

**Proposals to 2025 First Extraordinary General  
Meeting of Zhejiang Yongtai Technology Co., Ltd.**

11 July 2025

## Proposal 1: Proposal on Revising the Articles of Association and Its Appendices

Dear Shareholders,

In accordance with the requirements of laws, regulations, and regulatory documents such as the *Company Law* and the *Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies*, and combined with the company's actual situation, the company plans to revise the *Articles of Association* and its appendices, including the *Rules of Procedure for the General Meeting of Shareholders* (which will be renamed the *Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings* after revision). Upon deliberation and approval at this general meeting of shareholders, the company will authorize relevant personnel to handle procedures such as market entity modification registration and filing.

Due to the numerous clauses revised in the company's systems, such as uniformly adjusting "General Meeting of Shareholders" to "Shareholders' Meeting", deleting expressions like "Supervisors" and "Board of Supervisors", adjusting some descriptions to "Audit Committee", automatically postponing clause numbers and referenced clause numbers, and other non-substantive revisions that do not affect the clause meaning will not be listed item by item. Except for the above circumstances, the main revisions to each system are as follows:

**Comparison Table of Revisions to the *Articles of Association***

Serial Number	Original Clause of the Articles of Association	Revised Clause of the Articles of Association
1.	<b>Article 1</b> To safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company, shareholders, and creditors, and standardize the company's organization and behaviour, the Articles of Association are formulated in accordance with the <i>Company Law of the People's Republic of China</i> (hereinafter referred to as the " <i>Company Law</i> "), the <i>Securities Law of the People's Republic of China</i> (hereinafter referred to as the " <i>Securities Law</i> "), the <i>Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Company</i> , and other relevant regulations.	<b>Article 1</b> To safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company, shareholders, and creditors, and standardize the company's organization and behaviour, the Articles of Association are formulated in accordance with the <i>Company Law of the People's Republic of China</i> (hereinafter referred to as the " <i>Company Law</i> "), the <i>Securities Law of the People's Republic of China</i> (hereinafter referred to as the " <i>Securities Law</i> "), the <i>Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Company</i> , and other relevant regulations.
2.	<b>Article 8</b> The chairman of the board shall be the legal representative of the company.	<b>Article 8</b> The chairman of the company shall be the director who executes affairs on behalf of the company and serves as the legal representative, elected by the board of directors. If the chairman serving as the legal representative resigns, it shall be deemed that the legal representative resigns simultaneously. If the legal representative resigns, the company shall determine a new legal representative within 30 days from the date of resignation of the legal representative.
3.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 9</b> The legal consequences of civil activities engaged in by the legal representative in the name of the company shall be borne by the company. Restrictions on the powers of the legal representative by

		<p>the Articles of Association or the shareholders' meeting shall not be against a good-faith counterpart.</p> <p>If the legal representative causes damage to others due to the performance of duties, the company shall bear civil liability. After the company bears civil liability, it may, in accordance with law or the Articles of Association, recover from the legal representative at fault.</p>
4.	<p><b>Article 9</b> All assets of the company are divided into equal shares, and shareholders shall be liable to the company in accordance with their subscribed shares, and the company shall be liable for its debts with all its assets.</p>	<p><b>Article 10</b> Shareholders shall be liable to the company in accordance with their subscribed shares, and the company shall be liable for its debts with all its property.</p>
5.	<p><b>Article 10</b> From the date of effectiveness of the Articles of Association, they shall become legally binding documents regulating the company's organization and behaviour, and the rights and obligations between the company and shareholders, and among shareholders, and shall be legally binding on the company, shareholders, directors, supervisors, and senior management personnel. In accordance with the Articles of Association, shareholders may sue shareholders, shareholders may sue the company directors, supervisors, general managers, and other senior management personnel; shareholders may sue the company, and the company may sue shareholders, directors, supervisors, general managers, and other senior management personnel.</p>	<p><b>Article 11</b> From the date of effectiveness of the Articles of Association, they shall become legally binding documents regulating the company's organization and behaviour, and the rights and obligations between the company and shareholders, and among shareholders, and shall be legally binding on the company, shareholders, directors and senior management personnel. In accordance with the Articles of Association, shareholders may sue shareholders, shareholders may sue the company directors, and senior management personnel; shareholders may sue the company, and the company may sue shareholders, directors and senior management personnel.</p>
6.	<p><b>Article 11</b> The "other senior management personnel" as mentioned in the Articles of Association refers to the company's deputy general managers, board secretaries, chief financial officers, and other senior management personnel appointed by the company's board of directors.</p>	<p><b>Article 12</b> The "senior management personnel" as mentioned in the Articles of Association refers to the company's general manager, deputy general managers, board secretaries, chief financial officers, and other senior management personnel appointed by the company's board of directors.</p>
7.	<p><b>Article 21</b> The company or its subsidiaries (including the company's affiliated enterprises) shall not provide any financial assistance in the form of gifts, advance funds, guarantees, compensation, or loans to persons purchasing or intending to purchase the company's shares.</p>	<p><b>Article 22</b> The company or its subsidiaries (including the company's affiliated enterprises) shall not provide financial assistance in the form of gifts, advance funds, guarantees, or loans for others to obtain the shares of the company or its parent company, except for the company's implementation of employee stock ownership plans.</p> <p>For the benefit of the company, upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting, or upon resolution of the board of directors in accordance with the Articles of Association or the authorization of the shareholders' meeting, the</p>

		<p>company may provide financial assistance for others to obtain the shares of the company or its parent company, provided that the cumulative total of financial assistance shall not exceed 10% of the total issued share capital. The resolution of the board of directors shall be passed by more than 2/3 of all directors.</p>
8.	<p><b>Article 22</b> The company may, in accordance with the needs of its operation and development and the provisions of laws and regulations, and upon separate resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders, increase its capital by the following means:</p> <p>(1) Issuing shares to the public upon approval by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "CSRC");</p> <p>(2) Issuing shares non-publicly;</p> <p>(3) Distributing bonus shares to present shareholders;</p> <p>(4) Converting capital reserves into share capital;</p> <p>(5) Other means stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and approved by the CSRC.</p>	<p><b>Article 23</b> The company may, in accordance with the needs of its operation and development and the provisions of laws and regulations, and upon resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, increase its capital by the following means:</p> <p>(1) Issuing shares to unspecified objects;</p> <p>(2) Issuing shares to specified objects;</p> <p>(3) Distributing bonus shares to present shareholders;</p> <p>(4) Converting capital reserves into share capital;</p> <p>(5) Other means stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and the CSRC.</p>
9.	<p><b>Article 26</b> When the company acquires its own shares for the circumstances stipulated in items (1) and (2) of Article 24 of the Articles of Association, it shall be subject to the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders; when the company acquires its own shares for the circumstances stipulated in items (3), (5), and (6) of Article 24 of the Articles of Association, it shall be subject to the resolution of the board of directors with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors.</p> <p>After the company acquires its own shares in accordance with Article 24 of the Articles of Association, in the case of item (1), the acquired shares shall be cancelled within ten days from the date of acquisition; in the case of items (2) and (4), the acquired shares shall be transferred or cancelled within six months; in the case of items (3), (5), and (6), the total number of shares of the company held by the company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the company, and shall be transferred or cancelled within three years.</p>	<p><b>Article 27</b> When the company acquires its own shares for the circumstances stipulated in items (1) and (2) of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, it shall be subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting; when the Company acquires its own shares under the circumstances specified in Items (3), (5), and (6) of Article 25 of the Articles of Association, it may do so in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or the authorization of the Shareholders' Meeting, and upon a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by more than two-thirds of all directors.</p> <p>After the company acquires its own shares in accordance with Article 25 of the Articles of Association, in the case of item (1), the acquired shares shall be cancelled within 10 days from the date of acquisition; in the case of items (2) and (4), the acquired shares shall be transferred or cancelled within six months; in the case of items (3), (5), and (6), the total number of shares of the company held by the company shall not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of the company, and shall be transferred or cancelled within three years.</p>
10.	<p><b>Article 27</b> The shares of the company may be transferred in accordance with the law. After the company's shares are delisted from the stock exchange</p>	<p><b>Article 28</b> The shares of the company shall be transferred in accordance with the law.</p>

	(except for voluntary delisting), the company's shares shall enter the National Equities Exchange and Quotations (NEEQ) for continuous trading, and the company shall not modify the provisions of this clause in the Articles of Association.	
11.	<p><b>Article 29</b> The shares of the company held by the promoters shall not be transferred within 1 year from the date of establishment of the company.</p> <p>If the company publicly issues shares on a stock exchange, the shares subscribed for by shareholders before the public issuance of shares shall not be transferred within 1 year from the date when the company's shares are listed and traded on the stock exchange. Except for the above restrictions, shareholders WANG Yingmei, HE Renbao, Linhai Yongtai Investment Co., Ltd., ZHONG Jianxin, LUO Jianrong, ZHANG Zhengqiu, PAN Yongqing, CHEN Lijie, PAN Guanyou, ZHENG Mengjie, WU Changjiang, LIU Rongjun, XIANG Yuyan, ZHENG Yong, HE Hudong, RUAN Daomei, NI Pengguo, SHAO Hongming have promised that the shares they hold (including the shares increased by capital reserve capitalization or rights issue, etc.) shall not be transferred within 3 years from the date when the company's shares are listed and traded on the stock exchange.</p> <p>The directors, supervisors, and senior management personnel of the company shall report to the company the shares of the company held by them and their changes, and the shares transferred during their term of office shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the company held by them each year; the shares of the company held by them shall not be transferred within 1 year from the date when the company's shares are listed and traded. The above personnel shall not transfer the shares of the company held by them within six months after demission.</p>	<p><b>Article 30</b> The shares issued by the company before its public offering shall not be transferred within one year from the date of listing and trading on the stock exchange.</p> <p>The directors and senior management personnel of the company shall report to the company the shares of the company held by them and their changes. During the term of office determined at the time of appointment, the shares transferred each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the same class held by them; the shares of the company held by them shall not be transferred within 1 year from the date when the company's shares are listed and traded. The above personnel shall not transfer the shares of the company held by them within six months after demission.</p> <p>Where laws, administrative regulations, or the CSRC otherwise provide for the transfer of shares held by shareholders in the company, such provisions shall prevail.</p>
12.	<p><b>Article 34</b> When a shareholder requests to consult the relevant information or obtain materials as mentioned in the preceding article, it shall provide the company with a written document proving the type and number of shares held by it, and the company shall provide them in accordance with the shareholder's request after verifying the shareholder's identity.</p>	<p><b>Article 35</b> Shareholders who require to review or copy the company's relevant materials shall comply with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations such as the <i>Company Law</i> and the <i>Securities Law</i>.</p> <p>Shareholders who have held 3% or more of the company's shares individually or in combination for more than 180 days and require to review the company's</p>

		<p>accounting books and accounting vouchers shall submit a written request to the company and stating the purpose. If the company has reasonable grounds to believe that the shareholder's review of the accounting books and accounting vouchers has an improper purpose and may damage the company's legitimate interests, it may refuse to provide review and shall reply in writing to the shareholder within 15 days from the date of the shareholder's written request and state the reasons. If the company refuses to provide review such materials, the shareholder may file a lawsuit with the people's court. Shareholders may entrust intermediary institutions such as accounting firms or law firms to inspect the materials specified in this term. Shareholders and their entrusted intermediary institutions such as accounting firms and law firms shall comply with the laws and administrative regulations on the protection of state secrets, business secrets, personal privacy, and personal information when reviewing and copying relevant materials.</p>
13.	<p><b>Article 35</b> If the contents of the resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders or board of directors violate laws or administrative regulations, shareholders shall have the right to request the people's court to determine them as invalid.</p> <p>If the procedures for convening meetings of the general meeting of shareholders or the board of directors, or the voting methods, violate laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, or if the content of the resolutions violates the Articles of Association, the shareholders shall have the right to request the people's court to revoke the resolutions within 60 days from the date of adoption of the resolutions.</p>	<p><b>Article 36</b> If the contents of the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting or board of directors violate laws or administrative regulations, shareholders shall have the right to request the people's court to determine them as invalid.</p> <p>If the procedures for convening meetings of the shareholders' meeting or the board of directors, or the voting methods, violate laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, or if the content of the resolutions violates the Articles of Association, the shareholders shall have the right to request the people's court to revoke the resolutions within 60 days from the date of adoption of the resolutions. However, this shall not apply where the convening procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting or board of directors have only minor defects and have not had a material impact on the resolutions.</p> <p>Where there is a dispute over the validity of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting among the board of directors, shareholders, and other relevant parties, they shall promptly file a lawsuit with the people's court. Before the people's court issues a judgement or ruling to revoke the resolution, the relevant parties shall implement the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. The company, directors, and senior management</p>

		<p>personnel shall earnestly perform their duties to ensure the normal operation of the company.</p> <p>Where the people's court issues a judgement or ruling on relevant matters, the company shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and the stock exchange, perform the information disclosure obligation, fully explain the impact, and actively cooperate with the implementation after the judgement or ruling takes effect. If it involves correcting previous matters, it shall promptly handle them and perform the corresponding information disclosure obligation.</p>
14.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 37</b> In any of the following circumstances, the resolutions of the company's shareholders' meeting or board of directors shall not be established:</p> <p>(1) The shareholders' meeting or board of directors meeting was not convened to pass such resolutions;</p> <p>(2) The shareholders' meeting or board of directors meeting did not vote on the resolution matters;</p> <p>(3) The number of attendees or the number of voting rights held did not reach the number of attendees or the number of voting rights held as stipulated in the <i>Company Law</i> or the Articles of Association;</p> <p>(4) The number of attendees or the number of voting rights held did not reach the number of attendees or the number of voting rights held as stipulated in the <i>Company Law</i> or the Articles of Association;</p>
15.	<p><b>Article 36</b> If directors or senior management personnel violate laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association when performing their duties for the company, causing losses to the company, shareholders who have held 1% or more of the company's shares individually or in combination for more than 180 days shall have the right to request the board of supervisors in writing to file a lawsuit with the people's court; if the board of supervisors violates laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association when performing its duties for the company, causing losses to the company, shareholders may request the board of directors in writing to file a lawsuit with the people's court.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Where others infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of the company, causing losses to the company,</p>	<p><b>Article 38</b> If directors or senior management personnel other than the members of the Audit Committee violate laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association when performing their duties for the company, causing losses to the company, shareholders who have held 1% or more of the company's shares individually or in combination for more than 180 consecutive days shall have the right to request in writing the Audit Committee to file a lawsuit with the people's court; if a member of the Audit Committee violates laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association while performing their duties for the Company and causes losses to the Company, the aforesaid shareholders may request in writing the Board of Directors to file a lawsuit with the people's court.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Where others infringe upon the legitimate rights and</p>

	<p>the shareholders specified in Term 1 of this article may file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two terms.</p>	<p>interests of the company, causing losses to the company, the shareholders specified in Term 1 of this article may file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two terms.</p> <p>If the directors, supervisors, and senior management personnel of the company's wholly-owned subsidiary violate laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association when performing their duties, causing losses to the company, or others infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, causing losses, shareholders who have held 1% or more of the company's shares individually or in combination for more than 180 days may, in accordance with the first three terms of Article 189 of the <i>Company Law</i>, request the board of supervisors or board of directors of the wholly-owned subsidiary in writing to file a lawsuit with the people's court or file a lawsuit directly with the people's court in their own names.</p> <p>If a wholly-owned subsidiary of a company does not have a board of supervisors or supervisors, but has an audit committee, the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this article shall apply.</p>
16.	<p><b>Article 38</b> The shareholders of the company shall bear the following obligations:</p> <p>(1) Abide by laws, administrative regulations, and the articles of association;</p> <p>(2) Pay the share capital in accordance with the shares subscribed for and the method of subscription;</p> <p>(3) Not withdraw shares except in the cases stipulated by laws and regulations;</p> <p>(4) Must not abuse shareholder's rights to damage the interests of the company or other shareholders; must not abuse the independent status of the company's legal person and the limited liability of shareholders to damage the interests of the company's creditors;</p> <p>(5) Other obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and the articles of association.</p> <p>Where a shareholder of the company abuses shareholder's rights to cause losses to the company or other shareholders, he/she/they shall bear compensation liability in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Where a shareholder of the company abuses the independent status of the company's legal person and</p>	<p><b>Article 40</b> Shareholders of the company shall bear the following obligations:</p> <p>(1) Abide by laws, administrative regulations, and the articles of association;</p> <p>(2) Pay the share capital in accordance with the shares subscribed for and the method of subscription;</p> <p>(3) Not withdraw their capital except in the cases stipulated by laws and regulations;</p> <p>(4) Must not abuse shareholder's rights to damage the interests of the company or other shareholders; must not abuse the independent status of the company's legal person and the limited liability of shareholders to damage the interests of the company's creditors;</p> <p>(5) Other obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association.</p>

	the limited liability of shareholders to evade debts, seriously damaging the interests of the company's creditors, it shall bear joint and several liability for the company's debts.	
17.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 41</b> Where a shareholder of the company abuses shareholder's rights to cause losses to the company or other shareholders, it shall bear compensation liability in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Where a shareholder of the company abuses the independent status of the company's legal person and the limited liability of shareholders to evade debts, seriously damaging the interests of the company's creditors, it shall bear joint and several liability for the company's debts.</p>
18.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 42</b> The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the company shall exercise their rights and perform their obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and safeguard the interests of the listed company.</p>
19.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 43</b> The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the company shall comply with the following provisions:</p> <p>(1) Exercise shareholders' rights in accordance with the law, and not abuse control rights or use related party relationships to damage the legitimate rights and interests of the company or other shareholders;</p> <p>(2) Strictly perform the public statements and various commitments made, and shall not arbitrarily change or exempt them;</p> <p>(3) Strictly comply with the relevant regulations to perform the information disclosure obligation, actively cooperate with the company to do a good job in information disclosure, and promptly inform the company of the significant events that have occurred or are proposed to occur;</p> <p>(4) Must not occupy the company's funds in any way;</p> <p>(5) Must not force, instruct, or require the company and relevant personnel to provide guarantees in violation of laws and regulations;</p> <p>(6) Must not use the company's undisclosed material information to seek benefits, not disclose the undisclosed material information related to the company in any way, and not engage in acts violating laws and regulations</p>

