



Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

Note: The original version of this regulation is published in Chinese. In case of discrepancy between the Chinese and English versions the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Article 1 (Legal Basis)

Unless otherwise provided by applicable laws, regulations, bylaws, or rules, the proceedings of the shareholders' meetings of the Corporation shall be conducted in accordance with these Rules.

Article 2 (Attendance Sign-ins, Proxies, and Calculation of Shares Present at Shareholders' Meetings)

The Corporation shall start to process meeting attendance sign-ins by shareholders at least 30 minutes before the start of a meeting.

For each shareholders' meeting, a shareholder may appoint one person as proxy to attend the meeting in the place of the shareholder by issuing a proxy form printed and issued by the Corporation, stating therein the scope of authorization granted to the proxy.

A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for a meeting and shall serve it on the Corporation by 5 days before the meeting. In the event there are multiple proxy forms, the one first served on the Corporation shall prevail. The same, however, does not apply in the case of a proxy stating that it revokes a prior proxy appointment.

After the service of a proxy form on the Corporation, if the shareholder decides to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or to exercise voting rights by electronic means, the shareholder shall give a written notice of revocation of proxy to the Corporation by 2 days before the meeting. If the revocation is made after the time limit, the voting rights exercised by the appointed proxy present at the meeting shall prevail.

A shareholder or a proxy appointed by a shareholder (hereinafter, "shareholder") shall attend the relevant shareholders' meeting by presenting a meeting attendance card, an attendance sign-in card, or other attendance document. The Corporation may not arbitrarily add requirements for other documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders. The shareholder attending the meeting shall surrender the attendance sign-in card in place of signing the attendance sheet.

A non-shareholder proxy or proxy solicitor shall also carry an identity document for verification.

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The number of shares present shall be calculated based on the attendance sign-in cards received from shareholders in combination with the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by electronic means.

The Corporation shall provide each shareholder attending a shareholders' meeting with a meeting agenda handbook, an annual report (except in the case of a special shareholders' meeting), a meeting attendance card, speaker's slips, voting ballot, other meeting materials, and, if directors are to be elected at the meeting, the election ballot.

When a government agency or juristic person is a shareholder, more than one person may attend a shareholders' meeting as its representative. However, except with the consent of the Corporation, the upper limit of representative attendees is three persons; when there is a proposal for the election of directors at the current shareholders' meeting, the upper limit of representative attendees is as the number of directors to be elected, if the number of proposed directors is less than three, the upper limit of representative attendees is still to be three persons. When a juristic person is appointed to attend a shareholders' meeting as a proxy, it may appoint only one person to attend the meeting on its behalf.

Shares considered to have no voting rights under Article 179 of the Company Act may not be included in calculating the total issued shares and the number of shares present.

Article 3 (Time and Place of Shareholders' Meetings)

Shareholders' meetings shall be held at the location of the Corporation or otherwise at a place convenient for the shareholders to attend and suitable for the holding of shareholders' meetings, and shall start at a time not earlier than 9 a.m. and not later than 3 p.m.

Article 3-1 (Recording of Shareholders' Meeting Proceedings by Audio or Video)

For each shareholders' meeting, the Corporation shall, beginning from the time it starts to process shareholder attendance sign-ins, make an uninterrupted audio or video recording of the shareholder attendance sign-in process, the proceedings of the meeting, and the voting and ballot counting process.

The recorded materials under the preceding paragraph shall be preserved for at least

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one year. Provided, however, that if any shareholder initiates litigation pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, they shall be preserved until the conclusion of the lawsuit.

Article 4 (Chair and Non-Voting Participants of Shareholders' Meetings)

If a shareholders meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the Chairperson of the Board of Directors. When the Chairperson by reason of leave or otherwise is unable to exercise such power of office, the Chairperson shall designate a Director as chair of the meeting, failing which the Directors shall select one of their number to chair the meeting.

To chair a shareholders' meeting in the place of the Chairperson under the preceding paragraph, a Director shall have been in office for at least 6 months and shall be conversant with the financial and operational conditions of the Corporation. The same shall also apply if the person to chair the meeting is a representative of a juristic person Director.

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by any person, other than the Board of Directors, entitled to convene such a meeting, the meeting shall be chaired by that person. If the meeting is convened by two or more such persons, they shall select one of their number to chair the meeting.

The Corporation may appoint its attorneys at law or certified public accountants or other relevant persons to attend a shareholders' meeting as non-voting participants.

Article 5 (Maintenance of Order at Meetings)

All staff members working at shareholders' meetings shall wear identification cards or arm badges.

