(4) Promoting the investment concept of achieving the maximization of the company's overall profits and increasing in shareholders' wealth.

(5) Increasing the company's information disclosure transparency; improving the company's governance.

Article 9 Basic principles of investor relations management:

(1) Fully disclosing information. Besides mandatory information disclosure, the company may disclose other relevant information that investors are interested in.

(2) Disclosing information according to rules. The company should obey national laws and regulations and provisions stipulated by securities regulatory departments and stock exchanges on listed companies' information disclosure as well as ensure that the information disclosed is real, accurate and complete and is disclosed timely. During investor relations work, the company should keep unpublished information and other internal information secret. If such information is leaked, the company should disclose it timely according to relevant regulations.

(3) Investors having equal opportunities. The company should treat all shareholders and potential investors equally and avoid only disclosing information to selective groups.

(4) The principle of being honest and trustworthy. The company's investor relations work should be objective, real and accurate, and the company should avoid over publicizing and misleading investors and potential investors.

(5) High communication efficiency and low communication cost. When choosing how to carry out investor relations work, the company should fully consider methods that can increase communication efficiency and reduce communication cost.

(6) Interactive communication. The company should actively listen to investors' opinions and suggestions and realize two-way communication between the company and investors and form a good interaction.

Chapter 3 Person in Charge of Investor Relations Management

Article 10 The board secretary is a senior management staff that is in charge of the company's investor relations work.

Article 11 The board secretary takes full charge of the company's investor relations management work. Their main responsibilities include the following:

(1) Taking charge of the planning, arranging and organizing of all types of investor relations management activities while fully and thoroughly understanding the company's operation, management and running as well as development strategies.

(2) Taking charge of establishing a fine internal coordination mechanism and information collection system. The board secretary's office should collect the information on all departments' and their subsidiaries' operation, finances, litigation and so on in a timely manner. The company's business departments and subsidiaries should actively collaborate.

(3) The company may use appropriate methods to provide all staff, senior management and relevant department persons in charge in particular with training on knowledge related with investor relations work. When carrying out important investor relations promotion activities, the company should provide targeted special training and guidance to its senior management and relevant personnel.

(4) Continuing to pay attention to all types of information related with the company on the news media and on the internet and reporting it to the company's management team and board of directors. Reporting the company's disclosed information to the senior management team.

(5) Taking charge of stipulating management methods and implementation rules for the company's investor relations management work and implementing such methods and rules.

Chapter 4 Main Responsibilities of the Investor Relations Department

Article 12 The department that carries out the daily investor relations management work is the office of the board secretary. Its main responsibilities are as follows:

(1) Analysing and researching. Collecting and analysing data on the number and composition of investors and potential investors as well as relevant changes. Continuing to pay attention to all types of information including the opinions and suggestions of investors and the reports of the media and reporting such information to the company's board of directors and management team.

(2) Communication and liaison. Collecting and publishing information needed by investors. Holding meetings such as analyst explanation sessions and road shows and accepting consulting from analyst□ro5(o)0.6f direeports of(dirceill as□cvindnd rotential in)40(v, khe Inepdnd

(6) Not using internal information or participating in insider dealing through investor relations.

(7) Not receiving gifts from agencies at any time or for any reason.

Chapter 5 Investor Relations Work

Article 14 Investor relations work includes mandatory information disclosure and explanation and voluntary information disclosure. The communication between the company and investors mainly involves the following information:

(1) The company's development strategies including the company's development directions and plans, competitive strategies and operation policies.

(2) Mandatory information disclosure and explanation including regular reports and provisional announcements.

(3) Operation and management information that the company may disclose according to laws and regulations, including production and operation situation, financial situation, new product and technology R&D, operation performance and dividend allocation.

(4) Information on major matters that the company may disclose, including major investment and changes, asset restructuring, acquisition and mergers, partnerships, guarantee to other parties, major contracts, related transactions, major litigations or arbitrations, management changes and changes of substantial shareholders.

(5) Corporate culture construction.

(6) The company's other relevant information.

Article 15 Requirements for the information disclosure involving investor relations work mainly include the following:

(1) A listed company should disclose policy documents related with investor relations management.

(2) Disclosing information on investor relations activities such as receiving specific people including organization investors, analysts and the media and holding performance explanation sessions, road shows and press conferences, including attachment like presentation scripts and documents used during these activities.

(3) Within two business days after a listed company's investor relations activities, the company should compile Investor Relations Activity Record Chart and upload the activity record to the SZSE's irm.cninfo.com.cn platform designated by the regulatory authority in time.