		<p>such as insider trading, short-swing trading, and market manipulation;</p> <p>(7) Must not damage the legitimate rights and interests of the company and other shareholders through any means such as unfair related party transactions, profit distribution, asset restructuring, and external investment;</p> <p>(8) Ensure the company's asset integrity, personnel independence, financial independence, institutional independence, and business independence, and must not affect the company's independence in any way;</p> <p>(9) Other provisions of laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, stock exchange business rules, and the Articles of Association.</p> <p>Where the controlling shareholders or actual controllers of the company do not serve as directors of the company but actually execute the company's affairs, the provisions of the Articles of Association on the fiduciary duties and duties of diligence of directors shall apply.</p> <p>Where the controlling shareholders or actual controllers of the company instruct directors or senior management personnel to engage in acts that damage the interests of the company or shareholders, they shall bear joint and several liability with such directors or senior management personnel.</p>
20.	<b>Article 39</b> A shareholder holding more than 5% of the voting shares of the company shall, on the day when the fact that it pledges its shares occurs, submit a written report to the company.	<b>Article 44</b> When the controlling shareholders or actual controllers pledge the company's shares they hold or actually control, they shall maintain the stability of the company's control and production and operation.
21.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 45</b> When the controlling shareholders or actual controllers transfer the shares of the company they hold, they shall comply with the restrictive provisions on share transfer stipulated in laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and the stock exchange, as well as the commitments made on restricting share transfer.
22.	<p><b>Article 40</b> The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the company shall not use their related party relationships to damage the interests of the company. Those who violate the provisions and cause losses to the company shall bear compensation liability.</p> <p>The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the company shall have a fiduciary obligation to the company and the company's public shareholders. Controlling shareholders shall strictly and lawfully exercise the rights of investors, and shall not use profit</p>	<b>Deleted</b>

	<p>distribution, asset restructuring, external investment, fund occupation, loan guarantee, and other means to damage the legitimate rights and interests of the company and public shareholders, and shall not use their control status to damage the interests of the company and public shareholders.</p> <p>The controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the company shall not restrict or obstruct the small and medium investors from lawfully exercising their voting rights, and shall not damage the legitimate rights and interests of the company and small and medium investors.</p>	
23.	<p><b>Article 41</b> The general meeting of shareholders is the power institution of the company, and shall exercise the following functions and powers in accordance with the law:</p> <p>(1) To decide on the operational policies and investment plans of the Company;</p> <p>(2) To elect and replace directors and supervisors not held by employee representatives, and decide on matters related to the remuneration of directors and supervisors;</p> <p>(3) To review and approve the report of the board of directors;</p> <p>(4) To review and approve the report of the board of supervisors;</p> <p>(5) To review and approve the annual financial budget plan and final accounts plan of the Company;</p> <p>(6) Review and approve the Company's plans for profit distribution and losses recovery;</p> <p>(7) Make resolutions on the increase or decrease of the registered capital of the company;</p> <p>(8) Make resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds;</p> <p>(9) Make resolutions on the merger, division, dissolution, liquidation, or change of corporate form of the company;</p> <p>(10) To amend the Articles of Association;</p> <p>(11) Make resolutions on the appointment and dismissal of the company's accounting firm;</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 46</b> The shareholders' meeting of the company shall be composed of all shareholders. The shareholders' meeting is the power institution of the company, and shall exercise the following functions and powers in accordance with the law:</p> <p>(1) Electing and replacing directors, and deciding on matters related to the remuneration of directors;</p> <p>(2) Reviewing and approving the report of the board of directors;</p> <p>(3) Reviewing and approving the company's profit distribution plan and loss make-up plan;</p> <p>(4) Making resolutions on increasing or decreasing the company's registered capital;</p> <p>(5) Making resolutions on issuing corporate bonds;</p> <p>(6) Making resolutions on matters such as the company's merger, division, dissolution, liquidation, or change of company form;</p> <p>(7) Amending the articles of association;</p> <p>(8) Making resolutions on the appointment and dismissal of the accounting firm that undertakes the company's audit business;</p> <p>...</p> <p>The shareholders' meeting may authorize the board of directors to make resolutions on issuing corporate bonds. The company may, upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting or upon resolution of the board of directors in accordance with the Articles of Association or the authorization of the shareholders' meeting, issue stock shares or corporate bonds convertible into shares, and the specific implementation shall comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and the stock exchange.</p>

		<p>Except as otherwise stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, or stock exchange rules, the functions and powers of the shareholders' meeting as mentioned above shall not be exercised by the board of directors or other institutions and individuals through authorization.</p>
24.	<p><b>Article 45</b> The place for convening the company's general meeting of shareholders: the company's domicile or other specified places. The general meeting of shareholders shall set up a venue and be held in the form of an on-site meeting. The company shall also provide a network voting method to facilitate shareholders to participate in the general meeting of shareholders. Shareholders who participate in the general meeting of shareholders through the above methods shall be deemed as present.</p>	<p><b>Article 50</b> The place for convening the company's shareholders' meeting: the company's domicile or other specified places. The shareholders' meeting shall be convened in a physical venue in the form of an on-site meeting and may also be conducted simultaneously through electronic communication means. The company shall also provide a network voting method to facilitate shareholders to participate in the shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who participate in the shareholders' meeting through the above methods shall be deemed as present.</p> <p>After issuing the notice of the shareholders' meeting, without justifiable reasons, the venue for the on-site meeting of the shareholders' meeting shall not be changed. If it is indeed necessary to change the venue, the convener shall announce the change and explain the reasons at least two working days before the on-site meeting.</p>
25.	<p><b>Article 47</b> Independent directors shall have the right to propose in writing to the board of directors to convene a temporary general meeting of shareholders. For the proposal of independent directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, the board of directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association, put forward a written feedback opinion on agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders within 10 days after receiving the proposal. If the board of directors agrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, it shall issue a notice convening the general meeting of shareholders within 5 days after making the resolution of the board of directors; if the board of directors disagrees to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, it shall explain the reasons.</p>	<p><b>Article 52</b> The board of directors shall convene the shareholders' meeting on time within the specified period.</p> <p>With the consent of more than half of all independent directors, the independent directors have the right to propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. For the proposal of independent directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the board of directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association, put forward a written feedback opinion on agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal.</p> <p>If the board of directors agrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice convening the shareholders' meeting within 5 days after making the resolution of the board of directors; if the board of directors disagrees to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall explain the</p>

		reasons and make a public announcement.
26.	<p><b>Article 54</b> When the company convenes a general meeting of shareholders, the board of directors, the board of supervisors, and shareholders who individually or in combination hold more than 3% of the company's shares shall have the right to put forward proposals to the company.</p> <p>Shareholders who individually or in combination hold more than 3% of the company's shares may put forward temporary proposals in writing and submit them to the convener 10 days before the general meeting of shareholders. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the general meeting of shareholders within 2 days after receiving the proposal, and announce the contents of the temporary proposal.</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 59</b> When the company convenes a shareholders' meeting, the board of directors, the Audit Committee, and shareholders who individually or in combination hold more than 1% of the company's shares, shall have the right to put forward proposals to the company.</p> <p>Shareholders who individually or in combination hold more than 1% of the company's shares may put forward temporary proposals in writing and submit them to the convener 10 days before the shareholders' meeting. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting within 2 days after receiving the proposal, and announce the contents of the temporary proposal. However, this shall not apply if the temporary proposal violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, or does not contain in the scope of the functions and powers of the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>...</p>
27.	<p><b>Article 56</b> The notice of the general meeting of shareholders shall include the following contents:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Stating in clear text that all shareholders are entitled to attend the general meeting of shareholders and may appoint proxies in writing to attend the meeting and participate in voting, and that such shareholder's agent need not be shareholders of the company;</p> <p>...</p> <p>The interval between the record date and the meeting date shall not be more than 7 working days.</p> <p>The notice and supplementary notice of the general meeting of shareholders shall fully and completely disclose the full specific contents of all proposals. If the matters to be discussed require the expression of opinions by independent directors, the opinions and reasons of the independent directors shall be disclosed simultaneously when the notice or supplementary notice of the general meeting of shareholders is issued.</p> <p>The start time of the network or other voting methods for the general meeting of shareholders shall not be earlier than 9:15 a.m. on the day of the on-site general meeting of shareholders and shall not be later than 9:30 a.m. on the day of the on-site general meeting of shareholders, and the end time shall not be earlier than</p>	<p><b>Article 61</b> The notice of the shareholders' meeting shall include the following contents:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Stating in clear text that all shareholders are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting and may appoint proxies in writing to attend the meeting and participate in voting, and that such shareholder's agent need not be shareholders of the company;</p> <p>...</p> <p>The notice and supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting shall fully and completely disclose the full specific contents of all proposals.</p> <p>The start time of the network or other voting methods for the shareholders' meeting shall not be earlier than 3:00 pm on the day before the on-site shareholders' meeting and shall not be later than 9:30 a.m. on the day of the on-site shareholders' meeting, and the end time shall not be earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day when the on-site shareholders' meeting ends.</p> <p>The interval between the record date and the meeting date shall not be more than 7 working days. Once the record date is confirmed, it shall not be changed.</p>

	3:00 p.m. on the day when the on-site general meeting of shareholders ends.	
28.	<p><b>Article 62</b> A power of attorney issued by a shareholder for others to attend the general meeting of shareholders shall specify the following contents:</p> <p>(1) The name of the agent;</p> <p>(2) Whether the agent has the right to vote;</p> <p>(3) Instructions on voting for "agree, opposite, or abstention" from voting on each matter to be considered on the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders;</p> <p>(4) The date of issuance and the valid period of the power of attorney;</p> <p>(5) The signature (or seal) of the principal. If the principal is a legal person shareholder, the seal of the legal person entity shall be affixed.</p> <p>The power of attorney shall indicate whether the shareholder's agent may vote according to his own will if the shareholder does not give specific instructions.</p>	<p><b>Article 67</b> A power of attorney issued by a shareholder for others to attend the shareholders' meeting shall specify the following contents:</p> <p>(1) The name or title of the principal and the type and number of shares of the company held by the principal;</p> <p>(2) The name or title of the agent;</p> <p>(3) The specific instructions of the shareholders, including instructions for voting "agree, opposite, or abstention" from each item on the agenda of the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>(4) The date of issuance and the valid period of the power of attorney;</p> <p>(5) The signature (or seal) of the principal. If the principal is a legal person shareholder, the seal of the legal person entity shall be affixed.</p>
29.	<p><b>Article 63</b> The power of attorney shall indicate whether the shareholder's agent may vote according to his own will if the shareholder does not give specific instructions.</p>	<b>Deleted</b>
30.	<p><b>Article 64</b> Where a power of attorney for voting is signed by the principal authorizing others to sign, the power of attorney or other authorizing documents for the authorized signature shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney or other authorizing documents, together with the power of attorney for voting, shall be kept at the company's domicile or other places specified in the notice convening the meeting.</p> <p>If the principal is a legal person, it shall be represented at the company's general meeting of shareholders by its legal representative or a person authorized by a resolution of the board of directors or other decision-making body.</p>	<p><b>Article 68</b> Where a power of attorney for voting is signed by the principal authorizing others to sign, the power of attorney or other authorizing documents for the authorized signature shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney or other authorizing documents, together with the power of attorney for voting, shall be kept at the company's domicile or other places specified in the notice convening the meeting.</p>
31.	<p><b>Article 65</b> The company shall be responsible for preparing the register of attendees at the meeting. The register of attendees shall record the name (or entity name) of the attendee, ID number, domicile address, number of voting shares held or represented, name of the principal (or entity name), etc.</p>	<p><b>Article 69</b> The company shall be responsible for preparing the register of attendees at the meeting. The register of attendees shall record the name (or entity name) of the attendee, ID number, number of voting shares held or represented, name of the principal (or entity name), etc.</p>
32.	<p><b>Article 67</b> When the general meeting of shareholders is held, all directors, supervisors, and the board secretary of the company shall attend the meeting, and the general</p>	<p><b>Article 71</b> If the shareholders' meeting requires directors and senior management personnel to attend the meeting as non-voting participants, they shall attend and accept</p>

	manager and other senior management personnel shall attend the meeting as non-voting participants.	inquiries from shareholders.
33.	<p><b>Article 68</b> The general meeting of shareholders shall be chaired by the chairman. When the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director jointly elected by more than half of the directors shall chair the meeting.</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 72</b> The shareholders' meeting shall be chaired by the chairman. When the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the vice chairman shall chair the meeting. When the vice chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director jointly elected by more than half of the directors shall chair the meeting.</p> <p>...</p>
34.	<p><b>Article 69</b> The company shall formulate the Rules of Procedure for the general meeting of shareholders, which shall specify in detail the procedures for convening and voting at the general meeting of shareholders, including notice, registration, consideration of proposals, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting results, formation of meeting resolutions, signing of meeting records, announcement, etc., as well as the principles of authorization by the general meeting of shareholders to the board of directors, and the contents of authorization shall be clear and specific.</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 73</b> The company shall formulate the Rules of Procedure for the shareholders' meeting, which shall specify in detail the procedures for convening and voting at shareholders' meeting, including notice, registration, consideration of proposals, voting, counting of votes, announcement of voting results, formation of meeting resolutions, signing of meeting records, announcement, etc., as well as the principles of authorization by shareholders' meeting to the board of directors, and the contents of authorization shall be clear and specific.</p> <p>...</p>
35.	<p><b>Article 77</b> The following matters shall be passed by the general meeting of shareholders with a ordinary resolution:</p> <p>(1) The work reports of the board of directors and the board of supervisors;</p> <p>(2) The profit distribution plan and loss make-up plan formulated by the board of directors;</p> <p>(3) The appointment and dismissal of members of the board of directors and the board of supervisors and the methods for their remuneration and payment;</p> <p>(4) The company's annual financial budget plan and final accounts plan;</p> <p>(5) The company's annual report;</p> <p>(6) Other matters that do not require a special resolution as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, or the articles of association.</p>	<p><b>Article 81</b> The following matters shall be passed by the shareholders' meeting with an ordinary resolution:</p> <p>(1) The work reports of the board of directors;</p> <p>(2) The profit distribution plan and loss make-up plan formulated by the board of directors;</p> <p>(3) The appointment and dismissal of members of the board of directors and the methods for their remuneration and payment;</p> <p>(4) Other matters that do not require a special resolution as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, or the articles of association.</p>
36.	<p><b>Article 78</b> The following matters shall be passed by the general meeting of shareholders with a ordinary resolution:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) The company's purchase or sale of major assets or</p>	<p><b>Article 82</b> The following matters shall be passed by the shareholders' meeting with a special resolution:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) The company's purchase or sale of major assets or the amount of guarantee provided to others exceeding 30%</p>

	<p>the amount of guarantee exceeding 30% of the company's latest audited total assets within 1 year;</p> <p>...</p>	<p>of the company's latest audited total assets within 1 year;</p> <p>...</p>
37.	<p><b>Article 80</b> When the general meeting of shareholders votes on related party transactions, the shareholders involved in the related party transactions shall abstain from voting, and the number of voting shares held by such shareholders shall not be included in the total number of valid voting shares. The announcement of the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders shall fully explain the voting situation of non-related party shareholders. If the related party shareholders cannot avoid for special reasons, the company may, with the consent of the competent authority, vote in accordance with the normal procedures and make a detailed explanation in the announcement of the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders.</p> <p>Related party transactions shall be decided in accordance with the following provisions:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) The formation of a resolution on related party matters must be passed by more than half of the voting shares of non-related party shareholders present at the meeting;</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 84</b> When the shareholders' meeting votes on related party transactions, related party shareholders shall not participate in the voting, and the number of voting shares they represent shall not be included in the total number of valid votes; the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall fully disclose the voting situation of non-related party shareholders.</p> <p>Related party transactions shall be decided in accordance with the following provisions:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) The formation of a resolution on related party matters must be passed by a majority of the voting shares of non-related party shareholders present at the meeting. For related party matters requiring a special resolution, it must be passed by more than 2/3 of the voting rights held by non-related party shareholders present at the meeting;</p> <p>...</p>
38.	<p><b>Article 81</b> Except in special circumstances such as the company being in crisis, the company will not enter into a contract with any person other than directors, the general manager, and other senior management personnel to entrust the management of all or important business of the company to such person without the approval of the general meeting of shareholders with a special resolution.</p>	<p><b>Article 85</b> Except in special circumstances such as the company being in crisis, the company will not enter into a contract with any person other than directors and senior management personnel to entrust the management of all or important business of the company to such person without the approval of the shareholders' meeting with a special resolution.</p>
39.	<p><b>Article 82</b> The list of candidates for directors and supervisors shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for voting through proposals. When the shareholders' meeting elects two or more directors or supervisors, a cumulative voting system shall be adopted.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The board of directors shall provide the resumes and basic information of candidate directors and supervisors to shareholders. The method and procedure for nominating candidate directors and supervisors are as</p>	<p><b>Article 86</b> The list of candidates for directors shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for voting through proposals. When the shareholders' meeting elects two or more directors, a cumulative voting system shall be adopted.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The board of directors shall provide shareholders with resumes and basic information of candidate directors. The method and procedure for nominating candidate directors are as follows: Director candidates are nominated and recommended by the board of directors</p>

	<p>follows:</p> <p>(1) Non independent director candidates shall be nominated and recommended by the board of directors or shareholders holding more than 3% of the shares individually or jointly. After qualification review by the board of directors, they shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for election;</p> <p>Independent director candidates shall be nominated and recommended by the board of directors, the supervisory board, and shareholders holding more than 1% of the shares individually or jointly. After qualification review by the board of directors, they shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for election;</p> <p>(2) The shareholder representatives among the candidates for supervisors shall be nominated and recommended by the board of supervisors or shareholders holding more than 3% of the shares individually or jointly. After qualification review by the board of supervisors, they shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for election; The candidates for employee representative supervisors in the supervisory board are democratically elected by the company's employees.</p>	<p>or shareholders holding more than 1% of the shares individually or jointly. After qualification review by the board of directors, they are submitted to the shareholders' meeting for election;</p>
40.	<p><b>Article 90</b> If the meeting chairperson has any doubt about the voting results of the resolution submitted for voting, he may organize a vote count for the number of votes cast; if the meeting chairperson does not conduct a vote count, and the shareholders or shareholder's agent present at the meeting have objections to the results announced by the meeting chairperson, they shall have the right to request a vote count immediately after the announcement of the voting results, and the meeting chairperson shall immediately organize a vote count. The vote count shall be conducted by employee supervisors, and shareholder representatives and lawyers shall act as vote supervisors, and the meeting chairperson shall announce the results on the spot. If there is a discrepancy between the vote count results and the voting resolution results, a re-vote shall be conducted.</p>	<p><b>Article 94</b> If the meeting chairperson has any doubt about the voting results of the resolution submitted for voting, he may organize a vote count for the number of votes cast; if the meeting chairperson does not conduct a vote count, and the shareholders or shareholder's agent present at the meeting have objections to the results announced by the meeting chairperson , they shall have the right to request a vote count immediately after the announcement of the voting results, and the meeting chairperson shall immediately organize a vote count.</p>
41.	<p><b>Article 95</b> If the director of the company is a natural person who exists any of the following circumstances, he shall not serve as a director of the company:</p> <p>(1) No capacity for civil conduct or limited capacity</p>	<p><b>Article 99</b> If the director of the company is a natural person who exists any of the following circumstances, he shall not serve as a director of the company:</p> <p>(1) No capacity for civil conduct or limited capacity</p>

