolutions to be passed at the Board meeting shall be passed by at least half of the directors without connected relationship. If number of the directors without connected relationship attending the meeting is less than 3, such matter shall be resolved at ll

meeting.

be passed thereof which shall be signed by the directors who attended the meeting.

Article 140 Directors shall attend Board meetings in person. Any director who is unable to attend the meeting for any reason may appoint in writing another director to attend the meeting on of authorization and term of the commission. The signature or seal of the director concerned shall be affixed on the proxy form. The appointed representative shall exercise the rights of a director within the scope of his/her authorisation. If a director fails to attend a Board meeting and has not appointed a representative to attend on his/her behalf, he/she shall be deemed to have waived his/her right to vote at that meeting.

Article 141 The Board shall keep minutes of resolutions on matters discussed at relevant meetings. The minutes shall be signed by the directors and the recorder present at such meetings. The directors shall be liable for the resolutions of the Board. If a resolution of the Board is in violation of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, thereby causing the Company to sustain a material loss, the directors who took part in the resolution shall be liable to the Company for damages. However, if a director is proved to have expressed his/her opposition to such resolution when it was put to the vote, and such opposition is recorded in the minutes of the meeting, such director may be released from such liability.

and above.

Article 142 The minutes of the Board meetings shall include the following:

- (I) the date, place and name of convener of the meeting;
- (II) the names of the directors present and the directors (proxies) entrusted by others to attend the Board meeting;
- (III) the agenda of the meeting;
- (IV)
- (V) the method of voting and result of each resolution (the voting results shall indicate the number of votes for, against or abstaining from a resolution).

Section 3 Secretary to the Board

Article 143 The Board shall appoint a secretary to the Board. The secretary to the Board is a senior manager of the Company and shall be accountable to the Company and the Board.

Article 144

knowledge in terms of finance, management and law, possess good professional ethics and personal quality. Any of the following persons shall not serve as a secretary to the Board:

- (I) not meeting the qualifications required by the Company Law
- (II) having been subject to the administrative punishment of China Securities Regulatory Commission in the recent year years;
- (III) having been publicly censured or criticized by circulating a notice of criticism for more than three (3) times by a stock exchange in the recent three years;

(IV) other circumstances that are inappropriate to take the post of secretary to the Board as stipulated by laws, regulations, the rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange or the Articles of Association.

Article 145 The primary duties of the secretary to the Board are:

(I) to be responsible for the communication and liaison between the Company and the related parties and the stock exchange and other competent authorities, to prepare and submit required reports and documents to relevant authorities;

(II) to be responsible for dealing with the disclosure of corporate information, to urge the Company to develop and implement a system of information disclosure and an internal reporting system of material information in order to facilitate the Company and the related parties in carrying out their information disclosure obligations according to the relevant laws, and handle disclosure of the regular reports and the extraordinary reports to the stock exchange in accordance with the relevant requirements;

(III) to coordinate and manage the relationship between the Company and its investors, to to information disclosed by the Company;

(IV) to prepare general meetings and Board meetings in accordance with the legal procedures, and to prepare and submit the documents and materials for the relevant meetings, and to ensure that the Company has maintained a complete set of constitutional documents and records;

(V) to participate in Board meetings and produce and sign minutes of meeting;

(VI) to be responsible for the confidentiality of corporate information in relation to disclosure, to draw up relevant confidentiality measures, to procure the directors the president and other senior management and other personnel in the know to keep information in confidentiality prior to its disclosure, and to take timely remedial measures upon leaks of insider information and to report the same to the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other securities regulatory bodies;

as the information about the holding of shares in the Company by the major shareholders, directors the president and other senior management, and the documents and minutes of general meetings and Board meetings and so on, and to ensure that persons who are entitled to access the relevant records and documents of the Company can access such records and documents in a timely manner;

(VIII) to assist the directors the president and other senior management to understand the laws, regulations in relation to information disclosure, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Articles of Association and their legal responsibilities under the listing agreement;

(IX) to procure directors and senior management to diligently fulfill its commitments in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the Articles of Association;

(X) to discharge such other duties as provided by the laws, regulations and the Articles of Association or as required by the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Article 146 Directors or senior management staff of the Company may serve concurrently as secretary to the Board. The certified public accountants from the accounting agencies and the lawyers from the law firms appointed by the Company may not serve concurrently as Secretary to the Board.

