Important Note: In case of any discrepancies or inconsistencies between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall always prevail.

Bluestar Adisseo Company
Management Rules of Information Disclosure

(2025 Revision)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 In order to strengthen the management on information disclosure of Bluestar Adisseo Company (the "**Company**"), protect the lawful rights and interests of the Company, its shareholders, creditors and other stakeholders, and standardize the Company's information disclosure, the Information Disclosure Management Rule of the Company (the "**Rule**") has been specially made in accordance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China, the Measures for Management of Information Disclosure of Listed Companies, the Rules for Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules"), and Shanghai Stock Exchange Listed Companies Self-Regulatory Guidelines No. 2 - Information Disclosure Affairs Management, etc., as well as the Articles of Association of Bluestar Adisseo Company (the "**AOA**").

Article 2 "Information" mentioned in the Rule indicates the information which is required to disclose according to the requirements of laws, rules, and China Securities Regulatory Committee (the "**CSRC**"), or information that may significantly impact the market price of the Company's securities or derivatives, and has not been available to investors. "Disclosure" mentioned in the Rule indicates that the Company publishes information to the public at the time, through the media, and by the means specified in laws, rules and regulatory documents.

Article 3 The basic principles for the Company's information disclosure are:

(1) Disclosing all the information which may significantly impact the market price of the Company's securities or derivatives;

(2) Ensuring the information disclosure to be authentic, accurate, complete, prompt, fair, concise, clear, and easy to understand and free of false statements, misleading statements and major omissions;

(3) Promptly reporting the information which shall be disclosed to Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Article 4 The Rule applies to the following personnel and institutions:

(1) The Company's directors and the Board of Directors;

(2) The Company's senior managers;

(3) The Secretary of the Board of Directors, and information disclosure management department;

(4) The principals of the Company's department, branch company and subsidiary company;

(5) The Company's controlling shareholder, and the major shareholders holding more than 5% shares;

(6) The Company's other personnel and departments bearing the duty of information disclosure.

Information Disclosure Obligators refer to the Company and its directors, senior management personnel, shareholders, actual controllers, acquirers, parties related to major asset restructurings, refinancing, and significant transactions, as well as natural persons, entities and their relevant personnel, bankruptcy administrators and their members, and other subjects that bear information disclosure obligations as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

Article 5 The information disclosed by the Information Disclosure Obligators shall be disclosed simultaneously to all investors and shall not be leaked in advance to any unit or individual, unless otherwise provided by laws and administrative regulations.

Before insider information is lawfully disclosed, insiders and persons who have illegally obtained insider information shall not disclose or leak such information, nor shall they use such information for insider trading. No unit or individual shall illegally require the information disclosure obligators to provide information that is required to be disclosed by law but has not yet been disclosed.

Article 6 The Information Disclosure Obligators shall not substitute its reporting or announcement obligations with any form of news release or responses to journalists' inquiries, nor shall periodic reports be used to replace temporary report obligations that must be performed.

During non-trading periods, if a listed company and the relevant information disclosure obligators have a real need, they may release significant information externally, but they must disclose the relevant announcement before the start of the next trading period.

Chapter 2 Contents of and Requirements of the Information Disclosed by the Company

Article 7 Documents the Company shall disclose mainly include prospectus, offering circular, listing announcements, acquisition report, periodic reports and interim reports, etc.

Section 1 Periodic report

Article 8 "Periodic reports" indicate quarterly reports, mid-term reports and annual reports. All information that has a significant impact on investors' value judgments and investment decisions shall be disclosed.

The financial accounting report in the annual report shall be audited by an accounting firm that complies with the provisions of the Securities Law.

Article 9 An annual report shall, within four months from the end of each fiscal year, or a semiannual report shall, within two months from the end of the first half of each fiscal year, be prepared and disclosed. Quarterly reports shall be prepared and disclosed within one month after the end of the first three months and the first nine months of each fiscal year.