	<p>for civil conduct;</p> <p>(2) Having been sentenced for embezzlement, bribery, misappropriation of property, misappropriation of property, or disruption of the socialist market economic order, and the execution period has not expired for 5 years, or having been deprived of political rights due to a crime, and the execution period has not expired for 5 years;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5)The person owes a relatively large amount of debt that is due and unpaid;</p> <p>(6)Having been taken a securities market ban measure by the CSRC, and the period has not expired;</p> <p>(7)Other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, or departmental rules.</p> <p>If a director is elected or appointed in violation of the provisions of this article, the election, appointment, or employment shall be invalid. If a director appears in any of the circumstances specified in this article during his term of office, the company shall remove him from office.</p>	<p>for civil conduct;</p> <p>(2) Having been sentenced for embezzlement, bribery, misappropriation of property, misappropriation of property, or disruption of the socialist market economic order, or having been deprived of political rights due to a crime, and the execution period has not expired for 5 years, and if declared on probation, it has not expired for 2 years from the date of expiration of the probation period;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5)The person owes a relatively large amount of debt that is due and unpaid and has been listed as a dishonest executor by the people's court;</p> <p>(6)Having been taken a securities market ban measure by the CSRC, and the period has not expired;</p> <p>(7)Having been publicly determined by the stock exchange as unfit to serve as a director or senior management personnel of a listed company, and the period has not expired;</p> <p>(8)Other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, or departmental rules.</p> <p>If a director is elected or appointed in violation of the provisions of this article, the election, appointment, or employment shall be invalid. If a director appears in any of the circumstances specified in this article during his term of office, the company shall remove him from office and stop him from performing his duties.</p>
42.	<p><b>Article 96</b> Directors shall be elected or replaced by the general meeting of shareholders and may be removed from office by the general meeting of shareholders before the expiration of their term. The term of office of directors is 3 years, and they may be re-elected upon expiration of their term of office.</p> <p>The term of office of directors shall be calculated from the date of the resolution passed by the shareholders' meeting until the expiration of the term of office of the current board of directors. If the term of office of a director expires without timely re-election, the original director shall still perform the duties of a director in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and the provisions of this Articles of Association until the newly elected director takes office. Directors may concurrently serve as general managers or other senior management personnel, but the total</p>	<p><b>Article 100</b> Directors shall be elected or replaced by the shareholders' meeting and may be removed from office by the shareholders' meeting before the expiration of their term of office. The term of office of directors is 3 years, and they may be re-elected upon expiration of their term of office.</p> <p>The term of office of the directors shall be calculated from the date of their appointment and shall continue until the expiration of the term of office of the current board of directors. If the term of office of a director expires without timely re-election, the original director shall still perform the duties of a director in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and the provisions of this Articles of Association until the newly elected director takes office. Directors may concurrently serve as senior management personnel, but the total number of directors who</p>

	<p>number of directors who concurrently serve as general managers or other senior management personnel and directors appointed by employee representatives shall not exceed half of the total number of directors of the company. Employee representatives on the board of directors shall be democratically elected by the company's employees through the employee representative assembly, employee assembly, or other forms, and directly enter the board of directors.</p>	<p>concurrently serve as senior management personnel and directors appointed by employee representatives shall not exceed half of the total number of directors of the company. The board of directors shall have 1 director appointed by employee representatives. Employee representatives on the board of directors shall be democratically elected by the company's employees through the employee representative assembly, employee assembly, or other forms, and need not be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation.</p>
43.	<p><b>Article 97</b> Directors shall abide by the provisions of laws, regulations, and the articles of association, faithfully perform their duties, and safeguard the interests of the company. When their own interests conflict with the interests of the company and shareholders, they shall take the maximum interests of the company and shareholders as the code of conduct, and ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Exercise rights within the scope of their duties and shall not exceed their power;</li> <li>(2) Except as provided in the articles of association or approved by the general meeting of shareholders with knowledge, they shall not enter into contracts or conduct transactions with the company;</li> <li>(3) Shall not use inside information to seek benefits for themselves or others;</li> <li>(4) Shall not operate by themselves or for others the same business as the company or engage in activities that damage the interests of the company;</li> <li>(5) Shall not use their powers to accept bribes or other illegal income, and shall not embezzle the property of the company;</li> <li>(6) Shall not misappropriate the company's funds;</li> <li>(7) Shall not appropriate or accept for themselves or others the business opportunities that should belong to the company by taking advantage of their position without the consent of the general meeting of shareholders.</li> <li>(8) Shall not accept commissions related to transactions with the company for their own benefit;</li> <li>(9) Shall not deposit the company's assets in their own name or in the name of other individuals;</li> <li>(10) Shall not, in violation of the provisions of the Articles of Association, lend the company's funds to</li> </ol>	<p><b>Article 101</b> Directors shall abide by the provisions of laws, regulations, and the Articles of Association, and shall have a fiduciary obligation to the company. They shall take measures to avoid conflicts between their own interests and the interests of the company, and shall not use their powers to seek improper benefits.</p> <p>Directors shall have the following fiduciary obligations to the company:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Shall not embezzle the company's property or misappropriate the company's funds;</li> <li>(2) Shall not deposit the company's funds in their own name or in the name of other individuals;</li> <li>(3) Shall not use their powers to accept bribes or other illegal income;</li> <li>(4) Shall not directly or indirectly enter into contracts or conduct transactions with the company without reporting to the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting and passing a resolution of the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association;</li> <li>(5) Shall not take advantage of their position to seek for themselves or others the business opportunities belonging to the company, except where reported to the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting and passed a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, or the company cannot use such business opportunities in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association;</li> <li>(6) Shall not operate by themselves or for others the same business as the company without reporting to the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting and passing a resolution of the shareholders' meeting;</li> <li>(7) Shall not accept commissions from others for transactions with the company for their own benefit;</li> </ol>

	<p>others or provide guarantees for others with the company's property without the consent of the general meeting of shareholders or the board of directors;</p> <p>(11) Without the consent of the general meeting of shareholders with knowledge, shall not disclose the confidential information of the company obtained during their term of office; however, in the following circumstances, such information may be disclosed to the court or other government authorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stipulated by law;</li> <li>2. Required by public interest;</li> <li>3. Required by the director's own legitimate interests.</li> </ol> <p>(12) Shall not use related party relationships to damage the interests of the company.</p> <p>Any income obtained by a director in violation of the provisions of this article shall belong to the company; if losses are caused to the company, the director shall bear compensation liability.</p>	<p>(8) Shall not disclose the company's secrets without authorization;</p> <p>(9) Shall not use their related party relationships to damage the interests of the company;</p> <p>(10) Other fiduciary obligations stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and the Articles of Association.</p> <p>Any income obtained by a director in violation of the provisions of this article shall belong to the company; if losses are caused to the company, the director shall bear compensation liability.</p> <p>Where a director, senior management personnel, or a close relative thereof, a enterprise directly or indirectly controlled by a director, senior management personnel, or a close relative thereof, or a related person having other related party relationships with a director or senior management personnel enters into a contract or conducts a transaction with the company, the provisions of Term 2, item (4) of this article shall apply.</p>
44.	<p><b>Article 101</b> When a director resigns and takes effect or the term of office expires, he shall go through all handover procedures with the board of directors, and his fiduciary obligations to the company and shareholders shall not be automatically terminated after the term of office ends. His obligations of confidentiality for the company's business and technology shall remain effective after his term of office ends until the secrets become public information. The duration of other obligations shall be determined according to the principle of fairness, depending on the length of time between the occurrence of the event and the departure, and the circumstances and conditions under which the relationship with the company ends.</p>	<p><b>Article 105</b> The company shall establish a director departure management system, clarifying the guarantee measures for pursuing and recovering unfulfilled public commitments and other outstanding matters. When a director resigns and takes effect or the term of office expires, he shall go through all handover procedures with the board of directors, and his fiduciary obligations to the company and shareholders shall not be automatically terminated after the term of office ends, but shall remain effective within a reasonable period specified in the Articles of Association. The liability of a director for the performance of duties during his term of office shall not be exempted or terminated due to his departure. His obligations of confidentiality for the company's business and technology shall remain effective after his term of office ends until the secrets become public information. The duration of other obligations shall be determined according to the principle of fairness, depending on the length of time between the occurrence of the event and the departure, and the circumstances and conditions under which the relationship with the company ends.</p>
45.	<p><b>Newly Added</b></p>	<p><b>Article 106</b> The shareholders' meeting may resolve to remove a director, and the removal shall take effect on the date of the resolution.</p>

		If a director is removed without justifiable reasons before the expiration of his term of office, the director may require the company to compensate.
46.	<b>Article 103</b> If a director violates laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or the Articles of Association when performing his duties for the company, causing losses to the company, he shall bear compensation liability.	<b>Article 108</b> If a director causes damage to others when performing his duties for the company, the company shall bear compensation liability; if the director has intent or gross negligence, he shall also bear compensation liability.  If a director violates laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or the Articles of Association when performing his duties for the company, causing losses to the company, he shall bear compensation liability.
47.	<b>Article 104</b> Independent directors shall perform their duties in accordance with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, and the stock exchange.	<b>Deleted</b>
48.	<b>Article 105</b> The company has a board of directors, which shall be responsible to the general meeting of shareholders.	<b>Deleted</b>
49.	<b>Article 106</b> The board of directors consists of 9 directors, including 1 chairman and 3 independent directors.	<b>Article 109</b> The company has a board of directors consists of 9 directors, including 1 chairman and 1 vice chairman. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected by more than half of all directors of the board of directors.
50.	<b>Article 107</b> The board of directors exercises the following functions and powers: ... (4) Formulating the company's annual financial budget plan and final accounts plan; (5) Formulating the company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan; (6) Formulating the company's plan for increasing or decreasing registered capital, issuing bonds or other securities, and listing; ... The company's board of directors shall establish an audit committee, and may establish relevant special committees such as strategy, nomination, remuneration and assessment as needed. The special committees shall be responsible to the board of directors, perform their duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorization of the board of directors, and their proposals shall be submitted to the board of directors for deliberation and decision. The members of the special	<b>Article 110</b> The board of directors shall exercise the following functions and powers: ... (4) Formulating the company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan; (5) Formulating the company's plan for increasing or decreasing registered capital, issuing bonds or other securities, and listing; ...

	committees shall all be directors, among whom independent directors shall account for the majority and serve as conveners in the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, and Remuneration and Assessment Committee, and the convener of the Audit Committee shall be a accounting professional. The board of directors shall be responsible for formulating the working procedures of the special committees to standardize the operation of the special committees.	
51.	<p><b>Article 110</b> The board of directors shall determine the limits of power for external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee, entrusted financial management, related party transactions, external donation, etc., and establish strict review and decision-making procedures; major investment projects shall be evaluated by relevant experts and professionals and reported to the general meeting of shareholders for approval.</p> <p>The term 'transaction' referred to in this article includes the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Purchase or sale of assets;</li> <li>(2) Outbound investment (including long-term investment, entrusted wealth management, entrusted loans, etc.);</li> <li>(3) Provide financial assistance;</li> <li>(4) Provide guarantees;</li> <li>(5) Renting in or out assets;</li> <li>(6) Sign management contracts (including entrusted management, entrusted management, etc.);</li> <li>(7) Gift or donation of assets;</li> <li>(8) Debt or debt restructuring;</li> <li>(9) Transfer of research and development projects;</li> <li>(10) Sign a license agreement;</li> <li>(11) Bank loans;</li> <li>(12) Other transactions recognized by the company's board of directors.</li> </ol> <p>The above-mentioned purchase and sale of assets do not include the purchase of raw materials, fuels, and power, as well as the sale of products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations. However, if the asset replacement involves the purchase and sale of such assets, it is still included.</p> <p>Transactions that meet one of the following criteria shall be reviewed and approved by the board of directors:</p>	<p><b>Article 113</b> The board of directors shall determine the limits of authority for external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee, entrusted financial management, related party transactions, external donation, etc., and establish strict review and decision-making procedures; major investment projects shall be evaluated by relevant experts and professionals and reported to the shareholders' meeting for approval.</p> <p>The term 'transaction' referred to in this article includes the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Purchase or sale of assets;</li> <li>(2) Outward investment (including long-term investment, entrusted wealth management, investment in subsidiaries, etc.);</li> <li>(3) Provide financial assistance (including entrusted loans, etc.);</li> <li>(4) Provide guarantees (including guarantees for controlling subsidiaries, etc.);</li> <li>(5) Renting in or out assets;</li> <li>(6) Sign management contracts (including entrusted management, entrusted management, etc.);</li> <li>(7) Gift or donation of assets;</li> <li>(8) Debt or debt restructuring;</li> <li>(9) Transfer of research and development projects;</li> <li>(10) Sign a license agreement;</li> <li>(11) Abandoning rights (including waiving the right of first refusal, priority subscription rights, etc.);</li> <li>(12) Bank loans;</li> <li>(13) Other transactions recognized by the company's board of directors or regulatory authorities.</li> </ol> <p>The above-mentioned purchase and sale of assets do not include the purchase of raw materials, fuels, and power, as well as the sale of products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations. However, if the asset</p>

<p>(1) The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 10% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall be used as the calculation data; .....</p> <p>(6) Other external guarantees not covered by Article 42 of the company's articles of association; Related transactions between the company and its affiliated natural persons with a transaction amount of over 300000 yuan; Related party transactions between the company and its affiliated legal persons with a transaction amount of more than 3 million yuan, and accounting for more than 0.5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(7) Venture capital with an amount of less than RMB 50 million;</p> <p>(8) The company's external credit exceeds 20% of the company's latest audited total assets in a single transaction, and the cumulative amount does not exceed 70% of the company's latest audited total assets.</p> <p>When the board of directors deliberates on external guarantees, it shall obtain the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present at the board meeting and the consent of more than two-thirds of all independent directors.</p> <p>When the board of directors deliberates on stock and derivative investments, fund investments, futures investments, and investment matters, it shall obtain the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors and more than two-thirds of independent directors.</p> <p>When the board of directors of the company deliberates on related party transactions, related directors shall abstain from voting and shall not exercise voting rights on behalf of other directors. The board meeting can be held with the attendance of more than half of the non affiliated directors, and resolutions made at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non affiliated directors. If the number of non affiliated directors attending the board meeting is less than three, the company shall submit the transaction to the shareholders' meeting for review.</p> <p>During the period when the board of directors is not in session, the board of directors authorizes the chairman</p>	<p>replacement involves the purchase and sale of such assets, it is still included.</p> <p>Transactions that meet one of the following criteria shall be reviewed and approved by the board of directors:</p> <p>(1) The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 10% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>(2) The net assets involved in the transaction subject (such as equity) account for more than 10% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 10 million yuan. If the net assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail; .....</p> <p>(7) Other external guarantee matters other than those stipulated in Article 47 of this Articles of Association;</p> <p>(8) Related transactions between the company and its affiliated natural persons with a transaction amount exceeding 300000 yuan; Related transactions between the company and its affiliated legal entities with a transaction amount exceeding 3 million yuan and accounting for more than 0.5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(9) The company's external credit exceeds 20% of the company's latest audited total assets in a single transaction, and the cumulative amount within a complete accounting year does not exceed 70% of the company's latest audited total assets.</p> <p>When the board of directors deliberates on external guarantees, it shall obtain the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present at the board meeting.</p> <p>When the board of directors of the company deliberates on related party transactions, related directors shall abstain from voting and shall not exercise voting rights on behalf of other directors. The board meeting can be held with the attendance of more than half of the non affiliated directors, and resolutions made at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non affiliated directors. If the number of non affiliated directors attending the board meeting is less than 3, the company shall submit the transaction to the shareholders' meeting for review.</p>
---	--

	<p>of the company to have certain approval authority for certain transactions, as specified in Article 112 of these articles of association.</p> <p>If the transactions of the company meet one of the following criteria, they shall be reviewed and approved by the board of directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for review:</p> <p>(1) The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 50% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall be used as the calculation data;</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(6) The external guarantee matters stipulated in Article 42 of the company's articles of association; Transactions between the company and its related parties (excluding cash assets gifted to the company and guarantees provided) with an amount of more than 30 million yuan and accounting for more than 5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(7) The accumulated external credit of the company exceeds 70% of the company's latest audited total assets;</p> <p>(8) Stocks and their derivatives investment, fund investment, futures investment, as well as venture capital with an amount of RMB 50 million or more;</p> <p>(9) Providing financial assistance to external parties within the following scope:</p> <p>1. The latest audited asset liability ratio of the sponsored object exceeds 70%;</p> <p>2. The amount of single financial assistance or the cumulative amount of financial assistance provided within twelve consecutive months exceeds 10% of the company's latest audited net assets.</p> <p>If the data involved in the calculation of the above indicators is negative, take its absolute value for calculation.</p>	<p>If the transactions of the company meet one of the following criteria, they shall be reviewed and approved by the board of directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for review:</p> <p>(1) The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 50% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>(2) The net assets involved in the transaction subject (such as equity) account for more than 50% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 50 million yuan. If the net assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(7) The external guarantee matters stipulated in Article 47 of the company's articles of association; Related transactions between the company and its affiliates (excluding cash assets gifted to the company and guarantees provided) with an amount exceeding 30 million yuan, and accounting for more than 5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(8) Any credit generated by the company's external credit exceeding 70% of the company's latest audited total assets within a complete accounting year;</p> <p>(9) Providing financial assistance to external parties within the following scope:</p> <p>1. The latest audited asset liability ratio of the sponsored object exceeds 70%;</p> <p>2. The amount of single financial assistance or the cumulative amount of financial assistance provided within 12 consecutive months exceeds 10% of the company's latest audited net assets.</p> <p>If the data involved in the calculation of the above indicators is negative, take its absolute value for calculation.</p>
52.	<b>Article 111</b> The chairman of the board shall be a director, elected and removed by more than half of all directors.	<b>Deleted</b>
53.	<p><b>Article 112</b> The chairman shall exercise the following functions and powers:</p> <p>(1) To preside over shareholder meetings and convene and preside over board meetings;</p>	<p><b>Article 114</b> The chairman shall exercise the following functions and powers:</p> <p>(1) To preside over shareholder meetings and convene and preside over board meetings;</p>

