Important Note: The following is an English translation of the Chinese version of the Procedural rules for the Shareholders' meeting of Bluestar Adisseo Company. In case of any discrepancies or inconsistencies between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall always prevail.

Bluestar Adisseo Company

Procedural Rules for the Shareholders' Meeting

(October 2026 Revision)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 With a view to regulating the practice of Bluestar Adisseo Company (the "**Company**") and ensuring the exercise of functions and power by the shareholders' meeting pursuant to law, the Rules are formulated pursuant to the Company Law of the People's Republic of China (the "**Company Law**"), the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China, the Rules for the Shareholders' meeting of Listed Companies, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange and other relevant laws, administrative regulations and regulatory rules, and the Articles of Association of Bluestar Adisseo Company (the "**AOA**").

Article 2 The Company shall convene a shareholders' meeting in strict compliance with laws, administrative regulations, the Rules and the AOA, and ensure that its shareholders can exercise their rights pursuant to law.

The Board of Directors of the Company shall properly perform its duties and properly organize the shareholders' meeting on schedule. All directors of the Company shall exercise due diligence obligation and ensure the smooth convening of the shareholders' meeting and exercise of functions and powers thereby pursuant to law.

Article 3 The shareholders' meeting of the Company shall perform its functions and powers within the scope stipulated in the Company Law and the AOA.

Article 4 Shareholders' meetings are divided into annual and extraordinary shareholders' meeting. An annual shareholders' meeting shall be convened once a year within six (6) months following the end of the previous fiscal year. An extraordinary shareholders' meeting may be convened on an irregular basis, and shall be convened within two (2) months following the occurrence of the following circumstances:

(1) The number of directors is less than two-thirds (2/3) of the quorum stipulated by the Company Law or the AOA;
(2) The uncovered losses amount to one-third (1/3) of the Company's total share capital;
(3) Shareholders, individually or jointly holding 10% or more of the Company's shares, propose to hold an extraordinary meeting;
(4) The Board of Directors considers it necessary to hold such a

meeting;

(5) The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Audit Committee") proposes to hold such a meeting; and

(6) Other circumstances regulated in the AOA.

The time limit of "holding an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within two months" as stipulated in items (3) and (5) above shall be calculated from the date when the Board of Directors of the Company receives the written proposal submitted by the proposing shareholders or the Audit Committee, which complies with the conditions stipulated in the Rules.

Where the Company cannot convene a shareholders' meeting within the aforesaid time limit, it shall report the case to the local branch of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the "**CSRC**") where the Company is registered and the Shanghai Stock Exchange (the "**Stock Exchange**"), explain the reasons therefor and make an announcement.

Article 5 To convene a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall engage lawyers to issue legal opinions on the following issues, and make announcements:

(1) whether the procedures for convening and holding the shareholders' meeting comply with laws, administrative regulations, the Rules, and the AOA;

(2) whether the qualifications of attendees and conveners are legal and effective;

(3) whether the voting procedures and results of the shareholders' meeting are legal and effective; and

(4) legal opinions on other issues as required by the Company.

Chapter 2 Functions and Powers of the Shareholders' meeting

Article 6 The shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be composed of all the shareholders. The shareholders' meeting is the Company's organ of authority, and exercises the following functions and powers in accordance with the law:

(1) To elect and replace the directors and determine matters relating to the remuneration of the directors;

(2) To examine and approve the reports of the Board of Directors;

(3) To examine and approve the Company's annual financial final accounts;

(4) To examine and approve the Company's profit-distribution and loss-covering plans;

(5) To pass resolutions on the Company's increase or decrease of registered capital;

(6) To pass resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds;

(7) To pass resolutions on the Company's merger, division, dissolution, liquidation or change of form;

(8) To amend the AOA;

(9) To pass resolutions on the Company's employment and dismissal of accounting firms undertaking the Company's audit business;

(10) To examine and approve the provisions of guarantees under Article 7;

(11) To examine matters relating to the purchase and sale of the Company's material assets within the past year, which exceed 30% of the Company's audited total assets for the latest period;

(12) To examine, approve the change of the usage of the fund raised;

(13) To examine the equity incentive plan and employee stock ownership plans; and

(14) To examine other matters determined at the shareholders' meeting, as regulated in laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the AOA.