Article 147 The secretary of the Board shall be nominated by the chairman of the Board and appointed or removed by the Board. Removal decision made to the secretary to the Board by the Board shall be adequate and reasonable, and any removal without any reason is prohibited.

The Company shall file the required materials with the Shanghai Stock Exchange in five transaction days before convening a Board meeting for the appointment of the secretary to the Board. If the Shanghai Stock Exchange does not raise any objection to the qualification of candidates for the secretary to the Board, the Company may convene a Board meeting for appointing the secretary to the Board.

When the secretary to the Board is dismissed or resigns, the Board shall promptly report to the Shanghai Stock Exchange to state the reasons and make an announcement. The secretary to the Board shall have the right to submit a personal statement report to the Shanghai Stock Exchange regarding the circumstances in relation to the improper dismissal or resignation.

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

CHAPTER VII PRESIDENT AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Article 148 The Company shall have 1 president, 10 vice presidents, 1 finance director and 1 secretary to the Board, who shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board.

president, vice presidents, finance director, secretary to the Board are the

Article 149 Provisions of Article 113 of the Articles of Association regarding disqualification of directors and the resignation management system shall also apply to senior management.

Provisions of the Articles of Association regarding the duties of loyalty and diligence of directors shall also apply to senior management.

Article 150 Any person who takes an administrative role other than a director or a supervisor in the controlling shareholders of the Company, de facto controllers, shall not serve as a senior management of the Company.

The senior executives only receive remuneration in the Company, not paid by the controlling shareholders, de facto controllers, on their behalf.

Article 151 The term of office of the president shall be three years, renewable upon reappointment.

Article 152 The president shall be accountable to the Board and shall exercise the following functions and powers:

implementation of the resolutions of the Board and report on work to the Board;

(II) to organize the implementation of proposals;

(V) to formulate specific rules and regulations for the Company;

(VI) to propose the appointment or dismissal of vice presidents and the finance director by the Board;

(VII) to appoint or dismiss management personnel other than those required to be appointed or dismissed by the Board;

(VIII) other functions and powers conferred by the Articles of Association or the Board.

The president shall attend Board meetings. If the president is not a director, he/she shall not have the right to vote at Board meetings.

Article 153 The president shall formulate working rules of the president, and shall be implemented after being approved by the Board.

Article 154 The president shall have the following duties:

(I) specifying conditions, procedures and participants of the president

(II) responsibilities and work allocation of the president and other senior management of the Company;

(III) use of funds and assets of the Company, scope of authorization to enter into material contracts and reporting policies regarding the Board and the Supervisory Committee;

(IV) other matters which the Board deems necessary.

Article 155 The president may resign before expiry of his/her term of office. The specific procedures and methods for the resignation of the president shall be specified in the employment contract concluded by the president and the Company.

Article 156 The Company may appoint vice presidents according to its operation and management needs. The vice presidents shall be nominated by the president, appointed and dismissed by the Board.

The vice presidents of the Company shall be responsible to the president, perform their duties with the authority granted by the president, and assist the president in his/her work.

Article 157 The listed company shall have a secretary to the Board. He/she shall be responsible for the preparation and submission of the annual report, keeping

disclosure of the Company, etc.

The secretary to the Board shall comply with the relevant provisions of the laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules and the Articles of Association.

Article 158 If any senior management violates laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association when performing his/her duties in the Company, such senior management shall indemnify the Company against losses incurred due to such violation.

Senior management of the Company shall faithfully perform their duties and safeguard the to faithfully 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.

CHAPTER VIII QUALIFICATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE DIRECTORS, PRESIDENT AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

Article 159 The validity of an act of a director, the president or other senior management of the Company on behalf of the Company shall not, vis-a-vis a bona fide third party, be affected by any non-compliance in his/her holding of such office, election or qualifications.