<p>(2) Supervise and inspect the implementation of board resolutions;</p> <p>(3) Sign company stocks, corporate bonds, and other securities. If laws and regulations, the securities regulatory authorities of the company's stock or GDR listing location, or the stock exchange have other provisions, follow their provisions;</p> <p>(4) Sign important documents of the board of directors and other documents that should be signed by the legal representative of the company;</p> <p>(5) Exercise the powers of the legal representative;</p> <p>(6) In the event of force majeure such as major natural disasters, exercise special disposal rights in accordance with legal provisions and company interests over company affairs, and report to the company's board of directors and shareholders' meeting afterwards;</p> <p>(7) Within the scope authorized by the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors, the company has the right to approve the following transactions: acquisition and sale of assets, loans, asset mortgages, gift or donation of assets, related party transactions, etc</p> <p>1. The total assets involved in the transaction account for less than 10% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall be used as the calculation data;</p> <p>2. The relevant operating income of the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for less than 10% of the audited operating income of the company in the most recent accounting year, or the absolute amount does not exceed 10 million yuan;</p> <p>3. The net profit related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for less than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, or the absolute amount does not exceed one million yuan;</p> <p>4. The transaction amount (including assuming debts and expenses) accounts for less than 10% of the company's latest audited net assets, or the absolute amount does not exceed 10 million yuan;</p> <p>5. The profit generated from the transaction accounts for less than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, or the absolute</p>	<p>(2) Supervise and inspect the implementation of board resolutions;</p> <p>(3) Sign company stocks, corporate bonds, and other securities. If laws and regulations, the securities regulatory authorities of the company's stock or GDR listing location, or the stock exchange have other provisions, follow their provisions;</p> <p>(4) Sign important documents of the board of directors and other documents that should be signed by the chairman;</p> <p>(5) Exercise the powers of the legal representative;</p> <p>(6) In the event of force majeure such as major natural disasters, exercise special disposal rights in accordance with legal provisions and company interests over company affairs, and report to the company's board of directors and shareholders' meeting afterwards;</p> <p>(7) Within the authorized scope of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors, the company has the right to approve the following transactions: acquisition and sale of assets, loans, asset mortgages, gift or donation of assets, related party transactions, etc</p> <p>1. If the total amount of assets involved in the transaction is less than 10% of the company's latest audited total assets, and the total amount of assets involved in the transaction has both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall be used as the calculation data;</p> <p>2. The net assets involved in the transaction subject (such as equity) are less than 10% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount does not exceed 10 million yuan. If the net assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>3. The relevant operating income of the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year is less than 10% of the audited operating income of the company in the most recent accounting year, or the absolute amount does not exceed 10 million yuan;</p> <p>4. The net profit related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year is less than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, or the absolute amount does not exceed 1 million yuan;</p> <p>5. The transaction amount (including assuming debts and</p>
--	--

	<p>amount does not exceed one million yuan;</p> <p>6. The company's single external credit shall not exceed 10% of the company's latest audited total assets, and the cumulative total shall not exceed 40% of the company's latest audited total assets;</p> <p>7. Deciding on related transactions between the company and its affiliated natural persons with a transaction amount less than RMB 300000; Deciding on related transactions between the company and its affiliated legal persons that are less than RMB 3 million or account for less than 0.5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets. If the company conducts the same related party transaction in installments within twelve consecutive months, it shall be calculated based on the cumulative number of transactions during this period.</p> <p>(8) Other powers granted by the board of directors.</p>	<p>expenses) is less than 10% of the company's latest audited net assets, or the absolute amount does not exceed 10 million yuan;</p> <p>6. The profit generated from the transaction is less than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, or the absolute amount does not exceed 1 million yuan;</p> <p>7. The company's external credit shall not exceed 10% of the company's latest audited total assets in a single transaction, and shall not exceed 40% of the company's latest audited total assets in a complete accounting year;</p> <p>8. Deciding on related party transactions between the company and its affiliated natural persons with a transaction amount not exceeding RMB 300000; Deciding on related transactions between the company and its affiliated legal entities that do not exceed RMB 3 million, or account for no more than 0.5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets. If the company conducts the same related party transaction in installments within 12 consecutive months, it shall be calculated based on the cumulative number of transactions during this period.</p> <p>(8) Other powers granted by the board of directors.</p>
54.	<p><b>Article 113</b> If the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director shall be jointly elected by more than half of the directors to perform his duties.</p>	<p><b>Article 115</b> The vice chairman shall assist the chairman in his work. If the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the vice chairman shall perform his duties; if the vice chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director shall be jointly elected by more than half of the directors to perform his duties.</p>
55.	<p><b>Article 116</b> The notification method for convening an extraordinary board meeting by the board of directors shall be: fax, telephone, email, or sent by a designated person; The notification deadline is generally not less than 3 days before the meeting is held.</p>	<p><b>Article 118</b> The notification method for convening an extraordinary board meeting by the board of directors shall be: fax, telephone, email, or sent by a designated person; The notification deadline is generally not less than 3 days before the meeting is held. If the situation is urgent and an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors needs to be convened as soon as possible, the meeting notice can be issued at any time by phone or other verbal means, but the convener should make an explanation at the meeting.</p>
56.	<p><b>Article 118</b> A board meeting shall be held with the attendance of more than 1/2 of the directors. Each director holds one vote. Resolutions of the board of directors must be passed by more than half of all</p>	<p><b>Article 120</b> A board meeting shall be held with the attendance of more than 1/2 of the directors. Resolutions of the board of directors must be passed by more than half of all directors.</p>

	directors.	Voting on board resolutions shall be one vote per person.
57.	<p><b>Article 119</b> If a director has a related party relationship with the enterprise involved in the resolution of the board meeting, he shall not exercise the right to vote on the resolution, nor shall he act as an agent for other directors to exercise the right to vote. The board meeting may be held with the attendance of more than half of the non-related party directors, and the resolution adopted at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non-related party directors. If the number of non-related party directors attending the board meeting is less than 3, the matter shall be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders for deliberation.</p>	<p><b>Article 121</b> If a director has a related party relationship with the enterprise or individual involved in the resolution of the board meeting, the director shall promptly report in writing to the board of directors. The related party director shall not exercise the right to vote on the resolution, nor shall he act as an agent for other directors to exercise the right to vote. The board meeting may be held with the attendance of more than half of the non-related party directors, and the resolution adopted at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non-related party directors. If the number of non-related party directors attending the board meeting is less than 3, the matter shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation.</p>
58.	<p><b>Article 120</b> The voting method of the board of directors shall be written or by raising hands. The temporary board meeting may be held and resolutions may be made by fax or email on the premise of ensuring that directors fully express their opinions, and the participating directors shall sign.</p>	<p><b>Article 122</b> The voting method of the board of directors shall be written or by raising hands. The temporary board meeting may be held and resolutions may be made by fax or email on the premise of ensuring that directors fully express their opinions, and the participating directors shall sign.</p>
59.	<b>Newly Added</b>	Section 3 Independent Directors
60.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 126</b> Independent directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC, the stock exchange, and the Articles of Association, earnestly perform their duties, play the roles of participating in decision-making, supervision and balance, and professional consultation in the board of directors, safeguard the overall interests of the company, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of small and medium shareholders.</p>
61.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 127</b> Independent directors must maintain independence. The following personnel shall not serve as independent directors:</p> <p>(1) Personnel serving in the company or its affiliated enterprises and their spouses, parents, children, and main social relations;</p> <p>(2) Natural persons who directly or indirectly hold more than 1% of the company's issued shares or are natural person shareholders among the company's top 10 shareholders and their spouses, parents, and children;</p> <p>(3) Personnel serving in shareholders who directly or indirectly hold more than 5% of the company's issued shares or in the company's top 5 shareholders and their</p>

		<p>spouses, parents, and children;</p> <p>(4) Personnel serving in the affiliated enterprises of the company's controlling shareholders and actual controllers and their spouses, parents, and children;</p> <p>(5) Personnel who have major business dealings with the company and its controlling shareholders and actual controllers, or personnel serving in the units with major business dealings and their controlling shareholders and actual controllers;</p> <p>(6) Personnel providing financial, legal, consulting, sponsorship, and other services to the company and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers, or their respective affiliated enterprises, including but not limited to all members of the project team of the service-providing intermediary, personnel at all levels of review, personnel signing the report, partners, directors, senior management personnel, and main principals;</p> <p>(7) Personnel who have had the circumstances listed in items (1) to (6) within the past 12 months;</p> <p>(8) Other personnel who do not have independence as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, stock exchange business rules, and the Articles of Association.</p> <p>The affiliated enterprises of the company's controlling shareholders and actual controllers in items (4) to (6) of the preceding paragraph shall not include enterprises controlled by the same state-owned assets management institution as the company and that do not constitute related party relationships with the company in accordance with relevant regulations.</p> <p>Independent directors shall conduct self-examinations on their independence every year and submit the self-examination results to the board of directors. The board of directors shall evaluate the independence of incumbent independent directors every year and issue a special opinion, which shall be disclosed simultaneously with the annual report.</p>
62.	Newly Added	<p><b>Article 128</b> To serve as an independent director of the company, a person shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) Having the qualifications to serve as a director of a listed company in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, and other relevant regulations;</p> <p>(2) Meeting the independence requirements specified in the Articles of Association;</p>

		<p>(3) Having basic knowledge of the operation of listed companies and being familiar with relevant laws, regulations, and rules;</p> <p>(4) Having more than 5 years of work experience in law, accounting, or economics necessary for performing the duties of an independent director;</p> <p>(5) Having good personal morals and no major dishonest and other bad records;</p> <p>(6) Other conditions stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, stock exchange business rules, and the Articles of Association.</p>
63.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 129</b> As members of the board of directors, independent directors shall have a fiduciary obligation and a duty of diligence to the company and all shareholders, and prudently perform the following duties:</p> <p>(1) Participating in board decisions and expressing clear opinions on the matters under discussion;</p> <p>(2) Supervising potential major interest conflicts between the company and its controlling shareholders, actual controllers, directors, and senior management personnel, and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of small and medium shareholders;</p> <p>(3) Providing professional and objective suggestions for the company's operation and development to promote the improvement of the board's decision-making level;</p> <p>(4) Other duties stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, and the Articles of Association.</p>
64.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 130</b> Independent directors shall exercise the following special powers:</p> <p>(1) Independently hiring intermediary institutions to audit, consult, or verify specific matters of the company;</p> <p>(2) Propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>(3) Proposing to convene a meeting of board of directors;</p> <p>(4) Legally and publicly collecting shareholder rights from shareholders;</p> <p>(5) Expressing independent opinions on matters that may damage the interests of the company or small and medium shareholders;</p> <p>(6) Other powers stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, and the Articles of</p>

		<p>Association.</p> <p>Independent directors shall exercise the powers listed in items (1) to (3) of the preceding paragraph with the consent of more than half of all independent directors.</p> <p>When independent directors exercise the powers listed in term (1), the company shall promptly disclose them. If the above powers cannot be exercised normally, the company shall disclose the specific circumstances and reasons.</p>
65.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p>Article 131: The following matters shall be submitted to the board of directors for deliberation after being agreed to by more than half of all independent directors of the company:</p> <p>(1) Related party transactions that should be disclosed;</p> <p>(2) The company's and related parties' plans to change or exempt commitments;</p> <p>(3) The decisions made by the board of directors of the acquired listed company in response to the acquisition and the measures taken;</p> <p>(4) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, and the Articles of Association.</p>
66.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 132</b> The company shall establish a special meeting mechanism composed entirely of independent directors. When the board of directors deliberates related party transactions and other matters, it shall be pre-approved by a special meeting of independent directors.</p> <p>The company shall convene special meetings of independent directors regularly or irregularly. The matters specified in items (1) to (3) of paragraph 1 of Article 130 and Article 131 of the Articles of Association shall be deliberated by special meetings of independent directors.</p> <p>Special meetings of independent directors may study and discuss other matters of the company as needed.</p> <p>Special meetings of independent directors shall be convened and chaired by one independent director jointly elected by more than half of the independent directors; when the convener fails to perform his duties or is unable to perform his duties, two or more independent directors may convene themselves and elect a representative to chair the meeting.</p> <p>Special meetings of independent directors shall make</p>

		<p>meeting records in accordance with regulations, and the opinions of independent directors shall be recorded in the meeting records. Independent directors shall sign and confirm the meeting records.</p> <p>The company shall provide convenience and support for the convening of special meetings of independent directors.</p>
67.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Section 4</b> Special Committees
68.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 133</b> The company's board of directors shall establish an Audit Committee to exercise the functions and powers of the board of supervisors stipulated in the <i>Company Law</i> .
69.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 134</b> The Audit Committee shall consist of 5 members, all of whom are directors not holding senior management positions in the Company, including 3 independent directors, and the convener shall be an accounting professional among the independent directors. Employee representatives among the board members may become members of the audit committee.
70.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 135</b> The Audit Committee shall be responsible for reviewing the Company's financial information and its disclosure, supervising and evaluating internal and external audit work and internal control. The following matters shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation after being approved by more than half of all members of the Audit Committee:</p> <p>(1) Disclosure of financial accounting reports, financial information in periodic reports, and internal control evaluation reports;</p> <p>(2) Engagement or dismissal of accounting firms to undertake the Company's audit business;</p> <p>(3) Appointment or dismissal of the Company's Chief Financial Officer;</p> <p>(4) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates or major accounting error corrections for reasons other than changes in accounting standards;</p> <p>(5) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, and the Articles of Association.</p>
71.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 136</b> The meeting of Audit Committee shall be held at least one meeting per season. A temporary meeting may be convened upon the proposal of two or more members, or when the convener deems it necessary. The meeting of Audit Committee may only be

		<p>held with the attendance of more than 2/3 of its members.</p> <p>Resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be adopted by more than half of its members.</p> <p>Voting on resolutions of the Audit Committee shall be one vote per person.</p> <p>Meeting minutes of the Audit Committee shall be prepared in accordance with regulations, and members attending the meeting shall sign the meeting minutes.</p> <p>The working rules of the Audit Committee shall be formulated by the Board of Directors.</p>
72.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 137</b> The Board of Directors of the Company shall establish other special committees such as the Audit committee, Strategy Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration and Assessment Committee, etc., which shall perform their duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board of Directors, and the proposals of the special committees shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation and decision. The working rules of the special committees shall be formulated by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The nomination committee consists of three directors, with two independent directors accounting for a majority and serving as the convener. The Remuneration and Assessment Committee is composed of three directors, with two independent directors holding a majority and serving as the convener. The Strategic Committee is composed of 5 directors, with the Chairman serving as the convener.</p>
73.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 138</b> The Nomination Committee shall be responsible for formulating the selection criteria and procedures for directors and senior management, selecting and reviewing the candidates for directors and senior management and their qualifications, and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:</p> <p>(1) Nomination or appointment or removal of directors;</p> <p>(2) Appointment or dismissal of senior management personnel;</p> <p>(3) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, and the Articles of Association.</p> <p>If the Board of Directors does not adopt or fully adopt</p>

		the recommendations of the Nomination Committee, it shall record the opinions of the Nomination Committee and the specific reasons for non-adoption in the resolution of the Board of Directors and make disclosures.
74.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 139</b> The Remuneration and Assessment Committee shall be responsible for formulating the appraisal standards for directors and senior management and conducting appraisals, formulating and reviewing the remuneration policies and schemes for directors and senior management, including the decision-making mechanisms, decision-making processes, payment and stop-payment recovery arrangements, etc., and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:</p> <p>(1) Remuneration of directors and senior management;</p> <p>(2) Formulating or changing equity incentive plans and employee stock ownership plans, and the fulfilment of conditions for incentive objects to be granted rights and exercise rights;</p> <p>(3) Arrangements for directors and senior management to hold shares in the proposed spin-off subsidiary;</p> <p>(4) Other matters stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, CSRC regulations, and the Articles of Association.</p> <p>If the Board of Directors does not adopt or fully adopt the recommendations of the Remuneration and Assessment Committee, it shall record the opinions of the Remuneration and Assessment Committee and the specific reasons for non-adoption in the resolution of the Board of Directors and make disclosures.</p>
75.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 140</b> The Strategy Committee shall be responsible for studying and making suggestions on the Company's long-term development strategies, major investment decisions, and ESG-related matters, and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:</p> <p>(1) Studying and making suggestions on the Company's long-term development strategy plan;</p> <p>(2) Studying and making suggestions on major investment and financing plans that require approval by the Board of Directors as stipulated in the Articles of Association;</p> <p>(3) Studying and making suggestions on major</p>