The chair may direct proctors or security guards to assist in maintaining order at the meeting. When discharging such duty, a proctor or security guard shall wear an arm band or identification card bearing the words "Proctor."

When the venue of the meeting is installed with sound amplification equipment, if a shareholder attempts to speak by any means other than through a device provided by the Corporation for that use, the chair may stop the shareholder from speaking.

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When during a meeting a shareholder violates any rule of meeting procedure and continues to do so despite the chair's direction to the contrary, or otherwise obstructs the proceeding of the meeting and continues to do so despite being requested to stop, the chair may direct a proctor or security guard to request the shareholder to leave the venue.

Article 6 (Opening of Shareholders' Meetings)

The chair should announce the opening of a shareholders' meeting at the specified meeting time if the attending shareholders represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares, and also announce the number of non-voting rights, the number of shares present, and other relevant information. The chair may declare the meeting postponed only in the event where attending shareholders represent less than one-half of the total number of voting shares, provided that no more than two postponements may be made and not for a combined total of more than one hour; if the meeting has been postponed twice and the shareholders present still do not represent at least one-third of the total issued shares, the chair shall declare the meeting aborted.

If the meeting has been postponed twice as stated in the preceding paragraph and if, despite the absence of the legal quorum, shareholders representing at least one-third of the total issued shares are present, a tentative resolution may be adopted with the approval of a majority of the voting rights of the shareholders present in accordance with Article 175, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, in which case a notice of the tentative resolution shall be given to each shareholder and the shareholders' meeting shall be convened again within one month.

If the number of shares represented by the shareholders present reaches more than one-half of the total number of voting shares before the close of the meeting, the chair may re submit the tentative resolution being adopted to the shareholders' meeting for voting in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 7 (Discussion of Agenda Items)

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting agenda shall be determined by the Board of Directors; relevant agenda items (including extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals) shall be voted on an item-by-item basis, and the meeting shall proceed in the determined order of the

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agenda, which may not be changed unless by resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis when a shareholders' meeting is convened by any person, other than the Board of Directors, entitled to convene such a meeting.

Before the conclusion of the pre-determined agenda items (including any extraordinary motion) under the preceding two paragraphs, the chair may not declare the meeting dissolved unless by resolution of the shareholders' meeting; the same, however, does not apply to such question-and-answer matters of a general nature as may be involved in an extraordinary motion. In the event that the chair dissolves the meeting in violation of the rules of meeting procedure, a new chair may be selected to continue the meeting with the approval of a majority of the voting rights of the shareholders present.

The chair shall allow sufficient opportunity for the explanation and discussion of an agenda item or any amendment or extraordinary motion submitted by a shareholder, and when the chair thinks that any such item has been discussed sufficiently to put it to a vote, the chair may declare the discussion closed and call a vote.

Article 8 (Shareholders Speaking at Meetings)

To speak at a shareholders' meeting, a shareholder shall submit a speaker's slip specifying thereon the shareholder account number (or meeting attendance card number), account name of the shareholder, and the subject of speech. The chair shall determine the order of speaking for each such shareholder.

A shareholder who has not spoken at a meeting despite the submission of a speaker's slip shall be deemed to not have spoken. If the content of a shareholder's speech does not correspond to that specified on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail.

A shareholder present who has any question about a report item (non-voting item) listed on the agenda may speak only after all report items have been read out or reported by the chair or a person designated by the chair. A shareholder may not speak more than twice, and each time not more than five minutes, on the same agenda item except with the consent of the chair.

The latter part of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the

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frequency and time limit that a shareholder present is allowed to speak on any agenda item involving a matter for recognition or discussion at the meeting and on any item proposed during the extraordinary motion procedure.

The latter part of paragraph 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the frequency and time limit that a shareholder present is allowed to speak on any matter arising during the extraordinary motion procedure other than in the nature of an agenda item.

If a shareholder appoints a non-shareholder juristic person as proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting in the place of the shareholder, the juristic person may appoint only one person as representative to attend and speak at the meeting on the same proposal. If a shareholder that is a government agency or juristic person appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, either on its behalf or in the place of another shareholder appointing it as proxy to attend the meeting, only one person selected by and from the representatives present may speak at the meeting.

If a shareholder speaking at a shareholders' meeting goes beyond the allocated time or beyond the relevant issue, the chair may stop the shareholder from speaking. If the shareholder continues to speak or otherwise obstructs the proceeding of the meeting, the chair may direct a proctor or security guard to take necessary action to maintain order at the meeting or otherwise to ensure the smooth running of the meeting.