Article 160 Besides the obligations imposed by the laws, administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed, the directors, supervisors, president and other senior management of the Company shall perform the following obligations on each shareholder when exercising the powers conferred on them by the Company:

(I) not to allow the Company to operate beyond the scope stated in the business license;

(II) to act, honestly, in the best interests of the Company;

(III) not to deprive the Company of its property in any way, including but not limited to any opportunities that are advantageous to the Company;

(IV) not to deprive shareholders of their personal rights or interests, including but not limited to the rights to distributions and voting rights, but excluding a restructuring of the Company submitted to the Association.

Article 161 The president and other senior management shall have an obligation, in the exercise of their rights or discharge of their obligations, to perform their acts with due care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person should exercise in comparable circumstances.

Article 162 The directors, supervisors, president and other senior management of the Company shall perform their duties in accordance with the principles of honesty and shall not put themselves in a position where their duties and their interests may conflict. These principles include but not limited to the following:

(I) to act, honestly, in the best interests of the Company;

(II) to exercise powers within the scope of their powers;

(III) to exercise their discretion vested in them and not to allow themselves to act under the control of others and, unless and to the extent permitted by the laws or administrative regulations or with the informed consent of the shareholders, to exercise their discretion;

(IV) to treat shareholders of the same class equally;

(V) not to enter into any contract, transaction or arrangement with the Company unless otherwise specified in the Articles of Association or with the informed consent of the shareholders at a general meeting;

(VI) not to act in any way for their own or any other person's benefit in any way without the informed consent of the shareholders.

(VII) not to exploit their positions to accept bribes or other illegal income or expropriate the property of the Company by any means, including but not limited to opportunities which are advantageous to the Company;

(VIII) not to accept commissions in connection with the transactions of the Company without the informed consent of the

(IX) to abide by the Articles of Association, perform their official duties faithfully and protect the interests of the Company, and not to exploit their positions and powers in the Company for their own interests;

(X) not to compete with the Company in any way without the informed consent of the general meeting;

(XI) not to misappropriate the C
to open accounts in their own names or other names for the deposit of the assets of the Company;
not to provide guarantees for the debts of s or other individual(s) with
the assets of the Company;

information about the Company acquired by them in the course of and during their tenure and not to use the information other than in furtherance of the interests of the Company, save that disclosure of such information to the court or other government authorities is permitted if the disclosure is:

1. by order of the laws;
2. in the interests of the public;
3. in the interest of the relevant director, supervisor, the president or other senior management.

Article 163 Any director, supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company shall not direct the following persons or bodies (the (s) anything that such director, supervisor, the president or other senior management is not permitted do:

(I) the spouse or a minor child of such director, supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company;

(II) a trustee of such director, supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company or of any person referred to in item (I) of this Article;

(III) a partner of such director, supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company or of any person referred to in items (I) and (II) of this Article;

(IV) a company over which such director, supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company, alone or jointly with any person referred to in items (I), (II) and (III) of this Article or any other director, supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company, has de facto control;

(V) a director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of a company being controlled as referred to in item (IV) of this Article.

Article 164

the president

and other senior management shall not necessarily cease upon the termination of their tenure. Their confidentiality obligation in relation to t termination of their tenure. The terms for which other obligations shall continue shall be decided upon in accordance with the principle of fairness, depending on the time which has elapsed between the termination of tenure and the occurrence of the matter and the circumstances and conditions under which the relationship with the Company is terminated.

Article 165 A director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company may, with informed consent of the general meeting, be relieved of liability for a specific breach of his/her obligations, except in circumstances as specified in the Articles of Association.

Article 166 If a director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company is, directly or indirectly, materially interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement concluded or planned by the Company (excluding his/her engagement contract with the Company), he/she shall disclose the nature and extent of his/her interest to the Board at the earliest opportunity, whether or not the matter is normally subject to the approval or consent of the Board.

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

A director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company shall be deemed to be interested in any contracts, transactions or arrangements in which a Relevant Person of that director, supervisor, the president or other senior management is interested.

Article 167 If a director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company gives a written notice to the Board before the conclusion of the contract, transaction or arrangement is first considered by the Company stating that, by reason of the contents of the notice, he/she is interested in the contract, transaction or arrangement that may subsequently be made by the Company, such director, supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company shall be deemed for the purposes of the preceding Article of this Chapter to have declared his/her interest, to the extent stated in the notice.