		<p>investment and financing plans that require approval by the Board of Directors as stipulated in the Articles of Association;</p> <p>(4) Studying and making suggestions on the Company's ESG goals, strategic planning, governance structure, management systems, etc.; coordinating internal and external ESG-related work, studying substantive issues, guiding the daily development of ESG work and the preparation of ESG reports, and reviewing ESG reports;</p> <p>(5) Studying and making suggestions on other major matters affecting the Company's development;</p> <p>(6) Supervising and inspecting the implementation of the above matters;</p> <p>(7) Supervising and inspecting the implementation of the above matters;</p>
76.	<p><b>Article 124</b> The Company shall have one General Manager and several Deputy General Managers, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The General Manager, Deputy General Managers, Secretary of the Board of Directors, Chief Financial Officer, and other senior management personnel appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company shall be the senior management personnel of the Company.</p>	<p><b>Article 141</b> The Company shall have one General Manager, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Company shall have 3-10 Deputy General Managers, who shall be appointed or dismissed by the Board of Directors.</p>
77.	<p><b>Article 125</b> The circumstances under which a person shall not serve as a director as stipulated in Article 95 in the Articles of Association, shall also apply to senior management personnel.</p> <p>The provisions of Article 97 of the Articles of Association on the fiduciary duties of directors and Articles 98 (4) to (6) on the due diligence duties of directors shall also apply to senior management personnel.</p>	<p><b>Article 142</b> The circumstances under which a person shall not serve as a director as stipulated in the Articles of Association, and the provisions on the departure management system, shall also apply to senior management personnel.</p> <p>The provisions on the fiduciary duties and due diligence duties of directors in the Articles of Association shall also apply to senior management personnel.</p>
78.	<p><b>Article 130</b> The working rules of the General Manager shall include the following contents:</p> <p>(1) Conditions, procedures, and participants for the convening of the General Manager's meeting;</p> <p>(2) Specific duties and division of labor of the General Manager, Deputy General Managers and other senior management personnel;</p> <p>(3) The Company's authority for the use of funds and assets, the authority to sign major contracts, and the reporting system to the Board of Directors and Board of</p>	<p><b>Article 147</b> The working rules of the General Manager shall include the following contents:</p> <p>(1) Conditions, procedures, and participants for the convening of the General Manager's meeting;</p> <p>(2) Specific duties and division of labor of the General Manager and other senior management personnel;</p> <p>(3) The Company's authority for the use of funds and assets, the authority to sign major contracts, and the reporting system to the Board of Directors;</p> <p>(4) Other matters that the Board of Directors deems</p>

	Supervisors; (4) Other matters that the Board of Directors deems necessary.	necessary.
79.	<b>Article 131</b> The General Manager may resign before the expiration of his term of office. The specific procedures and methods for the resignation of the General Manager shall be stipulated in the labor service contract between the General Manager and the Company.	<b>Article 148</b> The General Manager may resign before the expiration of his term of office. The specific procedures and methods for the resignation of the General Manager shall be stipulated in the labor contract between the General Manager and the Company.
80.	<b>Article 134</b> Where senior management personnel violate laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or the Articles of Association when performing their duties for the Company and cause losses to the Company, they shall bear the liability for compensation.	<b>Article 151</b> Where senior management personnel cause losses to others when performing their duties for the Company, the Company shall bear the liability for compensation; if the senior management personnel are intentionally or grossly negligent, they shall also bear the liability for compensation.  Where senior management personnel violate laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, or the Articles of Association when performing their duties for the Company and cause losses to the Company, they shall bear the liability for compensation.
81.	<b>Chapter 7</b> Board of Supervisors	<b>Deleted</b>
82.	<b>Article 153</b> When distributing the current year's after-tax profits, the Company shall extract 10% of the profits as the Company's statutory reserve fund. If the cumulative amount of the Company's statutory reserve fund reaches more than 50% of the Company's registered capital, it may no longer be extracted. ... The remaining after-tax profits after the Company recovers losses and withdraws the reserve fund shall be distributed according to the proportion of shares held by shareholders.  If the general meeting of shareholders distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the preceding term before the Company recovers losses and withdraws the statutory reserve fund, the shareholders must return the profits distributed in violation of the regulations to the Company;  The Company's own shares held by the Company shall not participate in profit distribution.	<b>Article 156</b> When distributing the current year's after-tax profits, the Company shall extract 10% of the profits as the Company's statutory reserve fund. If the cumulative amount of the Company's statutory reserve fund reaches more than 50% of the Company's registered capital, it may no longer be extracted. ... The remaining after-tax profits after the Company recovers losses and withdraws the reserve fund shall be distributed according to the proportion of shares held by shareholders, unless otherwise stipulated in the Articles of Association..  If the shareholders' meeting distributes profits to shareholders in violation of the preceding term, the shareholders must return the profits distributed in violation of the regulations to the Company; if losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders and the responsible directors and senior management personnel shall bear the liability for compensation.  The Company's own shares held by the Company shall not participate in profit distribution.
83.	<b>Article 154</b> The Company's reserve funds shall be used to cover the Company's losses, expand the Company's production and operation, or convert into an increase in	<b>Article 157</b> The Company's reserve funds shall be used to cover the Company's losses, expand the Company's production and operation, or convert into an increase in

	<p>the Company's registered capital. But the capital reserves shouldn't be used for recovering losses of the company. When the statutory reserve fund is converted into share capital, the remaining amount of such reserve fund shall not be less than 25% of the Company's registered capital before the conversion.</p>	<p>the Company's registered capital.</p> <p>To cover the Company's losses with reserve funds, the discretionary reserve fund and the statutory reserve fund shall be used first; if the losses still cannot be recovered, the capital reserve fund may be used in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>When the statutory reserve fund is converted into an increase in the registered capital, the remaining amount of such reserve fund shall not be less than 25% of the Company's registered capital before the conversion.</p>
84.	<p><b>Article 155</b> After the general meeting of shareholders of the Company resolves on the profit distribution plan, the Board of Directors of the Company shall complete the distribution of dividends (or shares) within 2 months after the general meeting of shareholders is held.</p> <p>The Company may distribute dividends in cash or shares.</p>	<p><b>Article 158</b> After the shareholders' meeting of the Company resolves on the profit distribution plan, or after the Board of Directors formulates a specific plan according to the mid-year dividend conditions and upper limits for the next year approved by the annual shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors of the Company shall complete the distribution of dividends (or shares) within 2 months after the shareholders' meeting is held.</p> <p>The Company may distribute dividends in cash or shares.</p>
85.	<p><b>Article 156</b> The Company's profit distribution policy is as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) Changes in the Company's profit distribution policy: In case of force majeure such as war or natural disasters, which have a significant impact on the Company's production and operation, or when the Company's own business conditions change significantly, the Company may adjust the profit distribution policy. The adjusted profit distribution policy shall not violate the relevant regulations of the CSRC and the stock exchange. The plan for adjusting the profit distribution must be explained by the Board of Directors with detailed demonstration contents, and after being agreed by independent directors, it shall be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders for adoption by a special resolution. When the general meeting of shareholders deliberates on the matter of changing the profit distribution policy, a network voting method shall be provided.</p>	<p><b>Article 159</b> The Company's profit distribution policy is as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) Changes in the Company's profit distribution policy: In case of force majeure such as war or natural disasters, which have a significant impact on the Company's production and operation, or when the Company's own business conditions change significantly, the Company may adjust the profit distribution policy. The adjusted profit distribution policy shall not violate the relevant regulations of the CSRC and the stock exchange. The plan for adjusting the profit distribution must be explained by the Board of Directors with detailed demonstration contents, it shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for adoption by a special resolution. When the shareholders' meeting deliberates on the matter of changing the profit distribution policy, a network voting method shall be provided.</p>
86.	<p><b>Article 157</b> The Company shall implement an internal audit system and allocate full-time audit personnel to conduct internal audit supervision over the Company's</p>	<p><b>Article 160</b> The Company shall implement an internal audit system, clarifying the leadership system, duties and authorities, personnel allocation, financial security,</p>

	financial revenues and expenditures and economic activities.	application of audit results, and accountability of internal audit work.  The Company's internal audit system shall be implemented after being approved by the Board of Directors and disclosed to the public.
87.	<b>Article 158</b> The Company's internal audit system and responsibilities of audit personnel shall be implemented after being approved by the Board of Directors. The audit principal shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and report their work to the Board of Directors.	<b>Deleted</b>
88.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 161</b> The internal audit institution of the Company shall supervise and inspect the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control, financial information, and other matters.  The internal audit institution shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.  In the process of supervising and inspecting the Company's business activities, risk management, internal control, and financial information, the internal audit institution shall accept the supervision and guidance of the Audit Committee. If the internal audit institution discovers relevant major problems or clues, it shall immediately report directly to the Audit Committee.
89.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 162</b> The specific organizational implementation of the Company's internal control evaluation shall be the responsibility of the internal audit institution. The Company shall issue an annual internal control evaluation report based on the evaluation report issued by the internal audit institution and reviewed by the Audit Committee and relevant materials.
90.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 163</b> When the Audit Committee communicates with external audit units such as accounting firms and national audit institutions, the internal audit institution shall actively cooperate and provide necessary support and collaboration.
91.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<b>Article 164</b> The Audit Committee shall participate in the evaluation of the person in charge of internal audit.
92.	<b>Article 169</b> Where the Company's notice is delivered by hand, the date of delivery shall be the date when the recipient signs (or seals) on the delivery receipt; where the Company's notice is sent by mail, the date of delivery shall be the 5th working day from the date of delivery to the post office, and where the Company's	<b>Article 174</b> Where the Company's notice is delivered by hand, the date of delivery shall be the date when the recipient signs (or seals) on the delivery receipt; where the Company's notice is sent by mail, the date of delivery shall be the 2nd working day from the date of delivery to the post office, and where it is sent by email, the date of

	notice is sent by fax, the date of delivery shall be the date when the Company sends the relevant fax; where the Company's notice is sent by public announcement, the date of delivery shall be the date of the first publication of the announcement.	delivery shall be the date when the recipient confirms receipt of the document by phone; where the Company's notice is sent by fax, the date of delivery shall be the date when the Company sends the relevant fax; where the Company's notice is sent by public announcement, the date of delivery shall be the date of the first publication of the announcement.
93.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 178</b> If the price paid for the merger of the company does not exceed 10% of the company's net assets, it may not be subject to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, unless otherwise stipulated in the Articles of Association.</p> <p>Where the Company merges in accordance with the preceding term without the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, a resolution shall be made by the Board of Directors.</p>
94.	<p><b>Article 173</b> For the merger of the Company, the merging parties shall sign a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and a list of property. The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of making the merger resolution, and announce it in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC. Creditors may, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if not notified, require the Company to pay off the debts or provide corresponding guarantees.</p>	<p><b>Article 179</b> For the merger of the Company, the merging parties shall sign a merger agreement and prepare a balance sheet and a list of property. The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of making the merger resolution, and announce it in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days.</p> <p>Creditors may, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if not notified, require the Company to pay off the debts or provide corresponding guarantees.</p>
95.	<p><b>Article 175</b> In the case of company demerger, its property shall be divided accordingly.</p> <p>For company demerger, a balance sheet and a list of property shall be prepared. The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of making the demerger resolution, and announce it in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days.</p>	<p><b>Article 181</b> In the case of company demerger, its property shall be divided accordingly.</p> <p>For company demerger, a balance sheet and a list of property shall be prepared. The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of making the demerger resolution, and announce it in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days.</p>
96.	<p><b>Article 177</b> When the Company needs to reduce its registered capital, it must prepare a balance sheet and a list of property.</p> <p>The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of making the resolution to reduce the registered capital, and announce it in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC within 30 days.</p>	<p><b>Article 183</b> When the Company reduces its registered capital, it must prepare a balance sheet and a list of property.</p> <p>The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of making the resolution to reduce the registered capital, and announce it in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC or the National</p>

	Creditors may, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if not notified, require the Company to pay off the debts or provide corresponding guarantees. The registered capital of the company after reduction shall not be lower than the statutory minimum limit.	Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days. Creditors may, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if not notified, require the Company to pay off the debts or provide corresponding guarantees. When the Company reduces its registered capital, it shall correspondingly reduce the capital contribution or shares in proportion to the shares held by the shareholders, unless otherwise stipulated by law or in the Articles of Association.
97.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 184</b> If the Company still has losses after making up for the losses in accordance with Term 2 of Article 157 of the Articles of Association, it may reduce the registered capital to cover the losses. When reducing the registered capital to cover the losses, the Company shall not distribute profits to shareholders, nor shall it exempt shareholders from the obligation to pay capital contributions or share payments.</p> <p>The reduction of registered capital in accordance with the preceding term shall not be subject to the provisions of Term 2 of Article 183 of the Articles of Association, but shall be announced in a newspaper or the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 30 days from the date when the shareholders' meeting makes the resolution to reduce the registered capital.</p> <p>After the Company reduces its registered capital in accordance with the preceding two terms, it shall not distribute profits until the cumulative amount of the statutory reserve fund and the discretionary reserve fund reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital.</p>
98.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 185</b> Where the registered capital is reduced in violation of the <i>Company Law</i> and other relevant regulations, the shareholders shall return the funds they received, and the exemption of shareholders' capital contributions shall be restored to the original state; if losses are caused to the Company, the shareholders and the responsible directors and senior management personnel shall bear the liability for compensation.</p>
99.	<b>Newly Added</b>	<p><b>Article 186</b> When the Company issues new shares to increase the registered capital, shareholders shall not have the pre-emptive right, unless otherwise stipulated in the Articles of Association or decided by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.</p>
100.	<b>Article 179</b> The company shall be dissolved for	<b>Article 188</b> The company shall be dissolved for the

	<p>the following reasons:</p> <p>(1) The general meeting of shareholders resolves to dissolve the company;</p> <p>...</p>	<p>following reasons:</p> <p>(1) The business term stipulated in the Articles of Association expires or other dissolution matters stipulated in the Articles of Association occur;</p> <p>(2) The shareholders' meeting resolves to dissolve the company;</p> <p>...</p> <p>When the Company appears the dissolution reasons stipulated in the preceding term, it shall announce the dissolution reasons through the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 10 days.</p>
101.	<p><b>Article 180</b> If the Company falls under the circumstances specified in Items (5) of Article 179 of the Articles of Association, it may continue to exist by amending the Articles of Association.</p> <p>Amending the Articles of Association in accordance with the preceding term shall require the approval of more than 2/3 of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the general meeting of shareholders.</p>	<p><b>Article 189</b> If the Company falls under the circumstances specified in Items (1) and (2) of Article 188 of the Articles of Association and has not distributed property to shareholders, it may continue to exist by amending the Articles of Association or through a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>Amending the Articles of Association or making a resolution by the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the preceding term shall require the approval of more than 2/3 of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting.</p>
102.	<p><b>Article 181</b> If the company is dissolved due to the provisions of items (1), (3), and (4) of the preceding term, a liquidation team shall be established within 15 days from the date of the occurrence of the cause of dissolution to begin liquidation. The liquidation team shall be composed of directors or personnel determined by the general meeting of shareholders. If the liquidation team fails to be formed for liquidation within the time limit, creditors may apply to the people's court to appoint relevant personnel to form a liquidation team for liquidation.</p>	<p><b>Article 190</b> Where the Company is dissolved due to the circumstances specified in Items (1), (2), (4), and (5) of Article 188 of the Articles of Association, it shall be liquidated. Directors shall be the liquidation obligors of the Company and shall form a liquidation team within 15 days from the occurrence of the dissolution event to carry out liquidation. The liquidation team shall be composed of directors or personnel determined by the shareholders' meeting.</p>
103.	<p><b>Article 183</b> The Company shall notify the creditors within 10 days from its establishment, and make an announcement in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC within 60 days. Creditors shall declare their claims to the liquidation team within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if they have not received the notice.</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 192</b> The liquidation team shall notify the creditors within 10 days from the date of its establishment, and make an announcement in at least one newspaper designated by the CSRC or on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System within 60 days. Creditors shall declare their claims to the liquidation team within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or within 45 days from the date of the announcement if they have not received the notice.</p> <p>...</p>
104.	<p><b>Article 184</b> After cleaning up the Company's property,</p>	<p><b>Article 193</b> After cleaning up the Company's property,</p>

	<p>preparing the balance sheet and property list, the liquidation team shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the general meeting of shareholders or the people's court for confirmation.</p>	<p>preparing the balance sheet and property list, the liquidation team shall formulate a liquidation plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for confirmation.</p> <p>The remaining property of the Company after paying liquidation expenses, employees' wages, social insurance premiums and statutory compensation, paying off taxes owed, and settling the Company's debts shall be distributed according to the proportion of shares held by shareholders.</p> <p>During the liquidation period, the Company shall continue to exist, but may not carry out any business activities unrelated to liquidation.</p> <p>The Company's property shall not be distributed to shareholders before being liquidated in accordance with the preceding term.</p>
105.	<p><b>Article 185</b> The Company's property shall be liquidated in the following order:</p> <p>(1) Pay liquidation fees;</p> <p>(2) Payment of the Company's employees' wages, social insurance premiums, and statutory compensation;</p> <p>(3) Pay the taxes owed;</p> <p>(4) Pay off company debts.</p> <p>(5) Distribution in proportion to the shares held by shareholders.</p> <p>No distribution of the Company's property to shareholders shall be made before it is liquidated in accordance with Items (1) to (4) of the preceding term.</p> <p>During the liquidation period, the Company shall continue to exist, but may not carry out any business activities unrelated to liquidation.</p>	<p><b>Deleted</b></p>
106.	<p><b>Article 187</b> After the completion of the liquidation, the liquidation team shall prepare a liquidation report, as well as statements of receipts and expenditures and financial accounts during the liquidation period, submit them to the general meeting of shareholders or the people's court for confirmation, and submit them to the company registration authority to apply for cancellation of the company's registration and announce the termination of the company.</p>	<p><b>Article 195</b> After the liquidation is completed, the liquidation team shall prepare a liquidation report, and submit it to the shareholders' meeting or the people's court for confirmation, then submit it to the company registration authority, apply for cancellation of company registration.</p>
107.	<p><b>Article 188</b> Members of the liquidation team shall be dedicated to their duties, perform liquidation obligations in accordance with the law, and shall not take bribes or other illegal income by taking advantage of their</p>	<p><b>Article 196</b> Members of the liquidation team shall perform their liquidation duties with fiduciary and due diligence obligations.</p> <p>If members of the liquidation team fail to perform their</p>

	powers, nor shall they embezzle the company's property. If members of the liquidation team cause losses to the company or creditors due to intent or gross negligence, they shall bear compensation liability.	liquidation duties diligently and cause losses to the Company, they shall bear compensation liability; if they cause losses to creditors due to intent or gross negligence, they shall bear compensation liability.
108.	<b>Chapter 12</b> Applicable Law and Texts	<b>Deleted</b>
109.	<b>Article 197</b> The articles of association previously signed by all parties shall terminate upon the signing of this Articles of Association.	<b>Deleted</b>