During a shareholders' meeting, no shareholder may interrupt another shareholder by speaking at the same time unless with the consent of the chair and the speaker; the chair shall stop any such interrupter and take necessary action under the preceding paragraph as applied mutatis mutandis.

When a shareholder finishes speaking, the chair may respond to, or designate a relevant person to respond to, any issue raised by the shareholder.

Article 9 (Shareholders' Meeting Proposals)

Before a regular shareholders' meeting, a shareholder holding 1 percent or more of the total issued shares of the Corporation may submit a proposal to the Corporation for inclusion as an agenda item, within the time period stated in the public notice of the Corporation regarding the receipt of such submissions, provided that only one proposal may be submitted by the same shareholder and that if more than one

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proposal is submitted, none of them shall be included on the agenda. The same shall apply to shareholder proposals for promoting public interests of the Corporation or fulfillment of social responsibilities. The Board of Directors may decide not to include on the agenda any proposal submitted by a shareholder that falls under any of the circumstances set forth in the subparagraphs of Article 172-1, paragraph 4 of the Company Act.

Prior to the book closure date before a regular shareholders' meeting, the Corporation shall give public notice regarding the submission of proposals by shareholders, acceptance of proposal in writing or by way of electronic transmission, and the place and time period for receiving such submissions, wherein the time period may not be less than 10 days.

A proposal submitted by a shareholder for inclusion as an agenda item of a regular shareholders' meeting shall not exceed 300 Chinese characters in length; otherwise, it shall not be included. The shareholder submitting the proposal shall, in person or by proxy, attend the meeting and participate in the discussion of the agenda item.

The Corporation shall, before the date of notice of a shareholders' meeting, inform each shareholder that has submitted a proposal of the status of the proposal (accepted or rejected) submitted by the shareholder, and shall include in the notice of the meeting a list of proposals that satisfy the requirements of this Article. For shareholder proposals not included on the agenda, the Board of Directors shall explain at the meeting the reasons why they are not included.

If the notice of the shareholders' meeting has stated the re-election of the directors and the date of appointment, when the re-election of directors, in the shareholders' meeting are completed, the same meeting may not change said appointment date by extraordinary motions or other proposals.

Election or dismissal of directors, amendments to the articles of incorporation, reduction of capital, application for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company, approval of competing with the company by directors, surplus profit distributed in the form of new shares, reserve distributed in the form of new shares, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the corporation, or any matter under Article 185, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 56-1 and Article 60-2 of Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, shall be set out and the

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essential contents explained in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting. None of the above matters may be raised by an extraordinary motion.

Article 9-1 (Processing of Proposals Submitted Before Shareholders' Meetings)

For shareholder proposals submitted before a regular shareholders' meeting but not included as agenda items of the meeting, the Board of Directors shall in the meeting agenda handbook state the reasons why they are not included, and these proposals shall neither be presented separately on the agenda nor be recorded in the meeting minutes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Directors shall at the meeting explain the reasons why they are not included.

Shareholder proposals that the Board of Directors may decide to include on the agenda shall, if belonging to the same type, be consolidated by the chair into one case and the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis thereto.

Article 10 (Putting to Vote)

When an agenda item is under discussion, the chair may at an appropriate time declare the discussion closed, or suspended if necessary, and put the matter to vote.

Article 11 (Votes on Agenda Items)

The votes on an agenda item shall be calculated on the basis of shares and each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share held, except for restricted shares or for non-voting shares under Article 179, paragraph 2 of the Company Act.

When convening a shareholders' meeting, the Corporation shall provide the option of exercising voting rights by electronic means and shall state the method of such voting in the notice of the meeting. A shareholder exercising voting rights by electronic means shall be deemed to be present in person at the shareholders' meeting. Said shareholders may still attend said meeting and raise extraordinary motions in accordance with Paragraph 5 of Article 172-5 of the Company Act, and may exercise their voting rights on extraordinary motions raised at the meeting, but shall be deemed to have waived the shareholder's rights to vote at that shareholders meeting on any amendment or alternative to an original proposal at the meeting.

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A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by electronic means under the preceding paragraph shall serve a notice of intent on the Corporation by 2 days before the meeting, and if more than one notice is given, the first one served on the Corporation shall prevail. The same, however, does not apply in the case of a notice stating that it revokes a prior notice of intent.

A shareholder who, after exercising voting rights by electronic means, intends to attend the relevant shareholders' meeting in person shall revoke the notice of intent to exercise voting rights under the preceding paragraph by 2 days before the meeting, in the same manner as the shareholder did to exercise the voting rights. If the revocation is made after the time limit, the voting rights exercised by electronic means shall prevail. If the shareholder exercises voting rights by electronic means and also, by a proxy form, appoints a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy present at the meeting shall prevail.

Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, or by the Articles of Incorporation, an agenda item put to vote shall be passed with the approval of more than one-half of the voting rights of the shareholders present. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a vote on the election of Directors shall be subject to the Rules for the Election of Directors and the results of the vote, including a list of Directors elected and the numbers of votes they receive, and a list of unsuccessful candidates and the numbers of votes they received, shall be announced immediately at the voting place.

The agenda item shall be voted on an item-by-item basis. The chair may direct a vote to be held in multiple polls or a single poll on the various agenda items (including elections), with the ballots to be counted separately for each item.

When there is any amendment or alternative to a proposal on the agenda, the chair shall place the amended or alternative proposal together with the original one and determine the voting sequence. If any of these proposals is passed, the other(s) shall be deemed rejected, without the need of a separate vote.

The chair shall determine the order of discussion and voting for each proposal submitted as an extraordinary motion by a shareholder present. The result of the vote shall be announced immediately at the voting place and shall be recorded.

Article 12 (Inspection and Counting of Ballots; Preservation of Voting Ballots; Dispute

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Resolution)

For agenda items put to vote by a poll, the chair shall designate multiple ballot inspectors and ballot counters to discharge all relevant tasks, provided that only shareholders may be appointed as ballot inspectors. The vote on agenda items, and the counting of ballots in an election listed on the agenda, shall be conducted in a publicly accessible place on the site of the relevant shareholders' meeting and the voting ballots shall not be read out loud while being counted. The results of polls and the tallied numbers of votes shall be announced immediately at the voting place and shall be recorded; the ballot inspectors shall then place the voting ballots under seal, and after affixing their signatures or personal seals thereon, hand over the same to the Corporation for preservation.

The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be kept for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

In the event of any dispute by a shareholder present as to the voting process, manner of ballot counting, validity or invalidity of a voting ballot, or any other relevant matters, the ballot inspectors shall put on record the shareholder account number of the disputer, the number of voting rights involved, and the cause of the dispute and, after affixing their signature or personal seal thereon, and place the record under seal.

With respect to any dispute under the preceding paragraph, the shareholder present shall pursue the dispute through due legal process, and may not obstruct or interrupt the proceedings of the meeting on the basis of such a dispute.

Article 13 (Cause and Determination of Invalidity of Voting Ballots)

A voting ballot shall be invalid if determined by all ballot inspectors to fall in any of the following circumstances:

1. The ballot cast is not a ballot prepared and issued by the convener of the shareholders' meeting.
2. The ballot is not a ballot designated by the chair.
3. The ballot inserted into the ballot box is a blank ballot.
4. The handwriting on the ballot is unclear, indecipherable.
5. The ballot is altered or any text, mark other than allowed is placed on it.

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6. Both "FOR" and "AGAINST" are marked on the ballot.
7. The ballot is torn such that it is incomplete.
8. The ballot is not inserted into the ballot box designated by the chair.

When in doubt a ballot counter shall first request a ballot inspector to verify whether a voting ballot is invalid. Voting ballots determined to be invalid shall be placed in a separate place. After all the ballots have been counted, the number of invalid ballots shall be tallied by the ballot counters, and delivered to the ballot inspectors, who shall mark them as invalid and affix them with their signature or personal seal.

Article 14 (Meeting Minutes of Shareholders' Meetings)

Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form. The Corporation may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement made through the MOPS.

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the chair's full name, the procedures by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their results (including the number of voting rights) for director elections, the number of votes for each candidate should be disclosed, and shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Corporation.

Article 15 (Break and Resumption of Meetings)

During a shareholders' meeting the chair may announce a break at such time as the chair thinks fit. If a force majeure event occurs, the chair may decide to suspend the meeting and, having regard to the circumstances, announce the time for the resumption of the meeting.

If the venue of a shareholder's meeting becomes unavailable for use before the conclusion of all agenda items (including extraordinary motions), the shareholders at the meeting may resolve to continue the meeting at another venue.

A shareholders' meeting may, by a resolution made under Article 182 of the Company Act, be adjourned to or resumed on a date within the next five days.

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Article 16 (Matters Not Covered)

All matters not covered by these Rules shall be subject to the direction of the chair, unless otherwise expressly provided by the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, other applicable laws or regulations, or the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings, or Principles of Corporate Governance.

Article 17 (Supplementary Provisions)

These Rules, and any amendment hereto, shall take force after approval at a shareholders' meeting.