The shareholders' meeting may authorize the Board of Directors in the form of authorization to make resolutions on the issuance of corporate bonds. The Company may, pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders' meeting or, where authorized by the shareholders' meeting, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, issue shares or corporate bonds convertible into shares. The specific implementation thereof shall comply with applicable laws, administrative regulations, and the rules of CSRC and the stock exchange.

Article 7 Any of the following guarantees provided by the Company and its holding subsidiaries shall be deliberated and approved by the shareholders' meeting after being approved by the Board of Directors:

(1) Any guarantees provided after the total amount of guarantees have exceeded 50% of the Company's audited net assets for the latest period;

(2) Any guarantees provided after the total amount of guarantees have exceeded 30% of the Company's audited total assets for the latest

period;

(3) The amount guaranteed to others within one year has exceeded 30% of the Company's total assets audited in the latest period;

(4) Any guarantees provided for a guarantee object whose asset-liability ratio exceeds 70%;

(5) Any single guarantee amount exceeds 10% of the Company's latest audited net asset;

(6) Guarantees provided to shareholders, actual controllers or the related parties of the Company; and

(7) Other guarantees requiring approval by the shareholders' meeting as stipulated by Stock Exchange.

When examining the guarantee matters in the preceding paragraph (3), a resolution of the shareholders' meeting passed by two-thirds or more of the voting rights held by the shareholders who attended the meeting shall be required.

Article 8 Any of the following financial assistance provided by the Company and its holding subsidiaries shall be deliberated and approved by the shareholders' meeting after being approved by the Board of Directors:

(1) The amount of a single financial assistance exceeds 10% of the Company's latest audited net assets;

(2) The latest financial statement of the assisted entity shows that its debt-to-asset ratio exceeds 70%;

(3) The cumulative amount of financial assistance within the last twelve months exceeds 10% of the Company's latest audited net assets;

(4) Other circumstances as stipulated by the Shanghai Stock Exchange or the Articles of Association.

Where the assisted entity is a holding subsidiary within the scope of the Company's consolidated financial statements, and the other shareholders of such holding subsidiary do not include the Company's controlling shareholder, actual controller or their related parties, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply.

Chapter 3 Convening of the Shareholders' meeting

Article 9 The Board of Directors of the Company shall convene a shareholders' meeting on schedule within the time limit as prescribed in Article 4 of the

Rules.

Article 10 With the consent of more than half of all independent directors, independent director of the Company may propose to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall, pursuant to laws, administrative regulations and the AOA, present written feedback opinions as to approve or disapprove such proposal within ten (10) days after receipt thereof.

If the Board of Directors approves the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice thereof within five (5) days after its resolution thereon; in case of disapproval, it shall state the reasons therefor and make an announcement.

Article 11 The Audit Committee of the Company may propose the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting to the Board of Directors, and shall so propose in writing. The Board of Directors shall, pursuant to laws, administrative regulations and the AOA, present written feedback opinions as to approve or disapprove the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within ten (10) days after receipt of the proposal. If the Board of Directors approves the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice thereof within five (5) days after its resolution thereon, and any change to the proposal in such notice shall be subject to the approval of the Audit Committee.

In the event that the Board of Directors disapproves the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, or fails to present a written feedback within ten (10) days after receipt of the proposal, it shall be deemed as the inability or failure of the Board of Directors to perform the duties of convening a meeting of the shareholders' meeting, and the Audit Committee may convene and preside over the same at its own discretion.

Article 12 The shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of shares of the Company concerned may request the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, and shall so propose in writing to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall, pursuant to laws, administrative regulations and the AOA, present written feedback opinions as to approve or disapprove the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within ten (10) days after receipt of the request.

If the Board of Directors approves the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice thereof within five (5) days

after its resolution thereon, and any change to the request in such notice shall be subject to the approval of shareholders concerned.

If the Board of Directors disapproves the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, or fails to present any feedback within ten (10) days after receipt of the request, shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of shares of the Company may propose the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting to the Audit Committee, and shall so propose in writing to the Audit Committee. The meeting topics and proposals shall be exactly the same as those submitted to the Board of Directors mentioned above.

If the Audit Committee approves the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall issue a notice thereof within five(5) days after receipt of the request, and any change to the request in such notice shall be subject to the approval of shareholders concerned.