## Comparison Table of Revisions to the *Rules of Procedure for the General Meeting of Shareholders*

Serial Number	Original Provision	Revised Provision
1.	<p><b>Article 2</b> The company shall strictly convene a shareholders' meeting in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange where the company's stock is listed, these rules, and the relevant provisions of the company's articles of association, to ensure that shareholders can exercise their rights in accordance with the law.</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> The company shall strictly convene a shareholders' meeting in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the listing rules of the stock exchange where the company's stock or GDR is listed, the articles of association, and relevant provisions of these rules, to ensure that shareholders can exercise their rights in accordance with the law.</p>
2.	<p><b>Article 4</b> The general meeting of shareholders is divided into annual general meeting of shareholders and extraordinary general meeting of shareholders. The annual general meeting of shareholders shall be convened once a year and shall be held within 6 months after the end of the previous fiscal year. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders can be convened irregularly, and when the circumstances specified in Article 100 of the <i>Company Law</i> that require the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders occur, it shall be convened within 2 months.</p> <p>If the Company fails to convene the general meeting of shareholders within the above period, it shall report to the local dispatched agency of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "CSRC") and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (hereinafter referred to as the "SZSE"), explain the reasons and make a public announcement.</p>	<p><b>Article 4</b> The Shareholders' Meeting is divided into Annual Shareholders' Meeting and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting. The Annual Shareholders' Meeting shall be convened once a year and shall be held within 6 months after the end of the previous fiscal year.</p> <p>The extraordinary shareholders' meeting shall be convened irregularly. In case of any of the following circumstances, the Company shall convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 2 months from the date of the occurrence of the fact:</p> <p>(1) The number of directors is less than the statutory minimum number specified in the <i>Company Law</i>, or less than 6;</p> <p>(2) The Company's unrecovered losses reach 1/3 of the total paid-in share capital;</p> <p>(3) When shareholders holding 10% or more of the company's shares individually or in combination submit a written request;</p> <p>(4) When the board of directors deems it necessary;</p> <p>(5) When the Audit Committee proposes to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting;</p> <p>(6) Other circumstances stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the listing rules of the stock exchange where the Company's shares or GDRs are listed, the Articles of Association and these rules.</p> <p>The number of shares held in the preceding Item (3) shall be calculated as of the date when the shareholder submits the written request.</p> <p>If the Company fails to convene the shareholders' meeting within the above period, it shall report to the local dispatched agency of the China Securities</p>

		Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "CSRC") and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (hereinafter referred to as the "SZSE"), explain the reasons and make a public announcement.
3.	<p><b>Article 6</b> The general meeting of shareholders is the power institution of the company, and shall exercise the following functions and powers in accordance with the law:</p> <p>(1) Deciding the Company's business principles and investment plans;</p> <p>(2) Electing and replacing directors and supervisors not held by employee representatives, and deciding matters relating to the remuneration of directors and supervisors;</p> <p>(3) Deliberating and approving the report of the board of directors;</p> <p>(4) Deliberating and approving the report of the board of supervisors;</p> <p>(5) Deliberating and approving the Company's annual financial budget plan and final accounts plan;</p> <p>(6) Deliberating and approving the Company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(11) Make resolutions on the appointment and dismissal of the company's accounting firm;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(17) Deliberating other matters that shall be decided by the general meeting of shareholders as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the <i>Articles of Association</i>.</p>	<p><b>Article 6</b> The shareholders' meeting is the power institution of the company, and shall exercise the following functions and powers in accordance with the law:</p> <p>(1) Electing and replacing directors, and deciding on matters relating to the remuneration of directors;</p> <p>(2) Deliberating and approving the report of the board of directors;</p> <p>(3) Deliberating and approving the Company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) Making resolutions on the appointment and dismissal of the accounting firm that undertakes the company's audit business;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(14) Deliberating other matters that shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the <i>Articles of Association</i>, and these rules.</p>
4.	<p><b>Article 8</b> Where a transaction entered into by the Company meets one of the following standards, it shall be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders for deliberation after being deliberated and approved by the board of directors:</p> <p>(1) The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 50% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall be used as the calculation data;</p> <p>(2) The operating income related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 50% of the audited operating income of the company in the most recent</p>	<p><b>Article 8</b> Where a transaction entered into by the Company meets one of the following standards, it shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation after being deliberated and approved by the board of directors:</p> <p>(1) The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 50% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>(2) The net assets involved in the transaction subject (such as equity) account for more than 50% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 50 million yuan. If the net assets</p>

	<p>accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 50 million yuan;</p> <p>(3) The net profit related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 50% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds five million yuan;</p> <p>(4) The transaction amount (including assuming debts and expenses) accounts for more than 50% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 50 million yuan;</p> <p>(5) The profit generated from the transaction accounts for more than 50% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds five million yuan;</p> <p>(6) The external guarantee matters stipulated in Article 7 of these rules; Transactions between the company and its related parties (excluding cash assets gifted to the company and guarantees provided) with an amount of more than 30 million yuan and accounting for more than 5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(7) The cumulative external credit of the company exceeds 70% of the company's latest audited total assets;</p> <p>(8) Stocks and their derivatives investment, fund investment, futures investment, as well as venture capital with an amount of RMB 50 million or more;</p> <p>(9) Providing financial assistance to external parties within the following scope:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The latest audited asset liability ratio of the sponsored object exceeds 70%;</li> <li>2. The amount of single financial assistance or the cumulative amount of financial assistance provided within twelve consecutive months exceeds 10% of the company's latest audited net assets.</li> </ol> <p>If the data involved in the calculation of the above indicators is negative, take its absolute value for calculation</p>	<p>involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>(3) The operating income related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 50% of the audited operating income of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 50 million yuan;</p> <p>(4) The net profit related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 50% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 5 million yuan;</p> <p>(5) The transaction amount (including assuming debts and expenses) accounts for more than 50% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 50 million yuan;</p> <p>(6) The profit generated from the transaction accounts for more than 50% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 5 million yuan;</p> <p>(7) The external guarantee matters stipulated in Article 7 of these rules; Related transactions between the company and its affiliates (excluding cash assets gifted to the company and guarantees provided) with an amount exceeding 30 million yuan, and accounting for more than 5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(8) Any credit generated by the company's external credit exceeding 70% of the company's latest audited total assets within a complete accounting year;</p> <p>(9) Providing financial assistance to external parties within the following scope:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The latest audited asset liability ratio of the sponsored object exceeds 70%;</li> <li>2. The amount of single financial assistance or the cumulative amount of financial assistance provided within 12 consecutive months exceeds 10% of the company's latest audited net assets.</li> </ol> <p>If the data involved in the calculation of the above indicators is negative, take its absolute value for calculation.</p>
5.	<p><b>Article 10</b> Independent directors shall have the right to propose in writing to the board of directors to</p>	<p><b>Article 10</b> With the consent of more than half of all independent directors, the independent directors have</p>

	<p>convene a temporary general meeting of shareholders. For the proposal of independent directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, the board of directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association, put forward a written feedback opinion on agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders within 10 days after receiving the proposal.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>the right to propose to the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. For the proposal of independent directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the board of directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and the Articles of Association, put forward a written feedback opinion on agreeing or disagreeing to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal.</p> <p>...</p>
6.	<p><b>Article 17</b> Shareholders who individually or in combination hold more than 3% of the company's shares may put forward temporary proposals in writing and submit them to the convener 10 days before the the general meeting of shareholders. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the general meeting of shareholders within 2 days after receiving the proposal, and announce the contents of the temporary proposal.</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 17</b> Shareholders who individually or in combination hold more than 1% of the company's shares may put forward temporary proposals in writing and submit them to the convener 10 days before the shareholders' meeting. The convener shall issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting within 2 days after receiving the proposal, and announce the contents of the temporary proposal, and submit the temporary proposal to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation. However, this shall not apply if the temporary proposal violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or the Articles of Association, or does not contain in the scope of the functions and powers of the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>...</p>
7.	<p><b>Article 19</b> The notice and supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting shall fully and completely disclose the specific content of all proposals, as well as all necessary information or explanations to enable shareholders to make reasonable judgments on the matters to be discussed. If the matters to be discussed require independent directors to express their opinions, the opinions and reasons of the independent directors shall be disclosed at the same time when issuing the notice or supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p><b>Article 19</b> The notice and supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting shall fully and completely disclose the specific content of all proposals, as well as all necessary information or explanations to enable shareholders to make reasonable judgments on the matters to be discussed.</p>
8.	<p><b>Article 27</b> Shareholders shall attend the general meeting of shareholders with a stock account card, ID card or other valid certificate or proof that can indicate their identity. Agents shall also submit a shareholder power of attorney and personal valid identity documents.</p>	<p><b>Article 27</b> Individual shareholders attending the meeting in person shall present their identity cards or other valid certificates or proofs that can indicate their identity; those entrusting agents to attend the meeting shall present their valid identity documents and shareholder power of attorney.</p> <p>Legal person shareholders shall be attended by their</p>

		<p>legal representatives or agents entrusted by their legal representatives. Legal representatives attending the meeting shall present their ID cards or valid certificates proving their qualifications as legal representatives; agents attending the meeting shall present their ID cards and written powers of attorney lawfully issued by the legal representatives of the legal person shareholder entity.</p>
9.	<p><b>Article 29</b> When the general meeting of shareholders is held, all directors, supervisors, and the board secretary of the company shall attend the meeting, and the general manager and other senior management personnel shall attend the meeting as non-voting participants.</p>	<p><b>Article 29</b> When the shareholders' meeting requires directors and senior management personnel to attend the meeting as non-voting participants, they shall attend and accept inquiries from shareholders.</p>
10.	<p><b>Article 30</b> The general meeting of shareholders shall be chaired by the chairman. When the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director jointly elected by more than half of the directors shall chair the meeting.</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 30</b> The shareholders' meeting shall be chaired by the chairman. When the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the vice chairman shall chair the meeting. When the vice chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director jointly elected by more than half of the directors shall chair the meeting.</p> <p>...</p>
11.	<p><b>Article 35</b> The following matters shall be passed by the general meeting of shareholders with a special resolution:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) The company's purchase or sale of major assets or the amount of guarantee exceeding 30% of the Company's latest audited total assets within 1 year;</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 35</b> The following matters shall be passed by the shareholders' meeting with a special resolution:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) The company's purchase or sale of major assets or the amount of guarantee provided to others exceeding 30% of the company's latest audited total assets within 1 year;</p> <p>...</p>
12.	<p><b>Article 37</b> When a shareholder has an affiliated relationship with the matter to be deliberated by the general meeting of shareholders, he shall abstain from voting, and the shares with voting rights held by him shall not be included in the total number of voting shares attending the general meeting of shareholders.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The board of directors, independent directors, shareholders holding more than 1% of the voting shares, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the securities regulatory authority under the State Council may publicly solicit shareholders' voting rights. The solicitation of shareholders' voting rights shall fully disclose specific voting intentions and</p>	<p><b>Article 37</b> When a shareholder has an affiliated relationship with the matter to be deliberated by the shareholders' meeting, he shall abstain from voting, and the shares with voting rights held by him shall not be included in the total number of voting shares attending the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The board of directors, independent directors, shareholders holding more than 1% of the voting shares, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the CSRC may publicly solicit shareholders' voting rights. The solicitation of shareholders' voting rights shall fully disclose specific voting intentions and other information to the solicited</p>

	<p>other information to the solicited persons. It is prohibited to solicit shareholders' voting rights in a paid or disguised paid manner. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not impose minimum shareholding ratio restrictions on the solicitation of voting rights. The solicitor shall disclose the solicitation announcement and relevant solicitation documents in accordance with regulations, and disclose the solicitation progress and results as required, and the Company shall cooperate. If the solicitor holds the Company's shares, he shall promise not to transfer the shares held before the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting deliberating the solicited proposal.</p>	<p>persons. It is prohibited to solicit shareholders' voting rights in a paid or disguised paid manner. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not impose minimum shareholding ratio restrictions on the solicitation of voting rights.</p>
13.	<p><b>Article 38</b> When the shareholders' meeting votes on the election of directors and supervisors, the cumulative voting system may be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting. A listed company in which a single shareholder and its concerted action parties own 30% or more of the shares shall adopt the cumulative voting system. The list of candidates for directors and supervisors shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for voting in the form of a proposal.</p> <p>The board of directors and the supervisory board shall provide the resumes and basic information of candidate directors and supervisors to shareholders in advance through public announcements.</p> <p>Non independent director candidates shall be proposed by the board of directors or shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 3% of the company's shares, while independent director candidates shall be proposed by the board of directors, the supervisory board, or shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 1% of the company's shares. Supervisors who are not represented by employee representatives among the candidates for supervisors shall be proposed by the board of supervisors or shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 3% of the company's shares.</p>	<p><b>Article 38</b> When the shareholders' meeting votes on the election of directors, the cumulative voting system may be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or resolutions of the shareholders' meeting. If a single shareholder and its concerted action parties own 30% or more of the shares, the cumulative voting system shall be adopted. The list of candidate directors shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for voting in the form of a proposal.</p> <p>The board of directors shall provide the resumes and basic information of candidate directors to shareholders in advance through announcement.</p> <p>Non independent director candidates shall be proposed by the board of directors or shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 1% of the company's shares, while independent director candidates shall be proposed by the board of directors or shareholders who individually or jointly hold more than 1% of the company's shares.</p>
14.	<p><b>Article 42</b> Shareholders attending the general meeting of shareholders shall express one of the following opinions on the proposals submitted for voting: agree,</p>	<p><b>Article 42</b> Shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting of shall express one of the following opinions on the proposals submitted for voting: agree,</p>

	<p>opposition or abstention. Except for the securities registration and settlement institution as the nominal holder of the stocks in the Stock Connect mechanism between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, which shall submit the declaration in accordance with the actual holder's intention.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>opposition or abstention. Except for the securities registration and settlement institution as the nominal holder of the stocks in the Stock Connect mechanism between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, or the GDR depositary institution as the nominal holder of the A-share market stock underlying stocks corresponding to the GDRs, which shall submit the declaration in accordance with the actual holder's intention.</p> <p>...</p>
15.	<p><b>Article 51</b> Resolutions of the shareholders' meeting of a company that violate laws and administrative regulations shall be invalid.</p> <p>The controlling shareholder and actual controller of the company shall not restrict or obstruct small and medium-sized investors from exercising their voting rights in accordance with the law, nor shall they harm the legitimate rights and interests of the company and small and medium-sized investors.</p> <p>If the convening procedures and voting methods of the shareholders' meeting violate laws, administrative regulations, or the company's articles of association, or if the content of the resolution violates the company's articles of association, shareholders may request the people's court to revoke it within 60 days from the date of the resolution.</p>	<p><b>Article 51</b> Resolutions of the company's shareholders' meeting that violate laws and administrative regulations shall be invalid.</p> <p>The controlling shareholder and actual controller of the company shall not restrict or obstruct small and medium-sized investors from exercising their voting rights in accordance with the law, nor shall they harm the legitimate rights and interests of the company and small and medium-sized investors.</p> <p>If the convening procedures and voting methods of the shareholders' meeting violate laws, administrative regulations, or the company's articles of association, or if the content of the resolution violates the company's articles of association, shareholders may request the people's court to revoke it within 60 days from the date of the resolution; However, the convening procedures or voting methods of the shareholders' meeting have only minor flaws, except for those that do not have a substantial impact on the resolution. If there is a dispute among the board of directors, shareholders or other relevant parties regarding the qualifications of the convener, the convening procedure, the legality of the proposal content, and the effectiveness of the shareholder meeting resolution, they shall promptly file a lawsuit with the people's court. Before the people's court makes a judgment or ruling to revoke the resolution, the relevant parties shall execute the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. The company, directors, and senior management personnel shall fulfill their duties effectively, promptly implement the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, and ensure the normal operation of the company. If the people's court makes a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the company shall fulfill its information disclosure</p>

		obligations in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the provisions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the stock exchange, fully explain the impact, and actively cooperate with the execution after the judgment or ruling takes effect. If it involves correcting previous matters, it should be promptly handled and corresponding information disclosure obligations should be fulfilled.
--	--	--