Article 10 The content of a periodic report shall be subject to the deliberation and approval of the board of directors of a company. A periodic report, without the deliberation and approval of the board of directors, shall not be disclosed. The financial information in periodic reports shall be reviewed by the Audit, Risk, and Compliance Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Audit Committee) and submitted to the board of directors for approval after being agreed upon by more than half of all members of the Audit Committee.

If a director cannot guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy, or completeness of the content of a periodic report, or if there is any objection, the director shall vote against or abstain during the board's review of the periodic report.

If an Audit Committee member cannot guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy, or completeness of the financial information in a periodic report, or if there is any objection, the member shall vote against or abstain during the Audit Committee's review of the periodic report.

The directors and officers of a company shall sign a written confirmation opinion on the periodic report, and state whether the preparation and deliberation procedures of the board of directors conform to the relevant laws, administrative regulations, and the rules of the CSRC and whether the contents of the report authentically, accurately and completely reflect the actual condition of the company.

If a director or officer is unable to warrant the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the periodic report, or has objections, he or she shall give his or her opinion, with the reasons stated, in the written confirmation opinion, which the company shall disclose. If the company fails to do so, the director or officer may directly apply for disclosure.

A director or officer shall give an opinion under the provisions of the preceding paragraph on the principle of prudence, and shall not be released of right from his or her responsibility to warrant the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the periodic report only by giving the opinion.

Article 11 Where a company forecasts that there will be any loss or big change to its business performances, it shall timely make an announcement in advance.

Article 12 If the performances are divulged or if there is any hearsay about the performances and if the transactions of corporate securities and the derivatives thereof fluctuate abnormally, the company shall disclose the relevant financial data of the current reporting period in time.

Article 13 Where a non-standard audit opinion is issued on the financial accounting statements included in a periodic report, the board of directors of the company shall make a special explanation about the items involved in the audit opinions.

Article 14 The rules for the formats and preparation of annual, interim and quarterly reports shall be formulated by the CSRC and stock exchanges.

Section 2 Current Reports

Article 15 “Interim reports” include announcements on resolutions of the shareholders’ meeting and the Board of Directors, announcements on connected transactions which meet the disclosure standards according to the Listing Rules, announcements on the purchase or sale of assets, announcements on material matters, clarification announcements, profit distribution announcements, announcements on issuance of new stocks and bonds, and announcements on the matters that the Company considers necessary to disclose, etc..

The Company shall immediately disclose any change in company name, stock symbol, bylaws, registered capital, registered address, main office address, and contact telephone number.

Article 16 “Material Matters” mentioned in the previous article indicate matters which may significantly impact the market price of the Company’s securities or derivatives, and are not available to investors. Material matters include that:

(1) Material Matters in the second paragraph of Article 80 of the Securities Law;

(2) The Company incurs liability for a large amount of compensation;

(3) The Company sets aside a large amount for the impairment of assets;

(4) The Company presents a negative shareholders' equity;

(5) The main debtor of the Company becomes insolvent, or is subject to a bankruptcy proceeding, and the Company fails to make adequate allowances for uncollectability with respect to the corresponding claim;

(6) Any newly issued law, administrative regulations, rules, or industry policy may have a material effect on the Company;

(7) The Company provides equity incentives, reacquires shares, conducts material asset restructuring, or spins off an asset for a listing or quotation；

(8) A court rules to prohibit the controlling shareholder from transferring the shares it holds; or 5% or more of the shares of the Company held by any shareholder are pledged, frozen, sold under a judicial sale, placed in custody or trust, or lawfully restricted from voting, among others, or are exposed to a risk of a forced transfer of title；

(9) Main assets are placed under seal, impounded or frozen; and a main bank account is frozen；

(10) The company projects a loss or material change of its operating performance；

(11) The main or all business comes to a standstill；

(12) The receipt of additional income which has a material effect on the profit or loss for the period may have a material effect on the Company's assets, liabilities, equity or results of operations；

(13) The appointment or dismissal of an accounting firm engaged in the audit for the Company；