If the Audit Committee fails to issue the notice regarding the convening of the shareholders' meeting within the prescribed time limit, it shall be deemed as the Audit Committee's failure to convene and preside over the shareholders' meeting, and shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of shares of the Company for ninety (90) or more consecutive days may convene and preside over the same at their own discretion.

Article 13 Where the Audit Committee or shareholders of the Company decide to convene a shareholders' meeting at the discretion thereof, it/they shall notify in writing the Board of Directors of the Company, and file for record the same with Shanghai Stock Exchange. They shall promptly issue a notice for the convening of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The content of the proposal in the notice shall not include any new items; otherwise, the relevant shareholders shall, in accordance with the above procedures, re-apply to the Board of Directors for the convening of the shareholders' meeting. The meeting location listed in the notice shall comply with the provisions of the AOA and the Rules.

The percentage of shareholding of shareholders convening a shareholders' meeting shall be not less than 10% prior to date of the announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The Audit Committee and shareholders convening a shareholders' meeting shall, upon the issuance of notice of the shareholders' meeting and announcement of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, submit relevant supporting documents to Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Article 14 The Board of Directors and secretary thereof shall cooperate in a shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders at the discretion thereof. The Board of Directors shall provide the register of shareholders as of the record date. In case that the Board of Directors fails to provide the register of shareholders, the conveners may ask for the same from the securities registration and clearing institution concerned on the strength of relevant announcements regarding the convening of the shareholders' meeting. The conveners shall not use the register of shareholders for purposes other than the convening of the shareholders' meeting.

Article 15 The necessary expenses of a shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders of the Company at the discretion thereof shall be borne by the Company.

Chapter 4 Proposal and Notice of the Shareholders' meeting

Article 16 The contents of any proposal shall fall within the scope of functions and powers of a shareholders' meeting, have definite subjects and concrete decision items, and comply with relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the AOA.

Article 17 Shareholders individually or collectively holding 1% or more of shares of the Company may put forward an temporary proposal and submit the same in writing to the conveners at least ten (10) days before the convening of a shareholders' meeting. The temporary proposal shall have a clear topic and specific resolution items. Conveners shall issue a supplementary notice of the shareholders' meeting within two (2) days after receipt of the proposals to announce the contents of such temporary proposals and submit the temporary proposal to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation, except for a temporary proposal that violates a law, an administrative regulation, or the AOA or does not fall under the scope of powers of the shareholders' meeting.

In addition to the provision in the preceding paragraph, conveners shall not, after the issuance of the notice of the shareholders' meeting, modify the proposal stated in such notice, nor put forward a new proposal.

The shareholders' meeting shall not vote on any proposal not stated in the notice or not in compliance with the Rules, and shall not adopt a

resolution on such proposal.

Article 18 Conveners shall notify all the shareholders by means of announcements ***twenty (20) days*** before the convening of an annual shareholders' meeting or ***fifteen (15) days*** before the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

The starting period of the aforesaid date calculated shall exclude the very day when the meeting is held, but include the very day when the announcement is made.

Article 19 It is required to fully disclose the concrete contents of all the proposals and all the materials or explanations necessary for shareholders to make reasonable judgments on items to be discussed in the notice and supplementary notice of a shareholders' meeting.

Article 20 Where the election of directors is to be discussed in a shareholders' meeting, the detailed information of candidates of directors shall be fully disclosed in the notice of the shareholders' meeting, including the following contents at least:

(1) personal information such as education background, working experience and concurrent post;
(2) any connection with the Company or the controlling shareholder and actual controller thereof;
(3) the number of shares of the Company held by the candidates; and
(4) whether or not the candidate(s) has/ve been subject to penalties by CSRC and other related authorities as well as sanctions by any stock exchange(s).

Each candidate for directors shall be put forward in a single proposal, with the exception of the adoption of cumulative voting system.

The name list of candidates for directors shall be proposed to the shareholders' meeting for votes, and the materials meeting the requirements of this Article shall be provided.

The proposer shall provide the resumes and basic information of the candidates for directors, as well as related evidential materials. The candidates for directors shall make a written commitment before the holding of shareholders' meeting that they agree to accept the nomination, promising that the materials publicly disclosed of the candidates for directors are authentic and complete, and guarantee to practically implement their duties as directors after being elected.