(4) When communicating with a listed company, the above-mentioned specific people should sign a letter of commitment with the company, and the letter should be properly kept by the listed company.

(5) Documents (if any) including policy documents related with investor relations management and compiled Investor Relations Activity Record Chart as well as presentation scripts and documents used during these activities should be published on the SZSE's irm.cninfo.com.cn through the listed company's business section and on the company's website (if any).

(6) Once published on the website, the documents related with investor relations management cannot be recalled or replaced in principle. If a listed company finds that a published document has errors or missing information, it should publish the corrected version in time and apply for notes to be added to the document name so as to differentiate the two documents.

Article 16 Staff engaged in investor relations work should possess the following qualities and skills:

(1) Fully understanding the company's overall situation.

(2) Possessing a good knowledge structure; be familiar with laws and regulations related with the company's governance and financial accounting as well as the operation mechanism on the securities market.

(3) Possessing good communication and coordination abilities.

(4) Possessing good moral characters; be honest and trustworthy.

Article 17 The company can voluntarily disclose information besides information that has to be disclosed according to existing laws, regulations and provisions through all types of activities and methods for investor relations management.

If the company has questions regarding the confirmation and disclosure of voluntary disclosure information, it may consult the SZSE.

Article 18 The company should follow the fairness rule when disclosing information voluntarily and disclose such information to all shareholders and potential investors of the company so that organization, professional and individual investors can carry out investment activities on equal terms and information disclosure to selective groups is avoided.

Article 19 The company should follow the principle of being honest and trustworthy and continue to voluntarily disclose information on its operation situation, plan and environment, strategic planning and development prospects during investor relations activities and help investors make rational investment judgment and decisions.

Article 20 When voluntarily disclosing information that has a predictive nature to some degree, the company should list relevant risk factors in clear warning texts to remind investors possible uncertainties and risks.

Article 21 Following voluntary information disclosure, if major changes occur that cause disclosed information to be unreal, inaccurate and incomplete, or the disclosed prediction cannot be realized, the company should update the disclosed information in time. As for matters that have been disclosed but are yet to be concluded, the company has the duty to continue to disclose the full information on such matters till such matters conclude.

Article 22 Once the company publishes major information according to laws and regulations using any methods during investor relations activities, it should report to the SZSE in time and formally disclose such information before the next trading day.

Chapter 6 Investor Relations Activity Forms

Section 1 Shareholder's General Meeting

Article 23 The company should arrange and organize shareholders' general meetings properly. The office of the board secretary carries out and takes responsibility for the arranging and organizing of such meetings.

Article 24 The company should fully take into consideration the convenience for shareholders when arranging when and where to hold shareholders' general meetings. In addition, the company should make it convenient for shareholders to attend such meetings by using secure, economic and convenient network or other methods according to laws, administrative regulations and regulations of the CSRC or the company. When conditions permit, the company may live stream such meetings on the Internet and keep videos of such meetings on its website.

Article 25 The company may invite news media to attend such meetings and report them in detail.

Article 26 If the company discloses information to shareholders that attend such meetings voluntarily, it should publish the information on its website or using other practicable methods as soon as possible.

Section 2 Website

Article 27 The company carries out investor relations activities by setting up investor relations column on its website. The office of board secretary is in charge of updating and maintaining the column and its relevant content.

Article 28 The company publishes its website address in its regular reports. If there are changes to the address, the listed company should announce the new address in time.

Article 29 The company should avoid publishing on its website the media's reports on the company that contain investment guidance content or analysts' investment analysis reports of the company. Reasons being that if the company publishes such reports, it may be considered agreeing

Article 33 As for important or common questions and replies mentioned on forums and via email, the company may publish these questions and replies in the investor column on its website using obvious methods such as in the form of "Common Q&As".

Section 3 Analyst Meetings, Performance Explanation Sessions and Road Shows

Article 34 The company may hold analyst meetings, performance explanation sessions and road shows following the conclusion of regular reports, when the company implements financing plans or at other times when the company considers necessary. Staff that can attend the above-mentioned activities are the company's board secretary, president, vice president, the general manager of the financial management department, securities matters representatives and relevant business personnel.

Article 35 The company cannot disclose important information that has not been disclosed at analyst meetings and performance explanation sessions or during road shows. Such meetings, sessions and road shows should be held in an open way, including holding them as an onsite or telephone meeting or live streaming them online.

Article 36 If analyst meetings, performance explanation sessions and road shows are live streamed online, the company may announce the time, login website address and login methods to investors openly in advance.

Article 37 The company may collect relevant questions from small and medium investors via email, on forums, by phone or by sending out letters in advance and reply to them via Internet at analyst meetings, performance explanation sessions or during road shows.