Article 168 The Company may not in any manner pay tax on behalf of its directors, supervisors, the president or other senior management, unless otherwise specified in the laws.

Article 169 Unless otherwise stipulated in the Articles of Association, the Company may not directly or indirectly provide a loan to, or loan guarantees for, its directors, the president and other senior management or those of its parent company, or provide loans to or loan guarantees for Relevant Persons of the above-mentioned persons.

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

(I) the provision by the Company of a loan to or a loan guarantee for a subsidiary of the Company;

(II) the provision by the Company of a loan to, a loan guarantee for or other moneys to a

director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company under an expenses incurred for the purposes of the Company or for the performance of his/her duties to the Company;

(III) the provision by the Company of a loan to or a loan guarantee for a director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company or a Relevant Person thereof on normal commercial terms, if the ordinary scope of business of the Company includes the lending of money or the provision of loan guarantees.

Article 170 A loan provided by the Company in breach of the preceding Article shall be immediately repayable by the recipient of the loan, regardless of the terms of the loan.

Article 171 A loan guarantee provided by the Company in breach of the Articles of Association shall be unenforceable against the Company, unless:

(I) the loan was provided to a Relevant Person of a director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company or of its parent company, and at the time the loan was advanced the lender did not know the relevant circumstances;

(II) the collateral provided by the Company has been lawfully sold by the lender to a bona fide purchaser.

Article 172

shall include an act whereby the guarantor assumes liability or provides property to guarantee or secure the performance of obligations by the obligor.

Article 173 If a director, a supervisor, the president or other senior management of the Company breaches his/her obligations to the Company, the Company shall, in addition to any rights and remedies provided by law or administrative regulations, have the right to:

(I) require the relevant director, supervisor, the president or other senior management to compensate for the losses sustained by the Company as a consequence of his/her dereliction of duty;

(II) rescind any contracts or transactions concluded by the Company with the relevant director, supervisor, the president or other senior management and contracts or transactions with a third party (where such third party is well aware or should know that the dire

general meeting before they are entered into. The aforementioned remuneration shall include:

(I) remuneration in respect of his/her service as a director, supervisor or senior management of the Company;

(II) remuneration in respect of his/her service as a director, supervisor or senior management of a subsidiary of the Company;

(III) remuneration for other services provided toward the management of the Company or its subsidiaries;

(IV) the payment by way of compensation for his/her loss of office or retirement to such director and supervisor.

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

Article 175 The Company shall specify in the contract concluded with a director or supervisor of the Company concerning his/her remuneration that in the event of a takeover of the Company, a director or supervisor of the Company shall, subject to prior approval of the general meeting, have the right to receive the compensation or other moneys obtainable for loss of office or retirement. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the term

(I) anyone making a purchase offer to all the shareholders;

(II) anyone making a purchase offer such that the offeror will become a controlling shareholder. The definition of the controlling shareholder is the same as that defined in item (I) of Article 247 the Articles of Association.

If the relevant director or supervisor has failed to comply with this Article, any sums received by him/her shall belong to those persons that have sold their shares as a result of their acceptance of the aforementioned offer, and the expenses incurred in the pro rata distribution of such sums shall be borne by the relevant director or supervisor and may not be paid out of such sums.

CHAPTER IX FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM, PROFIT DISTRIBUTION AND AUDIT

Section 1 Financial and Accounting System and Profit Distribution

Article 176 The Company shall formulate its financial and accounting system in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of the relevant authorities of the state. 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.

Article 177 The Board of the Company shall place before the shareholders at every annual general meeting such financial reports which the relevant laws, administrative regulations as well as normative documents promulgated by local governments and competent authorities require the Company to prepare.

Article 178 The Company shall make available its financial report at the office of the Company for inspection by its shareholders 20 days prior to the convening of the annual general meeting. Every shareholder of the Company shall have the right to obtain the financial report mentioned in this Chapter.

Article 179 The Company shall submit and disclose its annual financial report to the branch of the CSRC and the stock exchange within four months after the end of each accounting year; submit and disclose the interim financial report to the branch of the CSRC and the stock exchange within two months after the end of the first six months of each accounting year.

The aforesaid financial reports shall be prepared in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and requirements of the CSRC and the stock exchange.