Article 21 The notice on the shareholders' meeting shall include the following contents:

(1) The time, venue and period of the meeting;

(2) The matters to be discussed at the meeting;

(3) A conspicuous statement that: all shareholders are entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting, and may entrust proxies to attend the meeting and participate in voting, and such shareholders' proxies need not be shareholders of the Company;

(4) The record date of shareholders entitled to attend the shareholders' meeting; and

(5) The name and telephone number of the standing contact persons in connection with the meeting.

(6) Voting time and voting procedures by online or other means.

The convener shall specify in the notice of the shareholders' meeting matters such as the voting time, voting procedures and voting operation procedures for internet voting. A shareholders' meeting that adopts the Shanghai Stock Exchange's network voting system to provide shareholders with the means of network voting shall be convened on a trading day of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the network voting shall be conducted during the trading hours on such trading day.

Article 22 The notice of the shareholders' meeting shall specify the meeting time, location, and determine the record date. The interval between the record date of shares and the date of the shareholders' meeting shall not exceed seven (7) working days. The record date of the shareholders' meeting shall be determined by the Board of Directors or the convener. The record date, once determined, shall not be changed.

Article 23 The shareholders' meeting shall not be postponed or cancelled without proper reasons after the notice thereof is issued, and the proposals stated in said notice shall not be cancelled. In case of postponement or cancellation, conveners shall make an announcement and explanations at least two (2) working days before the originally determined date to convene the shareholders' meeting.

Chapter 5 Qualification Confirmation of Shareholders Attending the Shareholders' meeting

Article 24 All the shareholders of the Company and the proxies thereof registered as such on the record date are entitled to attend a shareholders' meeting, and exercise their voting rights in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the AOA, and the Company and conveners shall not reject their attendance for any reason. Shareholders attending the shareholders' meeting have one vote for each share they hold. The Company's own shares do not have voting rights.

Article 25 Shareholders attending the meeting in person shall attend a shareholders' meeting on the strength of ID cards or such certificates that can demonstrate their identities. Proxies shall provide shareholders' power of attorney and valid personal identity certificates. Corporate shareholders shall be represented by their legal representatives or legal representatives' proxy/proxies at the meeting. Legal representatives attending the meeting shall present their personal identity cards and other effective documents which could prove their qualification as legal representatives; proxies authorized to attend the meeting shall present their personal identity cards and the written power of attorneys provided by corporate shareholders' legal representatives pursuant to law.

The shareholders of an unincorporated organization shall attend the meeting by the person in charge of the organization or by the agent appointed by the person in charge. If the person in charge attends the meeting, he/she shall present his/her ID card and valid proof that demonstrates his/her qualification as the person in charge; if an agent is appointed to attend the meeting, the agent shall also present his/her ID card and the written authorization letter issued by the person in charge of the organization in accordance with the law.

Article 26 If a shareholder entrusts a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting, the shareholder shall provide a written power of attorney, which shall be signed by the entrusting shareholder or its proxy/proxies entrusted in writing; if the entrusting shareholder is a corporation, the power of attorney shall be stamped with its corporate seal or be signed by the formally entrusted proxy/proxies.

Article 27 The power of attorney issued by a shareholder to authorize other person to attend the shareholders' meeting shall clearly state the following contents:

(1) The name of the principal, and the category and quantity of the Company's shares held;
(2) The name of the proxy;
(3) The specific instructions for shareholders, including instructions for voting in favor, against or abstaining from each item on the agenda of the shareholders' meeting, etc.;
(4) The signing & issuing date and effective period of the power of attorney; and
(5) The signature or seal of the appointing shareholder; and the legal entity's seal in case the appointing shareholder is a corporate shareholder.

Article 28 Where the proxy form is signed by a person under the power of attorney on behalf of the appointer, the power of attorney or the other authorization documents authorized to be signed shall be notarized. The notarized power of attorney or other authorization documents, together with the proxy form, shall be deposited at the domicile of the Company or other place specified in the notice of the meeting.

Article 29 In case the qualification for a shareholder or its proxy/proxies to attend the meeting is confirmed invalid for reason that, the entrusting shareholder's authorization is unclear, or related credentials provided by the proxy/proxies to prove the entrusting shareholder's lawful identity and entrustment relationship, etc. don't meet the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the AOA, the entrusting shareholder or its proxy/proxies shall assume related legal consequences.