(14) A material independent change in accounting policies and

accounting estimates；

(15) There is any error in the information disclosed previously or because the Company fails to disclose information as required or because the information disclosed contains any false statement so that the Company is ordered to take corrective action by the relevant organ or the board of directors of the Company decides to make a correction；

(16) The Company, or any of its controlling shareholder, actual controller, directors and officers, receives a criminal penalty, or is under investigation in a case filed by the CSRC for a suspected violation of laws and regulations, or receives an administrative penalty from the CSRC, or a material administrative penalty from another appropriate authority；

(17) Any of the controlling shareholder, actual controller, directors and officers of the Company, suspected of a serious violation of the discipline or law, or a duty-related crime, is subjected to detention measures by the discipline inspection and supervision authority, affecting the performance of his or her duties；

(18) A director or officer of the Company other than the chairman of the board of directors or manager has been, is expected to be, unable to perform his or her duties normally for three or more months for physical conditions, work arrangements, or any other reason, or is subjected to compulsory measures by an appropriate authority for a suspected violation of laws and regulations, affecting the performance of his or her duties；

(19) Other matters prescribed by the CSRC or Securities regulatory body under The State Council.

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller has a significant influence on the occurrence or progression of a material event, they shall promptly inform the Company in writing of the relevant information they are aware of, and shall cooperate with the Company in fulfilling its information disclosure obligations.

Article 17 The Company shall promptly disclose the relevant Material Matters when the earliest of the following circumstances arises:

(1) When the Board of Directors passes resolutions on the material matter;

(2) When the parties concerned enter into a letter of intent or an agreement on the material matter; or

(3) When a director or a senior executive member becomes aware of or ought to be aware of the occurrence of the material matter.

If any of the following circumstances occurs before the time point specified in the preceding paragraph, the Company shall promptly disclose the status quo of relevant matters and risk factors that may affect the progress of the event：

(1) The material matter is difficult to remain confidential;

(2) The material matter has been divulged or the rumor has been spread in the market; or

(3) Abnormal transactions of Company’s shares or derivatives arise.

Article 18 After a company has disclosed a major event, if there is any progress or change in the disclosed major event that may have a greater impact on the trading price of the company's securities and its derivatives, the company shall promptly disclose the progress or change and the possible impact.

Article 19 The disclosure of information on the prospectus, offering circular, the listing announcements, the periodic reports and the interim reports shall be conducted in line with the format, the disclosure time, the method and other requirements prescribed by the Administrative Measures on Information Disclosure by Listed Companies, the Listing Rules, as well as other laws, regulations, and regulatory documents.

Article 20 Where a subsidiary company controlled by the Company experiences a material event as specified in Article 16 of these Rules, and such event is likely to have a material impact on the trading price of the Company’s securities or their derivative products, the Company shall fulfill its information disclosure obligations.

Article 21 Where an equity investee company of the Company experiences an event that is likely to have a material impact on the trading price of the Company’s securities or their derivative products, the Company shall fulfill its information disclosure obligations.

Article 22 Where actions involving the Company—such as acquisitions, mergers, spin-offs, issuance of shares, or share repurchases—result in material changes to the Company’s total share capital, shareholders, or actual controllers, the information disclosure obligors shall, in accordance with the law, fulfill their obligations to report and announce such matters, and shall disclose the changes in equity interests.

Article 23 The Company shall pay attention to the abnormal transactions of its own securities and the derivatives thereof as well as the medium's reports about it.

Where any abnormal transactions or media information of securities and the derivatives thereof may considerably affect the transactions of the corporate securities and the derivatives thereof, the company shall timely find out the facts from all aspects and shall make inquiries in writing and issue a public clarification where necessary.

A company's shareholders, actual controllers and the concerted parties thereof shall timely and accurately inform the company about whether any major event, such as equity transfer or asset reorganization, will occur, and assist the company to carry out the information disclosure work properly.

Article 24 If the CSRC or the stock exchange confirms that any transactions of the corporate securities and the derivatives thereof are abnormal, the company shall timely find out the factors which result in the abnormal fluctuations of transactions of securities and the derivatives, and shall timely disclose them.