Article 180 The Company will not establish account books other than the statutory account books. The assets of the Company shall not be deposited in any personal account.

Article 181 The Company shall withdraw 10% of the annual after-tax profits as the statutory reserve of the Company, and such withdrawal may be stopped when the statutory reserve of the Company has accumulated to over 50% of the registered capital of the Company.

If the statutory reserve of the Company is insufficient to recover the losses of the preceding year, the profits of the current year shall first be used to recover the said losses before any statutory reserve is withdrawn as per the preceding paragraph.

After statutory reserve is withdrawn out of the after-tax profits, discretionary reserve may

The after-tax profits remaining after recovery of losses and withdrawal of common reserve may be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their shareholding percentages, except where the Articles of Association provide that the distribution shall not be made in proportion to the shares held.

distributes profits to shareholders before recovering losses and withdrawing statutory common reserve, the profits thus distributed shall be returned to the Company.

The shares of the Company held by the Company shall not be subject to profit distribution.

Article 182 The reserve of the Company shall be used to recover the losses, enhance the operating scale or increase the capital of the Company. To recover the Company's losses, the discretionary reserve and the statutory reserve should be used first, and then the capital reserve can be used in accordance with the rules if the discretionary reserve and the statutory reserve are not insufficient. The capital reserve shall include the following funds:

(I) the premiums obtained from the issue of shares above par;

capital reserve.

When statutory reserve is converted into capital, the remainder of the reserve shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital of the Company before such conversion.

Article 183

general meeting of the Company, or the Board of Directors of the Company develops a specific plan based on the mid-term dividend conditions and upper limit for the following year approved by the annual shareholders' meeting, the Board the Company shall complete the distribution of

Article 184 The Company shall appoint a receiving agent for holders of GDRs to collect on behalf of the relevant holders of GDRs the dividends distributed and other moneys payable in respect of GDRs. The receiving agents appointed by the Company shall meet the requirements of the laws of the place(s), or the relevant regulations of the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed.

Article 185 The profit distribution policy of the Company is as follows:

(I) Principles of profit distribution policy

The Company adopts the dividend distribution policy under the principle of equal shares entitling to equal profits, under which dividends and other forms of benefits are distributed to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares they hold. The profit distribution policy of the Company shall be continuous and stable. The distribution of profit shall not exceed the scope of accumulated distributable profits and shall be in consideration of the long-term interests of the Company, the overall interests of all shareholders as a whole and the sustainable development of the Company. Among them, the cash dividend policy is targeted at a differentiated cash dividend policy based on a fixed dividend payout rate.

(II) Means of profit distribution

The Company may distribute profits in the form of cash, stock, a combination both or any other forms permitted by law. The Company shall, in priority, distribute dividends in cash.

(III) Conditions for profit distribution

1. Conditions for cash dividends

(1) -tax profits after making up for losses and appropriating capital reserves, for that year or half-year are positive and the Company has sufficient cash so that the distribution of cash dividends will not affect the

(2) The Company s accumulated distributable profits are positive;

(3)

financial report for that year (mid-term cash dividends are not subject to the requirement of audit);

(4) The Company has no such events as major investment plans or significant cash expenditures (excluding fund-raising projects). Major investment plans or significant cash expenditures refer to the expected one-off or accumulated investment amount or cash expenditures exceeding RMB200 million in the next fiscal year;

(5)

the cash dividends distributed to the shareholder to repay the funds he/she occupies.

2. Conditions for the distribution of stock dividends

The Board of the Company may distribute stock dividends based on accumulated distributable profits, capital reserves and cash flows provided that the minimum cash dividend payout ratio and an optimal share capital base and shareholding structure of the Company are maintained.

(IV) Intervals and proportion of profit distribution

The Board shall comprehensively take into account factors including the characteristics of the profitability, and whether there are any significant capital expenditure arrangements, etc., to differentiated cash dividend distribution policy according to the procedures as stipulated in the Articles of Association. The Company will, in principle, pay cash dividends annually when the conditions for cash dividends are met and subject to the compliance of the profit distribution principles and the maintenance of the long-term development of the Company. The Board of the Company may also propose the Company to ds.

However, the proportion of cash dividends to the profits for distribution is required to meet the following requirements:

1.

years shall be no less than 30% of the average annual distributable profits realized in such three years.