If related credentials provided by the personnel attending the meeting fall within one of the following circumstances, the qualification for the personnel to attend this meeting shall be deemed invalid:

(1) The identity card of the entrusting shareholder or the personnel attending this meeting does not meet the legal regulations on identity card, such as being forged, expired, altered, incorrect in the figure of identity number, etc.;
(2) The identity materials submitted by the entrusting shareholder or the personnel attending the meeting are illegible;
(3) In case the same shareholder entrusts multiple persons to attend the meeting, the specimens of signatures on power of attorneys are obviously different;
(4) The specimen of signature on the power of attorney faxed and

registered is obviously inconsistent with that on the power of attorney submitted when actually attending the meeting;

(5) The power of attorney does not bear the signature or seal of the entrusting shareholder; or

(6) Related credentials submitted by the entrusting shareholder or the proxies attending the meeting on behalf of the entrusting shareholder obviously violate related provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the AOA.

If the entrusting shareholder has passed away, lost the ability to act, withdrawn the entrustment, withdrawn the authorization for signing the entrustment, or the relevant shares have been transferred before the voting, as long as the Company has not received a written notice of such matters before the start of the relevant meeting, the voting made by the shareholder proxy/proxies based on the authorization letter remains valid.

Shareholders attending the meeting shall arrive on time according to the notification time. If the shareholder or the proxy is late, they may participate in the voting if they attend the meeting before the on-site registration for attendance is terminated; if they attend after the on-site registration for attendance is terminated, they are not allowed to participate in the on-site voting, but can attend the meeting as an observer; late shareholders or their proxies are not allowed to raise questions, suggestions or make speech requests on the proposed matters that have been deliberated, and they are not allowed to affect the normal conduct of the shareholders' meeting; otherwise, the chairperson of the meeting shall take measures to refuse their entry.

Article 30 The conveners and lawyers shall verify the legality of qualifications of shareholders in line with the register of shareholders provided by securities registration and clearing institutions, and register names of shareholders and the amount of shares with voting rights such shareholders hold. The registration shall be terminated before the chairperson announces the number of shareholders and proxies and the amount of shares with voting rights they hold.

Article 31 Where the shareholders' meeting requires a director or senior executive to observe a meeting, the director or senior executive shall observe the meeting, and answer questions from the shareholders.

Chapter 6 Holding of the Shareholders' meeting

Article 32 The Company shall hold a shareholders' meeting at the Company's domicile address or the specific location clearly stated in the Company's shareholders' meeting notice. After sending out the notice of the shareholders' meeting, without any valid reason, the venue of the on-site shareholders' meeting shall not be changed. If a change is necessary, the convener shall announce it and explain the reason at least two working days before the meeting is held.

A conference hall shall be arranged for the shareholders' meeting to be held on the spot and may also be convened by electronic communication means at the same time. The Company shall, pursuant to laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of the CSRC or the AOA, facilitate shareholders in the shareholders' meeting by relying on secure, economical and convenient online approach and other means.

Shareholders may either attend the shareholders' meeting in person to exercise their voting rights or entrust proxies to attend and exercise the voting rights within the scope of authorization.

Article 33 Where the Company relies on online approach or other means for a shareholders' meeting, it shall expressly state the voting time and voting procedures in the notices thereof.

The voting at the shareholders' meeting by online approach or other means shall not begin before 3:00 pm on the day immediately preceding the convening of the on-site shareholders' meeting or after 9:30 am on the day of convention thereof, and shall end no earlier than 3:00 pm on the closing date thereof.

Article 34 The Board of Directors and other conveners shall adopt necessary measures to ensure the normal order of a shareholders' meeting. Except for the shareholders (or their proxies), directors, secretary of the Board of Directors, senior executives, appointed lawyers and those invited by the board, the Company has the right to legally refuse entry to other individuals. In case of any acts that interfere with the shareholders' meeting, cause trouble and encroach upon the shareholders' lawful rights and interests, the board and conveners shall take measures to curb such acts and report the same to the authorities concerned for investigation and punishment.

Article 35 The Company shall compile the register of attendees present at the meeting.

The register shall include the attendees' name (or units' name), ID card number, the number of shares with voting rights held or represented, the principals' name (or units' name), etc.