## Comparison Table of Revisions to the *Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors*

Serial Number	Original Provision	Revised Provision
1.	<p><b>Article 3</b> The board of directors exercises the following functions and powers:</p> <p>(1) Being responsible for convening the general meeting of shareholders and reporting work to the meeting;</p> <p>(2) Implementing the resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders;</p> <p>(3) Deciding the Company's business plans and investment plans;</p> <p>(4) Formulating the company's annual financial budget plan and final accounts plan;</p> <p>(5) Formulating the company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) Within the scope of authorization by the general meeting of shareholders, deciding the Company's external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee, entrusted wealth management, related party transactions;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(16) Other functions and powers stipulated by laws, regulations or the <i>Articles of Association</i>, and granted by the general meeting of shareholders.</p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> The board of directors exercises the following functions and powers:</p> <p>(1) To convene shareholders' meeting and to report on its work to the shareholders assembly;</p> <p>(2) To implement the resolutions made by shareholders' meeting;</p> <p>(3) Deciding the Company's business plans and investment plans;</p> <p>(4) Formulating the company's profit distribution plan and loss recovery plan;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Within the scope of authorization by the shareholders' meeting, deciding the Company's external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgage, external guarantee matters, entrusted financial management, related party transactions, external donations, etc.;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(15) Other functions and powers stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, the Articles of Association or granted by the shareholders' meeting.</p>
2.	<p><b>Article 4</b> The company's board of directors shall establish an Audit Committee, and may establish relevant special committees such as Strategy, Nomination, Remuneration and Assessment as needed. The special committees shall be responsible to the board of directors, perform their duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorization of the board of directors, and their proposals shall be submitted to the board of directors for deliberation and decision. The members of the special committees are all composed of directors, among which independent directors account for the majority and serve as conveners in the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, and Remuneration &amp; Assessment Committee. The convener of the Audit Committee shall be an accounting professional, and the members of the Audit Committee shall be directors who do not hold senior management positions in the Company. The board of directors shall be responsible for formulating</p>	<p><b>Article 4</b> The Board of Directors of the Company shall establish other special committees such as the Audit Committee, Strategy Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration &amp; Assessment Committee, etc., which shall perform their duties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the authorization of the Board of Directors, and the proposals of the special committees shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation and decision. The members of the special committees are all composed of directors, among which independent directors account for the majority and serve as conveners in the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, and Remuneration &amp; Assessment Committee. The convener of the Audit Committee shall be an accounting professional, and the members of the Audit Committee shall be directors who do not hold senior management positions in the Company. The board of directors shall be responsible for formulating the</p>

	the working procedures of the special committees to standardize the operation of the special committees.	working procedures of the special committees to standardize the operation of the special committees.
3.	<p><b>Article 5</b> The board of directors shall determine the authority for external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgages, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, and related party transactions, and establish strict review and decision-making procedures; Major investment projects shall be reviewed by relevant experts and professionals and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval.</p> <p>The term 'transaction' referred to in this article includes the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Purchase or sale of assets;</li> <li>(2) Outbound investment (including long-term investment, entrusted wealth management, entrusted loans, etc.);</li> <li>(3) Provide financial assistance;</li> <li>(4) Provide guarantees;</li> <li>(5) Renting in or out assets;</li> <li>(6) Sign management contracts (including entrusted management, entrusted management, etc.);</li> <li>(7) Gift or donation of assets;</li> <li>(8) Debt or debt restructuring;</li> <li>(9) Transfer of research and development projects;</li> <li>(10) Sign a license agreement;</li> <li>(11) Bank loans;</li> <li>(12) Other transactions recognized by the company's board of directors.</li> </ol> <p>The above-mentioned purchase and sale of assets do not include the purchase of raw materials, fuels, and power, as well as the sale of products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations. However, if the asset replacement involves the purchase and sale of such assets, it is still included.</p> <p>Transactions that meet one of the following criteria shall be reviewed and approved by the board of directors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 10% of the company's latest audited total assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall be used as the calculation data;</li> <li>(2) The operating income related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 10% of the audited</li> </ol>	<p><b>Article 5</b> The board of directors shall determine the authority for external investment, acquisition and sale of assets, asset mortgages, external guarantees, entrusted wealth management, and related party transactions, and establish strict review and decision-making procedures; Major investment projects shall be reviewed by relevant experts and professionals and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval.</p> <p>The term 'transaction' referred to in this article includes the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Purchase or sale of assets;</li> <li>(2) Outward investment (including long-term investment, entrusted wealth management, investment in subsidiaries, etc.);</li> <li>(3) Provide financial assistance (including entrusted loans, etc.);</li> <li>(4) Provide guarantees (including guarantees for controlling subsidiaries, etc.);</li> <li>(5) Renting in or out assets;</li> <li>(6) Sign management contracts (including entrusted management, entrusted management, etc.);</li> <li>(7) Gift or donation of assets;</li> <li>(8) Debt or debt restructuring;</li> <li>(9) Transfer of research and development projects;</li> <li>(10) Sign a license agreement;</li> <li>(11) Abandoning rights (including waiving the right of first refusal, priority subscription rights, etc.);</li> <li>(12) Bank loans;</li> <li>(13) Other transactions recognized by the company's board of directors or regulatory authorities.</li> </ol> <p>The above-mentioned purchase and sale of assets do not include the purchase of raw materials, fuels, and power, as well as the sale of products, commodities, and other assets related to daily operations. However, if the asset replacement involves the purchase and sale of such assets, it is still included.</p> <p>Transactions that meet one of the following criteria shall be reviewed and approved by the board of directors:</p> <p>The total assets involved in the transaction account for more than 10% of the company's latest audited total</p>

<p>operating income of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 10 million yuan;</p> <p>(3) The net profit related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds one million yuan;</p> <p>(4) The transaction amount (including assuming debts and expenses) accounts for more than 10% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 10 million yuan;</p> <p>(5) The profit generated from the transaction accounts for more than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds one million yuan;</p> <p>(6) Other external guarantees not covered by Article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association; Related transactions between the company and its affiliated natural persons with a transaction amount of over 300000 yuan; Related party transactions between the company and its affiliated legal persons with a transaction amount of more than 3 million yuan, and accounting for more than 0.5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(7) Venture capital with an amount of less than RMB 50 million;</p> <p>(8) The company's external credit exceeds 20% of the company's latest audited total assets in a single transaction, and the cumulative amount does not exceed 70% of the company's latest audited total assets.</p> <p>If the data involved in the calculation of the above indicators is negative, take its absolute value for calculation.</p> <p>When the board of directors deliberates on external guarantees, it shall obtain the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present at the board meeting and the consent of more than two-thirds of all independent directors.</p> <p>When the board of directors deliberates on stock and derivative investment, fund investment, and futures investment matters, it shall obtain the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors and more than two-thirds of independent directors.</p>	<p>assets. If the total assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>The net assets involved in the transaction subject (such as equity) account for more than 10% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 10 million yuan. If the net assets involved in the transaction have both book value and assessed value, the higher one shall prevail;</p> <p>(3) The operating income related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 10% of the audited operating income of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 10 million yuan;</p> <p>(4) The net profit related to the transaction subject (such as equity) in the most recent accounting year accounts for more than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 1 million yuan;</p> <p>(5) The transaction amount (including assuming debts and expenses) accounts for more than 10% of the company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute amount exceeds 10 million yuan;</p> <p>(6) The profit generated from the transaction accounts for more than 10% of the audited net profit of the company in the most recent accounting year, and the absolute amount exceeds 1 million yuan;</p> <p>(7) Other external guarantees other than those stipulated in Article 47 of the Company's Articles of Association;</p> <p>(8) Related transactions between the company and its affiliated natural persons with a transaction amount exceeding 300000 yuan; Related transactions between the company and its affiliated legal persons with a transaction amount exceeding 3 million yuan and accounting for more than 0.5% of the absolute value of the company's latest audited net assets;</p> <p>(9) The company's external credit exceeds 20% of the company's latest audited total assets in a single transaction, and the cumulative amount within a complete accounting year does not exceed 70% of the company's latest audited total assets.</p> <p>If the data involved in the calculation of the above</p>
--	---

	<p>When the board of directors of the company deliberates on related party transactions, related directors shall abstain from voting and shall not exercise voting rights on behalf of other directors. The board meeting can be held with the attendance of more than half of the non affiliated directors, and resolutions made at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non affiliated directors. If the number of non affiliated directors attending the board meeting is less than three, the company shall submit the transaction to the shareholders' meeting for review.</p>	<p>indicators is negative, take its absolute value for calculation.</p> <p>When the board of directors deliberates on external guarantees, it shall obtain the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present at the board meeting. When the board of directors of the company deliberates on related party transactions, related directors shall abstain from voting and shall not exercise voting rights on behalf of other directors. The board meeting can be held with the attendance of more than half of the non affiliated directors, and resolutions made at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non affiliated directors. If the number of non affiliated directors attending the board meeting is less than 3, the company shall submit the transaction to the shareholders' meeting for review.</p>
4.	<p><b>Article 9 Convening and Chairing of Meetings</b></p> <p>Meetings of the board of directors shall be convened and chaired by the chairman of the board; if the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director jointly recommended by more than half of the directors shall convene and chair the meeting.</p>	<p><b>Article 9 Convening and Chairing of Meetings</b></p> <p>Meetings of the board of directors shall be convened and chaired by the chairman of the board; if the chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, the vice chairman shall convene and chair the meeting. If the vice chairman is unable to perform his duties or fails to perform his duties, a director jointly recommended by more than half of the directors shall convene and chair the meeting.</p>
5.	<p><b>Article 27 Meeting Minutes</b></p> <p>The secretary of the board of directors shall arrange for the staff of the securities investment department to make minutes for meetings of the board of directors. The meeting minutes shall include the following contents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The session number of the meeting and the time, place and method of the meeting;</li> <li>(2) The issuance of the meeting notice;</li> <li>(3) The convener and chairperson of the meeting;</li> <li>(4) The attendance of directors in person and by proxy;</li> <li>(5) The proposals deliberated at the meeting, the main points and opinions of each director on relevant matters, and the voting intention on the proposals;</li> <li>(6) The voting method and result of each proposal (indicating the specific number of votes agree, opposite and abstention);</li> <li>(7) Other matters that the attending directors consider should be recorded.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Article 27 Meeting Minutes</b></p> <p>The secretary of the board of directors shall arrange for the staff of the securities investment department to make minutes for meetings of the board of directors. The meeting minutes shall include the following contents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The date, place and name of the convener of the meeting;</li> <li>(2) The names of the attending directors and the names of the directors (agents) who attend the board meeting by proxy;</li> <li>(3) The meeting agenda;</li> <li>(4) The main points of the directors' speeches;</li> <li>(5) The voting method and result of each resolution (the voting result shall state the number of votes agree, opposite or abstention).</li> </ol>

## Proposal 2: Proposal on Revising Part of the Governance Systems

Dear Shareholders,

In order to further improve the company's corporate governance structure, optimize the internal control system, and enhance the level of standardized operations, in accordance with the requirements of laws and regulations and normative documents such as the *Company Law*, *Securities Law*, *Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies*, and *Listing Rules of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange*, and combining with the company's actual situation, the company intends to systematically sort out and revise part of the governance systems.

Due to the numerous clauses revised in the company's systems, such as uniformly adjusting "General Meeting of Shareholders" to "Shareholders' Meeting", deleting expressions like "Supervisors" and "Board of Supervisors", adjusting some descriptions to "Audit Committee", automatically postponing clause numbers and referenced clause numbers, and other non-substantive revisions that do not affect the clause meaning will not be listed item by item. For systems only involving the above-mentioned revisions, the revision comparison table will no longer be listed. The details are as follows:

Serial Number	System Name	Revision Comparison Table
1.	<i>Related Party Transaction Decision-making System</i>	Yes
2.	<i>External Guarantee Management System</i>	No
3.	<i>External Investment Management System</i>	No
4.	<i>Implementation Rules for Cumulative Voting System</i>	Yes
5.	<i>Raised Funds Management and Use System</i>	Yes
6.	<i>Implementation Rules for Online Voting at the General Meeting of Shareholders</i>	No
7.	<i>Remuneration and Allowance Management System for Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management</i>	No
8.	<i>Shareholder Return Plan for the Next Three Years (2024-2026)</i>	No

**Revision Comparison Table of the *Related Party Transaction Decision-making System***

Serial Number	Original Provision	Revised Provision
1.	<p><b>Article 3</b> A legal person or other organization with one of the following circumstances is a related legal person of the company:</p> <p>(1) A legal person or other organization that directly or indirectly controls the company;</p> <p>(2) A legal person or other organization directly or indirectly controlled by the legal person mentioned in the preceding item, other than the company and its holding subsidiaries;</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> A legal person or other organization with one of the following circumstances is a related legal person of the company:</p> <p>(1) A legal person (or other organization) that directly or indirectly controls the company;</p> <p>(2) A legal person (or other organization) directly or indirectly controlled by the legal person (or other organization) mentioned in the preceding item, other than the company and its holding subsidiaries;</p> <p>...</p>
2.	<p><b>Article 4</b> A natural person with one of the following circumstances is a related natural person of the listed company:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Directors, supervisors and senior management personnel of the legal person listed in Item (1) of Article 3 of this system;</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 4</b> A natural person with one of the following circumstances is a related natural person of the listed company:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Directors, supervisors and senior management personnel of the legal person (or other organization) that directly or indirectly controls the company;</p> <p>...</p>
4.	<p><b>Article 17</b> When the company's board of directors deliberates on related party transaction matters, related directors shall abstain from voting and shall not act as agents for other directors to exercise voting rights. The board meeting may be held with the attendance of more than half of the non-related directors, and the resolution made at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non-related directors. If the number of non-related directors attending the board meeting is less than three, the company shall submit the transaction to the general meeting of shareholders for deliberation.</p> <p>Related directors include the following directors or directors with one of the following circumstances:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Serving in the counterparty to the transaction, or serving in a legal person unit that can directly or indirectly control the counterparty to the transaction or a legal person unit directly or indirectly controlled by the counterparty to the transaction;</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 17</b> When the company's board of directors deliberates on related party transaction matters, related directors shall abstain from voting and shall not act as agents for other directors to exercise voting rights. The board meeting may be held with the attendance of more than half of the non-related directors, and the resolution made at the board meeting must be passed by more than half of the non-related directors. If the number of non-related directors attending the board meeting is less than three, the company shall submit the transaction to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation.</p> <p>Related directors include the following directors or directors with one of the following circumstances:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Serving in the counterparty to the transaction, or serving in a legal person (or other organization) that can directly or indirectly control the counterparty to the transaction, or a legal person (or other organization) directly or indirectly controlled by the counterparty to the transaction;</p> <p>...</p>
5.	<p><b>Article 19</b> When the general meeting of shareholders</p>	<p><b>Article 19</b> When the shareholders' meeting deliberates</p>

	<p>deliberates on related party transaction matters, the following shareholders shall abstain from voting:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Being directly or indirectly controlled by the same legal person or natural person as the counterparty to the transaction;</p> <p>(5) Serving in the counterparty to the transaction, or serving in a legal person unit that can directly or indirectly control the counterparty to the transaction or a legal person unit directly or indirectly controlled by the counterparty to the transaction (applicable when the shareholder is a natural person);</p> <p>(6) Having his voting rights restricted or affected due to an unperformed share transfer agreement or other agreement with the counterparty to the transaction or its related parties;</p> <p>(7) A legal person or natural person identified by the CSRC or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange as possibly causing the company to favour its interests.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>on related party transaction matters, the following shareholders shall abstain from voting:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Being directly or indirectly controlled by the same legal person (or other organization) or natural person as the counterparty to the transaction;</p> <p>(5) Serving in the counterparty to the transaction, or serving in a legal person (or other organization) that can directly or indirectly control the counterparty to the transaction, or a legal person (or other organization) directly or indirectly controlled by the counterparty to the transaction;</p> <p>(6) Close family members of the counterparty to the transaction and its direct and indirect controllers;</p> <p>(7) Having his voting rights restricted or affected due to an unperformed share transfer agreement or other agreement with the counterparty to the transaction or its related parties;</p> <p>(8) Shareholders identified by the CSRC or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange as possibly causing the company to favour their interests..</p> <p>...</p>
--	---	---

**Revision Comparison Table of the *Implementation Rules for Cumulative Voting System***

Serial Number	Original Provision	Revised Provision
1.	<p><b>Article 1</b> In order to improve the company's corporate governance structure, standardize the company's behaviour in electing directors and supervisors, safeguard the interests of the company's small and medium shareholders, and effectively protect the rights of public shareholders to choose directors and supervisors, these implementation rules are specially formulated in accordance with the <i>Company Law of the People's Republic of China</i>, the <i>Governance Guidelines for Listed Companies</i> of the CSRC, the <i>Several Provisions on Strengthening the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Public Shareholders</i>, and the <i>Articles of Association</i> of the Company and other relevant regulations.</p>	<p><b>Article 1</b> In order to improve the company's corporate governance structure, standardize the company's behaviour in electing directors, safeguard the interests of the company's small and medium shareholders, and effectively protect the rights of public shareholders to choose directors, these implementation rules are specially formulated in accordance with the <i>Company Law of the People's Republic of China</i>, the <i>Governance Guidelines for Listed Companies</i> of the CSRC, and the <i>Articles of Association of Zhejiang Yongtai Technology Co., Ltd.</i> (hereinafter referred to as the "Articles of Association") and other relevant regulations.</p>
2.	<p><b>Article 5</b> The directors referred to in these implementation rules include independent directors and non-independent directors. The supervisors referred to in these implementation rules specifically refer to supervisors of non-employee representatives. Supervisors of Employee representatives shall be democratically elected or replaced by the company's trade union, congress of workers and staff or other forms, and the relevant provisions of these implementation rules shall not apply.</p>	<p><b>Article 5</b> The directors referred to in these implementation rules include independent directors and non-independent directors, but directors of non-employee representatives shall be democratically elected or replaced by the company's trade union, congress of workers and staff or other forms, and the relevant provisions of these implementation rules shall not apply.</p>

**Revision Comparison Table of the *Raised Funds Management and Use System***

Serial Number	Original Provision	Revised Provision
1.	<p><b>Article 2</b> The raised funds referred to in these measures mean: funds raised by the company from investors through public issuance of securities (including initial public offering of shares, rights issue, additional issue, issuance of convertible corporate bonds, etc.) and private issuance of securities and used for specific purposes.</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> The raised funds referred to in these measures mean: funds raised by the company from investors through the issuance of shares or other securities with equity nature and used for specific purposes, excluding funds raised by the company for the implementation of equity incentive plans.</p>
2.	<p><b>Article 3</b> The company shall use the raised funds prudently, ensure that the use of the raised funds is consistent with the commitment in the prospectus or public offering document, and shall not arbitrarily change the investment direction of the raised funds. The company shall truthfully, accurately and completely disclose the actual use of the raised funds, and hire an accounting firm to verify the deposit and use of the raised funds at the same time as the annual audit.</p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> The company shall use the raised funds prudently, ensure that the use of the raised funds is consistent with the commitment in the issuance application documents, and shall not arbitrarily change the investment direction of the raised funds.</p> <p>The company shall truthfully, accurately and completely disclose the actual use of the raised funds, and shall timely announce when circumstances seriously affecting the normal progress of the raised funds investment plan occur.</p> <p>For raised funds invested in overseas projects, the company and the sponsor shall take effective measures to ensure the safety and standardized use of the raised funds invested in overseas projects, and disclose the relevant specific measures and actual effects in the special report on the deposit, management and use of the raised funds.</p>
3.	<p><b>Article 14</b> The raised funds of the company shall in principle be used for the main business. The raised funds investment projects shall not be financial investments such as holding transactional financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets, lending to others, and entrusted financial management, and shall not directly or indirectly invest in companies whose main business is the trading of securities.</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 14</b> The raised funds of the company shall in principle be used for the main business. Except for financial enterprises, the raised funds shall not be used for high-risk investments such as securities investment and derivative transactions or provide financial assistance to others, nor shall they directly or indirectly invest in companies whose main business is the trading of securities.</p> <p>...</p>
4.	<p><b>Article 17</b> When the company uses the raised funds for the following matters, it shall be approved by the board of directors, and independent directors, the board of supervisors, and the sponsor or independent financial advisor shall issue explicit consent opinions:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Using over-raised funds for ongoing projects and new projects.</p>	<p><b>Article 17</b> When the company uses the raised funds for the following matters, it shall be approved by the board of directors, and independent directors and the sponsor or independent financial advisor shall issue explicit consent opinions:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Using over-raised funds for ongoing projects and new projects, repurchasing the company's shares and</p>