Chapter 3 Information Disclosure Administration and Responsibility

Article 25 The Board of Directors shall uniformly lead and manage the Company's information disclosure. Chairman is primary person responsible for the Company's information disclosure affairs. The Office of the Board of Directors takes charge of coordination and arrangement concerning detailed matters in the Company's information disclosure. The Company's Secretary of the Board of Directors implements the Company's information disclosure affairs. Where the Secretary of the Board of Directors cannot fulfil such duties, the securities affairs representative shall act on behalf of the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Article 26 The directors and senior management personnel of the Company shall act with diligence and due care, pay attention to the preparation of information disclosure documents, and ensure that periodic reports and interim reports are disclosed within the prescribed time limits.

Article 27 . The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall be responsible for handling the external release of the Company's information and other related matters.

Article 28 The main responsibilities of the Secretary of the Board of Directors in information disclosure are to:

(1) Coordinate and arrange the Company's information disclosure affairs, including establishing and improving the information disclosure rule, contacting the principals and coordinate people designated by each of the Company's department, branch Company and subsidiary company, and keep the information channel clear;

(2) Collect information that the Company shall disclose, and report and submit the information to the Board of Directors;

(3) Attend the shareholders' general meetings, the meetings of the Board of Directors, the meetings of the Board of Supervisors, the meetings of senior executive members and other meetings

involving information disclosure as a non-voting delegate, understand the financial and business condition of the Company and inspect all documents relevant to information disclosure matters;

(4) Be responsible for the specific matters of public announcement of the Company. Except for the announcements of the Board of Supervisors, the information to disclose shall be disclosed in the announcements of the Board of Directors.

(5) Keep watching media's reports on the Company and actively check the authenticity of reports; receive visitors, respond to inquiries, contact shareholders, and communicate with investors and securities service institutions, etc.;

(6) Issue correction announcements, supplementary announcements or clarification announcements promptly once being aware of the mistakes, omissions or statements that may mislead the market price of the Company's securities or derivatives due to disclosed information (including the announcements issued by the Company, and the information published by media relating Company);

(7) Take charge of confidentiality affairs, establish and improve confidentiality measures;

(8) The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall promptly inform the obligators as required by the laws and rules applied to the Company, as well as the requirements of CSRC on the Company's information disclosure;

(9) Other responsibilities required by CSRC and Shanghai Stock

Article 29 The Company shall provide convenient environment for the Secretary of the Board of Director's performance of duty; Chief Financial Officer shall support the work of the Secretary of the Board of Directors in respect of disclosure of financial information.

The Company's financial department shall actively cooperate with the office of the Board of Director, and provide pertinent documents in order to ensure the prompt disclosure of the Company's periodic reports and interim reports.

The Company's financial department shall establish internal control and supervision mechanism for financial management and accounting. The documents and data provided to the office of the Board of Directors shall be verified and signed by the actual handler and the Chief Financial Officer.

Article 30 The principal of the Company's each functional departments and business divisions is the primary person responsible for reporting the information within their respective areas of responsibility; meanwhile, the principal of these functional departments and business divisions shall designate someone specific as contact person (whose information shall be filed with the Company's Office of the Board of Directors) to take charge of reporting information to the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Article 31 In the Company's information disclosure, the responsibilities of directors and Board of Directors, the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, senior executive members, the principals of the Company's each department, branch company and subsidiary company mainly include the following contents:

(1) The Company's directors and the Board of Directors shall be diligent, and ensure the contents of information disclosed by the Company to be authentic, accurate, complete, timely and fair. The directors shall understand and continuously pay close attention to the Company's operation, financial condition, material matters which have occurred or will possibly occur and their influences, and actively investigate to obtain the materials necessary for decision making;

(2) The Company's directors and the Board of Directors, and senior managers have the responsibilities to guarantee that, the Office of the Board of Directors obtain promptly the material information on the Company's organization and operation, the information that may materially alter the decisions of shareholders and stakeholders, and other information that shall be disclosed;