Article 36 The shareholders' meeting shall be presided over by the chairman of the Board of Directors. If the chairman of the board is unable or fails to perform his duties, the deputy chairman of the board shall preside the meeting; in the event that the deputy chairman of the board is unable or fails to perform his duties, a director shall be elected by more than half of all the directors to preside the shareholders' meeting.

The convener of the Audit Committee shall preside over a shareholders' meeting convened by the Audit Committee at its discretion. If the convener of the Audit Committee is unable or fails to perform his duties, a member of the Audit Committee shall be elected by more than half of all the members of the Audit Committee to preside over the shareholders' meeting.

A shareholders' meeting convened by shareholders at their discretion shall be presided over by the convener or a representative nominated by the convener.

In the event that the chairperson breaks the Rules, thus having the on-going shareholders' meeting unable to proceed, the shareholders' meeting may, upon the consent of more than half of the shareholders with voting rights attending the shareholders' meeting, elect one person to preside over such meeting to be resumed.

The chairperson shall announce the start of the meeting at the scheduled time. However, in any of the following circumstances, the meeting can be announced to start after the scheduled time:

(1) When the directors, the witness lawyers hired by the Company, and relevant personnel as stipulated by laws, regulations or the AOA are not present;

(2) When the meeting venue conditions and facilities are not fully prepared or are not suitable for holding the meeting;

(3) When other significant matters are decided by the chairperson of the meeting.

Article 37 At an annual shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors shall report to the shareholders' meeting concerning the work in the last year, and each independent director shall give a report on the performance of his duties.

Article 38 Directors and senior executives shall make explanations for the inquiries of shareholders at a shareholders' meeting. In the following circumstances, one can refuse to answer the inquiry, but shall explain the reasons to the inquirer:

(1) The inquiry is irrelevant to the topic;

(2) The inquiry matter needs to be investigated;

(3) Answering the inquiry will disclose the Company's trade secrets or significantly harm the common interests of shareholders;

(4) Other important reasons.

Article 39 The chairperson of a shareholders' meeting shall announce the number of shareholders and proxies attending the shareholders' meeting and the amount of shares with voting rights they hold, and said number and amount shall be based on the registration for the shareholders' meeting.

Article 40 The secretary of the Board of Directors is responsible for taking minutes of a meeting of a shareholders' meeting, the meeting minutes shall include the following contents:

(1) the time, venue, agenda of the meeting and name of the convener;
(2) the name of the chairperson of the meeting, directors and senior executives attending as non-voting delegates;
(3) the number of shareholders and proxies present and the percentage of the total shares with voting rights they hold to the total shares of the Company in question;
(4) the deliberation process, speech summaries and voting results with regard to each and every proposal;
(5) inquiries or suggestions of shareholders and consequential replies or explanations;
(6) the name of lawyers, tally clerks and poll watchers; and
(7) other items that shall be recorded in meeting minutes as prescribed in the AOA in question.

The directors, secretary of the Board of Directors, conveners or delegates thereof and chairperson of the meeting shall sign the meeting minutes, and ensure the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the contents of the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be kept for not less than ten (10) years together with the signature book signed by shareholders present on site, power of attorney for proxies, and the results from the voting through online approach and by other means.

Article 41 The convener of a shareholders' meeting shall ensure that the shareholders' meeting shall not end until a resolution is adopted. Where a shareholders' meeting is suspended or a resolution is unable to be adopted due to special reasons such as force majeure, necessary measures shall be taken to resume such meeting as soon as possible, or the current meeting shall be directly terminated and an announcement made. Meanwhile, the conveners shall report the same to the local branch of the CSRC where the Company is registered and the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Chapter 7 Voting and Resolutions at Shareholders' meeting

Article 42 Resolutions of shareholders' meeting include ordinary and special resolutions.

An ordinary resolution must be passed by more than half of voting rights held by the shareholders (including their proxies) attending the shareholders' meeting.

A special resolution must be passed by two-thirds (2/3) or more of voting rights held by the shareholders (including their proxies) attending the shareholders' meeting.

Article 43 The following matters shall be resolved through an ordinary resolution at shareholders' meeting:

(1) The work reports of the Board of Directors;

(2) The profit-distribution and loss-covering plans formulated by the Board of Directors;

(3) The appointment and dismissal of the members of the Board of Directors, their remuneration and methods of payment;

(4) The Company's annual final accounts;

(5) Matters other than those required by laws, administrative regulations

or the AOA to be adopted through a special resolution.