2.

expenditure arrangement, during the profit distribution, the proportion of cash dividends of the profits for distribution shall not be less than 80%;

3.

arrangements, during profit distribution, the proportion of cash dividends of the profits for distribution shall not be less than 40%;

4.

arrangements, during the profit distribution, the proportion of cash dividends of the profits for distribution shall not be less than 20%;

5. If the development stage of the Company cannot be easily identified but there are substantial capital expenditure arrangements, it can be carried out in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

(V) Decision-making mechanism and modification procedures of the

internal audit body and deliberated by the Audit Committee.

Article 190 The Audit Committee shall participate in the performance evaluation of the head of the internal audit body.

CHAPTER X NOTICE AND ANNOUNCEMENT

Section 1 Notice

Article 196 The notice of the Company may be served as follows:

(I) by personal delivery;

(II) by post;

(III) by announcement;

(IV) by other means specified in the Articles of Association.

Article 197 Where a notice of the Company is served by announcement, the notice shall be deemed as received by the relevant persons once the notice is announced.

Article 198 Unless otherwise stipulated in the laws, administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchange(s) where the shares or GDRs of the Company are listed or the Articles of Association, the notice of a general meeting shall be delivered to the shareholders (whether the register of shareholders. For holders of A shares, the notice of a general meeting may be served by announcement.

Once the ed to in the preceding paragraph, is made, all holders of A shares shall be deemed to have received the notice of the relevant general meeting.

Article 199 The notice of a Board meeting of the Company shall be served by personal delivery or sent in writing by mail. The notice of an extraordinary Board meeting may be served by post, fax, telephone, or e-mail.

Article 200 If the notice of the Company is served by personal delivery, the recipient shall affix their signature (or seal) to the Return on Service and the signing date shall be the date of service; if the notice of the Company is served by post, the seventh working day after handover to the post office shall be the date of service; if the notice of the Company is served by announcement, the date of first announcement shall be the date of service.

Article 201 The accidental failure to give notice of meeting to, or non-receipt of notice of meeting by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate the meeting and the resoluti2(w)2q0.11(er)4(son)-133(ent)6 5-135(not)5()-135(i)5(nval)6(i)5(dat)6(e)-135(t)5(he)-135(m)5(eet)7(i)5(ng)

**CHAPTER XI MERGER, DIVISION, CAPITAL INCREASE, CAPITAL
REDUCTION, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION**

Section 1 Merger, Division, Capital Increase and Capital Reduction

Article 203

notice or within 45 days after the announcement if the creditors have not received the notice.

Unless otherwise provided by law or the Articles of Association, the Company may reduce reducing its registered capital.

The registered capital of the Company after the capital reduction shall not be lower than the statutory minimum.

Article 209 Changes in registered particulars arising from a merger or division of the Company shall be registered with the company registration authority according to the law. If the Company is dissolved, it shall be deregistered according to the law. If a new company is established, such establishment shall be registered according to the law.

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

Section 2 Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 210 The Company may be dissolved for the following reasons:

(I) The term of operation stipulated in the Articles of Association has expired or circumstances for dissolution specified in the Articles of Association arises;

(II)

(III) Merger or division of the Company entails dissolution;

(IV) The business license is revoked or the Company is ordered to close down or be de-registered according to the law due to a violation of laws and administrative regulations;

(V) Where the Company gets into serious trouble in operation and management and its continuation may cause substantial loss to the interests of shareholders, and no solution can be found through any other channel, shareholders representing at least 10% of the voting rights of all shareholders of

If the Company is subject to any event of dissolution provided in the preceding provision, such event shall be disclosed on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within ten days.

Article 211 In the circumstance set out in clause (I) and (II) of Article 210 and if the Company has not yet distributed its assets to shareholders, the Company may continue to subsist by amending the Articles of Association.

Amendments to the Articles of Association pursuant to the preceding paragraph or the resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be subject to the approval of more than two-thirds of general meeting.