(3) The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee shall supervise the

performance of information disclosure responsibilities by the Company's directors and senior managers; it shall monitor the Company's information disclosure practices, and where any illegal or non-compliant issues in information disclosure are identified, the Committee shall conduct investigations and propose handling recommendations;

(4) Senior managers shall promptly report to the Board of Directors the material matters related to the Company's operation or financial affairs, the progress or changes in the events that have already been disclosed, and other pertinent information;

(5) The principals of each department of the Company, each branch company and each subsidiary company shall urge their own department or company to strictly implement the information disclosure affairs management and report rule, and ensure that their department or Company's material information which shall be disclosed is reported to the Office of the Board of Directors or Secretary of the Board of Directors promptly.

Article 32 When any of the following events occur to the Company's shareholders or actual controllers, they shall voluntarily inform the Company's Board of Directors and cooperate with the Company in fulfilling its information disclosure obligations:

(1) A shareholder holding 5% or more of the Company's shares or the actual controller experiences material changes in the shares they hold or in their control over the Company; or there are material changes in the situation where the Company's actual controller or other enterprises under their control engage in the same or similar business as the Company;

(2) A court ruling prohibits the controlling shareholder from transferring their shares, or any shareholder's holding of 5% or more of the Company's shares is pledged, frozen, subject to judicial auction, placed in custody, placed under trust, or restricted in voting rights in accordance with the law, or there is a risk of compulsory transfer;

(3) There are plans to carry out major asset or business restructuring involving the Company;

(4) Other circumstances as prescribed by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC).

Where information that should be disclosed has been disseminated in the media or material abnormal trading occurs in the Company's securities or their derivative products before such information is disclosed in accordance with the law, the shareholder or actual controller shall promptly and accurately provide a written report to the Company and cooperate with the Company in making a timely and accurate announcement.

The Company's shareholders and actual controllers shall not abuse their shareholder rights or dominant position, nor shall they demand that the Company provide them with inside information.

Article 33 The Company's directors, senior managers, shareholders holding more than 5% of shares, their concerted actors and actual controllers shall timely report to the Board of Directors of the Company the list of connected parties and the explanation of the connection. The Company shall follow the deliberation procedures for connected transactions and strictly implement the connected transaction voting abstention system. None of the parties involved in a transaction shall conceal related-party relationships or employ other means to circumvent the Company's deliberation procedures for connected transactions or its information disclosure obligations.

When the Company issues shares to specific targets, its controlling shareholders, actual controllers and the objects of private placements shall provide the Company with relevant information to assist the Company to fulfill the information disclosure obligation.

Article 34 The information disclosure obligation shall provide all the information related to the practice to the securities company and securities service institutions employed by them, and ensure that the information is true, accurate and complete, and shall not refuse, conceal or falsely report.

Article 35 Where the Company dismisses its accounting firm, it shall promptly notify the accounting firm after the Board of Directors has made the relevant resolution. When the Shareholders' Meeting votes on the dismissal of the accounting firm, the accounting firm shall be permitted to present its opinions. If the Shareholders' Meeting passes a resolution to dismiss or replace the accounting firm, the Company shall, when disclosing such information, explain the specific reasons for the dismissal or replacement and include the statements and opinions provided by the accounting firm.

Article 36 The Company's Information Disclosure Obligators shall not engage in insider trading or cooperate with others to manipulate securities trading prices.

Article 37 The Company's Information Disclosure Obligators shall strictly observe national related laws, rules and the Rule, and fulfill the obligation of information disclosure.

Article 38 When communicating information to investors, securities service institutions, and media, etc., the Company shall ensure equal access to the information by various investors and observe the principle of fair disclosure towards various investors.

Chapter 4 Information Providing, Preparation, Examination and Disclosure

Article 39 The Secretary of the Board of Directors takes charge of defining and preparing the information to be disclosed. The Company's related departments and personnel involved in the information shall cooperate with and assist the Secretary of the Board of Directors and provide the related documents and materials upon his/ her request.