	...	cancelling them in accordance with the law. ...
5.	<p><b>Article 19</b> The company may carry out cash management for temporarily idle raised funds, and the term of its investment products shall not exceed 12 months, and must meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) Structured deposits, large-denomination certificates of deposit and other safe capital-protected products;</p> <p>(2) Good liquidity, which shall not affect the normal progress of the raised funds investment plan.</p> <p>The investment products shall not be pledged, and the special settlement account for the products (if applicable) shall not deposit non-raised funds or be used for other purposes. The company shall timely announce the opening or cancellation of the special settlement account for the products.</p>	<p><b>Article 19</b> The company may carry out cash management for temporarily idle raised funds, and the cash management shall be implemented through the raised funds special account or the publicly disclosed special settlement account for the products. When cash management is implemented through the special settlement account for the products, the account shall not deposit non-raised funds or be used for other purposes. The implementation of cash management shall not affect the normal progress of the raised funds investment plan. The company shall timely announce the opening or cancellation of the special settlement account for the products.</p> <p>The cash management products shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) Being products with high safety such as structured deposits and large-denomination certificates of deposit, and shall not be non-capital-protected;</p> <p>(2) Good liquidity, and the product term shall not exceed 12 months;</p> <p>(3) The cash management products shall not be pledged.</p>
6.	<p><b>Article 20</b> When the company uses temporarily idle raised funds for cash management, it shall announce the following contents within two trading days after the board meeting:</p> <p>(1) The basic situation of the raised funds this time, including the raising time, the amount of raised funds, the net amount of raised funds and the investment plan, etc.;</p> <p>(2) The use of raised funds and the reasons for the idleness of raised funds;</p> <p>(3) The amount and term of the idle raised funds invested in products, whether there is a disguised change in the use of raised funds and measures to ensure that the normal progress of the raised funds project is not affected;</p> <p>...</p> <p>The company shall timely disclose risk warning announcements when major risk situations such as the deterioration of the financial situation of the product issuer and the loss of the invested products occur, and</p>	<p><b>Article 20</b> When the company uses temporarily idle raised funds for cash management, it shall announce the following contents within two trading days after the board meeting:</p> <p>(1) The basic situation of the raised funds this time, including the time of arrival of the raised funds, the amount of raised funds, the net amount of raised funds and the investment plan, etc.;</p> <p>(2) The use of raised funds and the reasons for the idleness of raised funds;</p> <p>(3) The amount and term of cash management, whether there is a disguised change in the use of raised funds and measures to ensure that the normal progress of the raised funds project is not affected;</p> <p>...</p> <p>The company shall timely disclose risk warning announcements when major risk situations such as the deterioration of the financial situation of the cash management product issuer and the loss of the invested products occur, and explain the risk control measures</p>

	explain the risk control measures taken by the company to ensure the safety of the funds.	taken by the company to ensure the safety of the funds.
7.	<p><b>Article 21</b> The company's idle raised funds temporarily used to supplement working capital shall only be used for production and operation related to the main business, and shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 21</b> The company's idle raised funds temporarily used to supplement working capital shall be implemented through the raised funds special account, only be used for production and operation related to the main business, and shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>...</p>
8.	<p><b>Article 22</b> When the company uses idle raised funds to temporarily supplement working capital, it shall announce the following contents within two trading days after the board of directors deliberates and approves:</p> <p>(1) The basic situation of the raised funds this time, including the raising time, the amount of raised funds, the net amount of raised funds and the investment plan, etc.;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Before the maturity date of supplementing working capital, the company shall return the funds to the raised funds special account and timely announce after all the funds are returned.</p>	<p><b>Article 22</b> When the company uses idle raised funds to temporarily supplement working capital, it shall announce the following contents within two trading days after the board of directors deliberates and approves:</p> <p>(1) The basic situation of the raised funds this time, including the time of arrival of the raised funds, the amount of raised funds, the net amount of raised funds and the investment plan, etc.;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Before the maturity date of supplementing working capital, the company shall return the funds to the raised funds special account and timely announce after all the funds are returned. If the company expects that it cannot return the funds to the raised funds special account on schedule, it shall perform the deliberation procedures and make a timely announcement in accordance with the preceding requirements before the maturity date. The announcement content shall include the fund whereabouts, the reasons for the inability to return, the reasons and term for continuing to use them to supplement working capital, etc.</p>
9.	<p><b>Article 23</b> Where the Company has the following circumstances, it shall be deemed as a change in the use of raised funds:</p> <p>(1) Cancelling or terminating the original raised funds project and implementing a new project;</p> <p>(2) Changing the implementation subject of the raised funds investment project (except where the implementation subject is changed between the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries);</p> <p>(3) Changing the implementation method of the raised funds investment project;</p> <p>(4) Other circumstances identified by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange as changes in the use of raised funds.</p>	<p><b>Article 23</b> Where the Company has the following circumstances, it shall be deemed as a change in the use of raised funds:</p> <p>(1) Cancelling or terminating the original raised funds investment project and implementing a new project or permanently replenishing working capital;</p> <p>(2) Changing the implementation subject of the raised funds investment project (except where the implementation subject is changed between the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries);</p> <p>(3) Changing the implementation method of the raised funds investment project;</p> <p>(4) Other circumstances identified by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange as changes in the use of raised funds.</p>

10.	<p><b>Article 29</b> Before all raised funds projects of the Company are completed, where part of the raised funds are used for permanent replenishment of working capital due to the termination of some raised funds projects or the occurrence of surplus funds after the completion of some raised funds projects, the following requirements shall be met:</p> <p>...</p>	<p><b>Article 29</b> Before all raised funds projects of the Company are completed, where part of the raised funds are used for permanent replenishment of working capital due to the termination of projects and the occurrence of surplus funds, the following requirements shall be met:</p> <p>...</p>
11.	<p><b>Article 31</b> The Company shall, according to the actual production and operation needs of the enterprise, after submitting to the Board of Directors or the general meeting of shareholders for deliberation and approval, use the over-raised funds in a planned manner in the following order:</p> <p>(1) Supplementing the fund gap of the raised funds investment project;</p> <p>(2) Using for projects in construction and new projects;</p> <p>(3) Repay bank loans;</p> <p>(4) Temporarily supplementing working capital;</p> <p>(5) Carrying out cash management;</p> <p>(6) Permanently supplementing working capital.</p>	<p><b>Article 31</b> The Company shall, according to the actual production and operation needs of the enterprise, after submitting to the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting for deliberation and approval, use the over-raised funds in a planned manner in the following order:</p> <p>(1) Supplementing the fund gap of the raised funds investment project;</p> <p>(2) Temporarily supplementing working capital;</p> <p>(3) Carrying out cash management;</p>
12.	<p><b>Article 35</b> The Board of Directors of the Company shall comprehensively verify the progress of the raised funds investment projects every six months, issue a special report on the deposit and use of raised funds for the half-year and the year, and hire an accounting firm to issue a verification report on the deposit and use of raised funds for the year. The Company shall disclose the verification report issued by the accounting firm together with the periodic report in the qualified media. Where there is a difference between the actual investment progress of the raised funds investment project and the investment plan, the Company shall explain the specific reasons. Where the annual actual use of raised funds for the raised funds investment project differs from the expected use amount in the latest disclosed raised funds investment plan by more than 30%, the Company shall adjust the raised funds investment plan and disclose in the special report on the deposit and use of raised funds and the periodic report the latest annual investment plan for raised funds, the current actual investment progress, the adjusted expected annual investment plan, and the reasons for the change in the investment plan, etc.</p>	<p><b>Article 35</b> The Board of Directors of the Company shall comprehensively verify the progress of the raised funds investment projects every six months, issue a special report on the deposit, management and use of raised funds for the half-year and the year, and hire an accounting firm to issue a verification report on the deposit, management and use of raised funds for the year. The Company shall disclose the verification report issued by the accounting firm together with the periodic report in the qualified media. Where there is a difference between the actual investment progress of the raised funds investment project and the investment plan, the Company shall explain the specific reasons. Where the annual actual use of raised funds for the raised funds investment project differs from the expected use amount in the latest disclosed raised funds investment plan by more than 30%, the Company shall adjust the raised funds investment plan and disclose in the special report on the deposit and use of raised funds and the periodic report the latest annual investment plan for raised funds, the current actual investment progress, the adjusted expected annual investment plan, and the</p>

	...	<p>reasons for the change in the investment plan, etc. The Company shall cooperate with the continuous supervision work of the sponsor or independent financial advisor and the audit work of the accounting firm, and timely provide or apply to the bank for providing the necessary materials related to the deposit, management and use of raised funds.</p> <p>...</p>
13.	<p><b>Article 36</b> The sponsor or independent financial advisor shall conduct on-site inspections of the deposit and use of the Company's raised funds at least once every six months. After the end of each fiscal year, the sponsor or independent financial advisor shall issue and disclose a special verification report on the annual deposit and use of the Company's raised funds.</p> <p>Where the accounting firm issues a verification conclusion of "qualified opinion", "adverse opinion" or "disclaimer of opinion" on the deposit and use of the Company's raised funds, the sponsor or independent financial advisor shall also carefully analyse the reasons for the accounting firm to issue the above verification conclusion in its verification report and put forward clear verification opinions.</p> <p>Where the sponsor or independent financial advisor finds major violations or major risks in the management of the Company's raised funds during the on-site inspection of the Company, it shall promptly report to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.</p>	<p><b>Article 36</b> The sponsor or independent financial advisor shall conduct on-site verification of the deposit, management and use of the listed company's raised funds at least once every six months. After the end of each fiscal year, the sponsor or independent financial advisor shall issue and disclose a special verification report on the annual deposit, management and use of the Company's raised funds.</p> <p>Where the accounting firm issues a verification conclusion of "qualified opinion", "adverse opinion" or "disclaimer of opinion" on the deposit and use of the Company's raised funds, the sponsor or independent financial advisor shall also carefully analyse the reasons for the accounting firm to issue the above verification conclusion in its verification report and put forward clear verification opinions.</p> <p>Where the sponsor or independent financial advisor finds that the listed company or the commercial bank fails to perform the tripartite agreement as agreed, or finds major violations or major risks in the management of the Company's raised funds during the on-site verification of the Company, it shall urge the Company to rectify in a timely manner and report to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.</p>

### **Proposal 3: Proposal on the Re-election of the Board of Directors (Election of Non-independent Directors)**

Dear Shareholders,

Whereas the term of the 6<sup>th</sup> Board of Directors of the Company is about to expire, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Company Law*, the *Articles of Association* and other regulations, upon the nomination of the Company's Board of Directors and the review of the Nomination Committee, the Board of Directors agrees to take Ms. Wang Yingmei, Ms. Chen Lijie, Mr. Jin Yizhong, Mr. Zhang Jiangshan and Ms. Wang Lirong as the candidates for non-independent directors of the 7<sup>th</sup> Board of Directors, with a term of three years from the date of deliberation and approval by the general meeting of shareholders. The resumes of the candidates are as follows:

Ms. Wang Yingmei:

Chinese nationality, Having permanent residency in Hong Kong, born in August 1965, EMBA, senior economist. 1987 to 1992, she served as a technician at Huangyan Chemical Plant No. 4; from 1992 to 1997, she served as the director of Xingchen Chemical Plant in Linhai City; from 1997 to 1999, she served as the director of Yongli Fine Chemical Plant in Linhai City; from 1999 to 2007, she served as the chairwoman of Zhejiang Yongtai Chemical Co., Ltd.; since 2007, she has served as the chairwoman of our Company.

As of the date of this announcement, Ms. Wang Yingmei holds 144,248,400 shares of the Company, and is the controlling shareholder and actual controller of the company along with Mr. He Renbao, the two are husband and wife, has no relationship with other directors and senior management of the Company, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well

as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.

Ms. Chen Lijie:

Chinese nationality, without permanent overseas residency, born in March 1972, college degree, economist. From 1992 to 1998, she served as a financial person of Zhejiang Jianshiba Group. From 1999 to 2007, she served as the Finance Manager of Zhejiang Yongtai Chemical Co., Ltd. From 2007 to June 2012, she served as a Director and CFO of the Company. From June 2012 to October 2014, she served as a Director and Chief Personnel Officer of the Company. She has been serving as a director, CFO and Deputy General Manager of our Company since November 2014.

As of the date of this announcement, Ms. Chen Lijie holds 1,290,817 shares of the Company, has no relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholders, de facto controller and other shareholders holding more than 5% shareholding and their de facto controllers, directors and senior management, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.

Mr. Jin Yizhong:

Chinese nationality, without permanent overseas residency, born in September 1978, bachelor's degree, engineer. From 2001 to 2003, he served as a technician at Hangzhou Hanghua Ink Chemistry Co., Ltd.; from 2003 to 2006, he served as the Sales Manager of Taizhou Feiyue Textile Printing and Dyeing Co., Ltd.; from July 2007 to September 2010, he served as the supervisor and assistant to the General Manager of the Company. From September 2010, he served as a director of the Company; and from October 2011, he served as the Deputy General

Manager of the Company. Currently, he is a director and Deputy General Manager of the Company.

As of the date of this announcement, Mr. Jin Yizhong holds 330,037 shares of the Company, has no relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholders, de facto controller and other shareholders holding more than 5% shareholding and their de facto controllers, directors and senior management, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.

Mr. Zhang Jiangshan

Chinese nationality, without permanent overseas residency, born in August 1987, bachelor's degree, accountant, economist, registered accountant. From 2009 to 2012, he served as the project manager of Zhejiang Branch of BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (SGP); from 2012 to 2013, he served as an industry and financial risk assessor in the Risk Assessment Department of Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd.; from 2013 to 2016, he served as Senior Manager of the Credit Management Department of Xiamen Jianfa Co., Ltd. He has been employed by our Company since 2016, serving as the Manager of the Securities Investment Department and Assistant General Manager. He has been serving as the Deputy General Manager and Secretary of the Board of Directors of our Company since January 2018.

As of the date of this announcement, Mr. Zhang Jiangshan holds 140,336 shares of the Company, has no relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholders, de facto controller and other shareholders holding more than 5% shareholding and their de facto controllers, directors and senior management, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities

and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.

Ms. Wang Lirong:

Chinese nationality, without permanent overseas residency, born in November 1981, bachelor's degree, assistant economist. From 2003 to 2005, she worked as a sales assistant at Qingdao Haier Kaili Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd. She has been employed in our Company since December 2005 and has served as the Deputy Manager, Manager, Deputy Director of Sales, and Supervisor of the Sales Department. She has served as the Sales Director of our Company since February 2019 and a director of the Company since August 2022. Currently she is a Director and Sales Director of our Company.

As of the date of this announcement, Ms. Wang Lirong holds 150,000 shares of the Company, has no relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholders, de facto controller and other shareholders holding more than 5% shareholding and their de facto controllers, directors and senior management, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.

#### **Proposal 4: Proposal on the Re-election of the Board of Directors (Election of Independent Directors)**

Dear Shareholders,

Whereas the term of the 6<sup>th</sup> Board of Directors of the Company is about to expire, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law, the Articles of Association and other regulations, upon the nomination of the Company's Board of Directors and the review of the Nomination Committee, the Board of Directors agrees to take Mr. Zhang Weikun, Ms. Zheng Feng, and Mr. Zhou Yuejiang as the candidates for independent directors of the 7<sup>th</sup> Board of Directors, with a term of three years from the date of deliberation and approval by the general meeting of shareholders. The resumes of the candidates are as follows:

Mr. Zhang Weikun:

Chinese nationality, without permanent overseas residency, born in October 1969, bachelor's degree, senior accountant. Since May 2011, he has served as a teacher, director of the Accounting Teaching and Research Office, head of the Training Department. He has been serving as an independent director of the Company since August 2022.

Mr. Zhang Weikun has obtained the independent director qualification certificate recognized by the CSRC and currently also serves as an independent director of Zhejiang Taihong Wanli Technology Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Gongdong Medical Equipment Co., Ltd.

As of the date of this announcement, Mr. Zhang Weikun does not hold any shares of the Company, has no relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholders, de facto controller and other shareholders holding more than 5% shareholding and their de facto controllers, directors, supervisors and senior management, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.

Ms. Zheng Feng:

Chinese nationality, without permanent overseas residency, born in July 1966, bachelor's degree. From August 1987 to January 2003, she served as a clerk and deputy manager in the Management Department of Taizhou Branch of China Foreign Trade Transport Corporation; from February 2003 to January 2011, she served as a legal partner at Zhejiang Liqun Law Firm; from March 2011 to present, she served as a senior partner at Zhejiang Duolian Law Firm. She has been serving as an independent director of the Company since December 2023.

Ms. Zheng Feng has obtained the independent director qualification certificate recognized by the CSRC and currently also serves as an independent director of Zhejiang Night Bright

Optoelectronic Technology Co., Ltd. and Jimin Health Management Co., Ltd.

As of the date of this announcement, Ms. Zheng Feng does not hold any shares of the Company, has no relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholders, de facto controller and other shareholders holding more than 5% shareholding and their de facto controllers, directors, supervisors and senior management, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.

Mr. Zhou Yuejiang:

Chinese Nationality, without permanent overseas residency, born in August 1969, Master of Business Administration from Tongji University, Senior Accountant, Certified Public Accountant, Tax Consultant, and Certified Asset Appraiser. He once served as the legal representative and manager of Taizhou Zhongtian Tax Agency Co., Ltd.; currently serves as a director and deputy general manager of Zhejiang Zhongyong Zhongtian Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd. and a supervisor of Taizhou Zhongyong Statistics Co., Ltd.

Mr. Zhou Yuejiang has obtained the independent director qualification certificate recognized by the CSRC and currently also serves as an independent director of Wanbangde Medical Holding Group Co., Ltd. and Xinzhi Group Co., Ltd.

As of the date of this announcement, Mr. Zhou Yuejiang does not hold any shares of the Company, has no relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholders, de facto controller and other shareholders holding more than 5% shareholding and their de facto controllers, directors, supervisors and senior management, has not been punished by the CSRC or any other relevant authorities and disciplinary actions by the stock exchanges, does not have any case of investigation commenced by the judicial authorities for alleged crimes or investigations by the CSRC for alleged violation of laws and regulations for which definitive conclusions are pending, is not a dishonest person subject to enforcement, and complies with the Company Law, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies of Shenzhen Stock Exchange No. 1 — Standard Operation of Listed Companies on Main Board, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the qualifications and conditions for appointment stipulated under the Articles of Association.