Article 38 The company may use the online interactive method to hold analyst meetings or performance explanation sessions, investors may directly raise questions online, and the company may directly reply to relevant questions online.

Article 39 If analyst meetings, performance explanation sessions or road shows cannot be live streamed, the company may invite journalists from the media to attend and report objectively.

Article 40 The company may publish the image data of analyst meetings, performance explanation sessions and road shows on its website so that investors can play them at any time. If conditions do not permit, the company may publish the texts of such meetings or performance explanation sessions instead for investors to check and read.

Section 4 One-on-One Communication

Article 41 If the company deems necessary, it may have one-on-one communication with investors, fund managers and analysts about its operation and financial situation and other matters, introduce its situation, answer relevant questions and listen to relevant suggestions.

Article 42 During one-on-one communication, the company should treat investors equally and create one-on-one communication opportunities for small and medium investors.

Article 43 The company cannot disclose important information that has not been disclosed during one-on-one communication. To avoid selective information disclosure during one-on-one communication, the company may publish relevant image data and texts of the communication on its website or invite news media to attend and report such communication activities.

Section 5 On-site Visits

Article 44 The company may arrange for investors, analysts and fund managers to visit its factories, sites for business operation and places where the project that the fund is collected for are. The board secretary plans, arranges and organizes such visits or authorizes relevant personnel to organize and arrange such visits.

Article 45 The company should rationally and properly arrange the visits so that visitors can understand its business and operation situation. In addition, the company should ensure that visitors cannot obtain important undisclosed information during such visits.

Article 46 It is necessary for the company to provide necessary training and guidance on investor relations and information disclosure to relevant personnel that receive visitors in advance.

Section 6 Telephone Consulting

Article 47 The company sets up a special phone number for investor consulting. Investors may use the number to consult the company and ask about information on matters that they are interested in.

Article 48 Special staff at the investor relations department under the office of the board secretary are in charge of telephone consulting services and ensures that calls are answered and lines are not blocked during work hours. When major events occur or at other necessary times, the company should open up several telephones for handling investors' consulting.

Article 49 The company should publish the consulting phone number in its regular reports. If there are changes to the number, the company should publish it on its website as soon as possible and disclose it in formal announcements in a timely manner.

Section 7 Other Methods

Article 50 The company may send its reports including regular reports and provisional announcements to relevant organizations and personnel including investors or analysts.

Article 51 The company is encouraged to establish a mechanism to communicate with investors about major events while obeying information disclosure rules. It is also encouraged to fully communicate and negotiate with investors using multiple methods when stipulating major policies involving shareholders' rights.

Chapter 7 Policies for Shareholder Communication

The following policies are stipulated according to relevant regulations by the HKSE:

Article 52 General shareholders' meetings

(1) The company's shareholders' annual meeting provides a constructive communication platform, allowing the company and its shareholders to maintain regular and two-way communication.

(2) The company will arrange for its chairman and the president or members of all the committees (including independent board member committee in relation to connected transaction or any other transaction that requires independent shareholders' approval, if applicable) under the board of directors to attend general shareholders' meetings (if they cannot attend due to unexpected or uncontrollable reasons, representatives duly authorized by them will attend), to exchange ideas with shareholders and answer shareholders' questions.

(3) The company should ensure the company's auditor attend the annual general meeting to answer questions about the conduct of the audit and other questions.

(4) The company welcomes omq, sharehe5enn 5enilcomere5ion5ent sharehy(v)1(5en5.1( ) 0.048

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Article 57 When hiring investor relations consultants, the listed company should check to see if they work for its competitors at the same time. If they do, the company should make sure that they do not damage the benefits of either company by utilizing the internal information of one company to serve the other company.

Article 58 The company should make sure that investor relations consultants do not represent the company and give speeches on matters such as the company's operation and future development.

Article 68 The company should clearly differentiate the listed company's promotion or advertising materials from the media's formal, objective and independent reports of the listed company. If promotion materials and texts (completed by the company itself or by other organizations entrusted by the company) are provided and paid for by the company itself, the company should clearly explain and label it when publishing it.

Article 69 When disclosing information on other public media, the company cannot disclose it before designated newspaper or website and cannot replace company announcements with other forms such as press releases or media seminars.

The company should clearly differentiate promotion adverts from media reports and cannot influence the media's objective and independent reports by using its promotions materials and offering payment.

The company should pay attention to the media's reports in a timely manner and respond appropriately when necessary.

Chapter 9 Supplementary Provisions

Article 70 The board of directors reserves the right to explain and amend the policies.

Article 71 The policies take effect on the day of publishing.