Article 40 The preparation, review, deliberation, and disclosure process of periodic reports:

(1) The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall frame the time for disclosure of periodic reports according to the Company's situation,

and schedule the disclosure time with Shanghai Stock Exchange website;

(2) The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall convene the special meeting of related departments and arrange the contents, requirements and schedule for periodic report preparation;

(3) The Company's Office of the Board of Directors collects and classifies documents and materials provided by each department, and form the first draft of periodic reports based on such documents and related regulations.

(4) The CFO with the support of the Secretary of the Board of Directors prepares the first draft of financial periodic reports to all directors for examination, amends the first draft of periodic reports according to feedbacks of the directors. The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee shall conduct a pre-review of the financial information contained in the periodic report. After being approved by a majority of all members, the draft shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation;

(5) The Chairman of the Board shall be responsible for convening and presiding over the Board meeting to deliberate on the periodic report. After the Company's Board of Directors approves the periodic reports, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall submit the full announcement to Shanghai Stock Exchange,

Article 41 The preparation, audit and disclosure process of interim reports:

(1) If the Company, its branch companies, subsidiary companies, joint-ventures, controlling shareholders, and shareholders holding more than 5% of shares have any matter which shall be disclosed as regulated in the Rule, the Administrative Measures on Information Disclosure by Listed Companies, or the Listing Rules, etc., such Information Disclosure Obligators shall report and submit related materials to the Office of the Board of Directors promptly, and keep the information confidential prior to disclosure; When a director or senior managerbecomes aware of the occurrence of a material event, they shall immediately fulfill their reporting

obligations in accordance with the Company's internal procedures. Upon receiving such a report, the Chairman of the Board shall immediately report to the Board of Directors and urge the Company Secretary to the Board to organize the disclosure of an interim report.

The directors sent by the Company's shareholders and actual controllers to the Company shall report and submit related materials to the Secretary of the Board of Directors promptly once obtaining information of material matters listed in the Rule and knowing the Company (unit) he or she is sent to fails to report such material matters to the Company in time.

After learning that the Company's shareholders and actual controllers have material matters, the Office of the Board of Directors shall check the authenticity of the information immediately, and the Company's shareholders and actual controllers shall report the truth, such material matters shall be disclosed according to the regulations if such information is true.

(2) The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall check related information and materials according to the regulations of the Rule and related laws and rules.;

As for the interim reports on the material matters regulated in the Listing Rules, as well as on the Company's merger and division, etc., the Office of the Board of Directors shall draft the disclosure announcement document after such matters have been be deliberated and passed by the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting;

The interim report on the abnormal fluctuation of stock transaction as regulated in the Listing Rules may be disclosed after the Office of the Board of Directors obtains the approval of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if the Secretary of the Board of Directors couldn't contact the Chairman before the deadline of Disclosure, he shall make the disclosure.

(3) The personnel or departments assuming the obligation of information disclosure, if having doubt about whether a matter

shall be disclosed, shall consult the Company's Office of the Board of Directors or the Secretary of the Board of Directors promptly.

Article 42 After the Secretary of Board of Directors examines within his/ her authority, or the Chairman approves the information disclosure announcement documents, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall submit such documents to Shanghai Stock Exchange promptly.

Article 43 After the Company's information disclosure, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall promptly notify any of the following, depending on the information classification, importance, and relevance: the Chairman, the Company's related departments, branch companies, subsidiary companies, joint-ventures, controlling shareholders, shareholders holding more than 5% of shares and directors.

Article 44 The Company designates media outlets and websites that comply with the Securities Law the authorized platforms for publishing the Company's announcements and other information required to be disclosed.

Article 45 Besides being published at the newspaper specified in the previous article, the Company's periodic reports, AOA, prospectus, allotment circular, statements for use of proceeds, etc. shall also be published at the website specified by Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Article 46 The Company may publish the information disclosed through other media, but such publication shall not be earlier than that at the specified newspaper and website. The Company may disclose related business operation information at the Company's website disclosed publicly: [http:// www.bluestar-adisseo.com].