Article 212 Where the Company is dissolved in accordance with clauses (I), (II), (IV) and (V) of Article 210 hereof, a liquidation committee shall be established to effect liquidation within 15 days from the date of occurrence of the cause of liquidation. The liquidation committee shall be composed of directors, unless it is otherwise provided in the Articles of Association or decided by the shareholders' meeting. If a liquidation committee is not set up for liquidation before the deadline, or if the liquidation committee does not commence the liquidation after its setup,

liquidation committee for liquidation.

Article 213 During liquidation, the liquidation committee shall exercise the following functions and powers:

(I) To examine and take possession of the assets of the Company and prepare the balance sheet and an inventory of property;

(II) To inform creditors by notice or announcement;

(III) To deal with the outstanding businesses of the Company relating to the liquidation;

(IV) To pay off outstanding taxes as well as taxes arising in the course of the liquidation;

(V) To settle credits and debts;

(VI) To dispose of the remaining assets of the Company after repayment of debts;

(VII) To represent the Company in civil proceedings.

Article 214 The liquidation committee shall notify all creditors within 10 days after its establishment and shall make announcements in the media designated for company information disclosure within 60 days. The creditors shall declare their rights to the liquidation committee within 30 days after receipt of the notice or within 45 days after announcement if the creditors

The creditors shall explain matters relating to their rights and provide relevant evidential documents. The

repayment to the creditors.

Article 215 After the liquidation committee has examined and taken possession of the assets of the Company and prepared a balance sheet and an inventory property, it shall formulate a confirmation.

The remaining properties of the Company after payment of the liquidation expenses,

, shall be distributed to its shareholders according to the class and the proportion of the shares held by them.

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

Article 216 In the case of liquidation as a result of dissolution of the Company, after the liquidation committee has examined and taken possession of the assets of the Company and prepared a balance sheet and an inventory of property, if it discovers that the Company's assets

bankruptcy and liquidation.

committee shall transfer all liquidation matters to the bankruptcy administrator appointed by the

Article 217

CHAPTER XII PARTY ORGANIZATION

Article 220 The Company shall establish the organization for the Communist Party of China of Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co., Ltd. (hereinaf accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China.

Article 221 The Company provide necessary funds for the Party Organization, which shall be included in administrative expenses before tax of the Company according to the relevant requirements.

Article 222 The Company shall provide office premises and essential office facilities for the Party Organization.

Article 223 The Party Organization of the Company shall perform the following duties in accordance with the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and other party regulations:

(I) To supervise the implementation of the principles and policies of the Party and the State in the Company according to laws, as well as the deployment of the relevant important work of the Party organizations at higher levels;

(II) pment and stability, major business management and major issues involving the vital interests of employees according to

Committee and the senior management in perform their duties according to laws; and to support

(III) ethical progress, trade unions, the Communist Youth League of China and the work of other groups according to laws and regulations;

(IV) -level Party organizations and the Party members, support the community-level Party organizations to give full play to their key role in rallying and encourage them to be vanguards and role models, uniting and leading cadres

Chapter XIII AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 224 The Company shall amend the Articles of Association in any of the following circumstances:

(I) After amendments are made to the Company Law or other relevant laws and administrative regulations, the Articles of Association run counter to the said amendments;

(II) The conditions of the Company have changed, and such change is not covered in the Articles of Association;

(III)

Article 225

Association shall be submitted to the competent authorities for approval where necessary; changes, if any, shall be registered.

Article 226 The Board shall amend the Articles of Association in accordance with the
n and
the examination and approval opinions from relevant competent authorities.

Article 227 Where the amendments to the Articles of Association involv7 656.5 h

CHAPTER XIV SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 228 Whenever any disputes or claims arise between shareholders and the Company, between shareholders and the directors, supervisors, the president or other senior management of the Company, or among shareholders, which are based on the Articles of Association or any rights or obligations under relevant laws and administrative regulations concerning other affairs of the Company, and the competent securities regulatory authorities under the State Council have not reached an understanding or entered into any agreement with overseas securities regulators in

CHAPTER XV SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 229 Definitions

(I) Controlling shareholder refers to a person that satisfies any of the following conditions: 1. he/she, acting alone or in concert with others, has the power to elect at least one half of the directors; 2. he/she holds shares which represent more than 50% of the total share capital of the Company; or 3. he/she, although holding less than 50% of the shares, has sufficient voting rights shareholding, including but not limited to: (1) he/she, acting