Article 47 The information disclosure obligators shall not replace information disclosure obligation with the press release or responses to journalists' inquires, and shall not replace the interim report with periodic report.

Article 48 The Company shall file with CSRC the disclosed announcement documents and related documents for future reference and keep such documents at the Company's Office of the Board of Directors for public inspect as required by laws and rules.

Article 49 The documents and materials related to the Company's information disclosure shall be reserved as paper and electronic files, and shall be maintained by the Company's Office of the Board of Directors. The retention period shall be no less than ten years.

Chapter 5 Confidentiality Measures and Responsibility

Article 50 The Company's Office of the Board of Directors, directors and the Board of Directors, senior executive members, the principals of each department of the Company, the Company's each branch company and subsidiary company, and other Information Disclosure Obligators are obligated to keep the information not disclosed by the Company confidential, and shall not disclose such non-public information to any entity or individual in any means; meanwhile, the Company's Board of Directors shall take effective measures to limit the number of information insiders within the minimum scope.

Article 51 Without the written authorization of the Company's Board of Directors, no director or senior executive member shall disclose the Company's non-public information.

Article 52 The insiders of the Company's inside information shall not disclose such inside information, and shall not trade on the inside information or advise to others to trade the Company's securities and derivatives. If the Company communicates with any institution or individual on the Company's business operation, financial condition and other events by means of performance explanation session, analyst meeting, road show, and accepting investors' investigation, etc., no inside information shall be provided. The Company's shareholders and actual controllers shall not require the Company to provide inside information by abusing their shareholders' rights and dominant status.

No entity or individual shall unlawfully obtain, provide, or disseminate the Company's inside information, nor shall they use such inside information to buy or sell, or advise others to buy or sell, the Company's securities or their derivative products. Inside information shall not be used in documents such as investment value analysis reports or research reports.

The media shall report on matters involving the Company in an objective and truthful manner and play a role in public opinion supervision.

No entity or individual shall provide or disseminate false or misleading information about the Company that could mislead investors.

In securities transaction, the non-public information concerning the Company's operation and finance or information that will significantly impact the market price of the Company's securities or derivatives thereof, are referred to as inside information.

Article 53 The statistical statements, financial statements, etc., which are submitted by the Company to related governmental competent departments prior to the disclosure date stipulated by Shanghai Stock Exchange according to related state regulations, shall be marked with "unaudited and confidential".

Article 54 Before disclosure of the information on all the material matters occurring in the Company, related insiders shall not announce information to news media or internal journals. The press release of material information provided by the Company's related departments concerning the Company's production operation, major assets, equity change, etc. provided by the Company's related department to news media or internal publications shall be examined and approved by the Office of the Board of Directors before being issued.

Article 55 If there are false statements, misleading statements, major omissions or other major violation of the law in the documents provided by the information disclosure obligor, the Company shall censure, warn, or impose other administrative sanctions against such obligors, If the above mentioned behaviors result in major losses to the Company, such obligors shall be liable for compensatory damages according to the laws and regulations.

Article 56 The Company’s directors and senior executive members shall be responsible for the authenticity, accuracy, completeness, timeliness and fairness of the Company’s information disclosure, unless otherwise there is sufficient evidence to prove that duty of due diligence is fulfilled.

Article 57 The chairman of the board, senior managers, and the board secretary of a listed company shall bear primary responsibility for the truthfulness, accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and fairness of the company's interim report information disclosure.

Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions

Article 58 Where the Rule is inconsistent with the Administrative Measures on Information Disclosure by Listed Companies, the Listing Rules, the Company’s AOA or there are matters not mentioned herein, the aforesaid laws, regulations and rules shall prevail

Article 59 The Rule shall be implemented from the date it is adopted by the Company’s Board of Directors.

Article 60 The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the interpretation of the Rule.

Bluestar Adisseo Company

December 15, 2025