Article 44 The following matters shall be resolved through a special resolution at shareholders' meeting:

(1) The Company's increase or decrease of registered capital;
(2) The Company's division, spin-off, merger, dissolution, liquidation or change of form;
(3) The amendment to the AOA;
(4) The Company's purchase or sale of any material assets or guarantee provided to others within one year amounting to more than 30% of the Company's audited total assets of the latest period;
(5) Equity incentive plan;
(6) Adjustment or change of the profit-distribution policy;
(7) Other matters that are regulated in laws, administrative regulations or the AOA, and will have material influences on the Company if being resolved by way of an ordinary resolution, shall be adopted by a special resolution.

Article 45 All shareholders shall exercise voting rights according to the number of shares with voting rights represented by them, and every share shall be entitled to one vote.

The votes cast by retail investors shall be separately counted when material matters affecting the interests of retail shareholders are being deliberated at a shareholders' meeting. The results of the separate vote counting shall be publicly disclosed in a timely manner.

The Company's own shares bear no voting rights, and shall not be counted in the total amount of shares with voting rights present at the shareholders' meeting.

If shareholders purchase the Company's voting shares in violation of the provisions of Article 63, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of the Securities Law, the portion exceeding the prescribed proportion shall not exercise the voting rights within the 36-month period after the purchase, and shall not be counted in the total number of voting shares present at the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's Board of Directors, independent directors and shareholders holding 1% or more of the voting shares or the investor protection institutions set up in accordance with the laws, administrative regulations or the provisions of CSRC, may publicly solicit the voting

rights of shareholders. Where the voting rights of a shareholder are being solicited, information such as the specific voting intention shall be fully disclosed to the shareholders being solicited. It is prohibited to solicit shareholders' voting rights in a paid or disguised paid manner. The Company shall not impose restrictions on the minimum percentage of shareholding for solicitation of voting rights except for the statutory conditions.

Article 46 When a shareholders' meeting deliberates on matters relating to connected transactions, connected shareholders shall not participate in the voting process, and the shares with voting rights they hold shall not be counted in the total number of valid votes. The announcement on the resolutions at the shareholders' meeting shall sufficiently disclose the voting of non-connected shareholders.

Any connected transaction deliberated at the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by more than half of voting rights held by the non-connected shareholders (including their proxies) having voting rights at the shareholders' meeting. Where such connected transaction is required by laws, administrative regulations or the Rules to be adopted by a special resolution, it shall be passed by two-thirds (2/3) or more of the voting rights held by the non-connected shareholders (including their proxies) having voting rights and attending the shareholders' meeting. Where laws or administrative regulations provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 47 The name list of candidates for directors shall be proposed to the shareholders' meeting for votes.

Where the election of directors is put to the vote in a shareholders' meeting, the cumulative voting system may be adopted pursuant to the AOA or the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. In elections of two or more non-independent directors at a shareholders' meeting of a company where a single shareholder and its acting-in-concert parties hold 30% or more of the shares, or in elections of two or more independent directors at the shareholders' meeting, the cumulative voting system shall be adopted.

The cumulative voting system as referred to in the preceding paragraph means that upon the election of directors in a shareholders' meeting, voting rights of each share equal the number of directors to be elected, and a shareholder may exercise his voting rights collectively. The Board

of Directors shall announce to shareholders the resumes and basic information of the candidates for directors.

The Company's Board of Directors or shareholders individually or jointly holding 1% or more of the shares issued by the Company may nominate the candidates for directors. The Board of Directors shall, after examining the proposals according to the procedures regulated in laws, regulations and the AOA, submit such proposals to the shareholders' meeting for deliberation.

Article 48 All the proposals shall be put to vote item by item at a shareholders' meeting, with the exception of the cumulative voting system. In case of different proposals with regard to the same item, the voting process shall be conducted in sequence of proposing time. Except where the shareholders' meeting is suspended or unable to adopt a resolution due to special reasons such as force majeure, the shareholders' meeting shall not shelve or refrain from voting on any proposal.

Article 49 The shareholders' meeting shall not modify a proposal in the course of deliberating such proposal; any modification shall be deemed a new proposal and shall not be voted on at the current shareholders' meeting.

Article 50 For the same voting right, only one of the on-site, online and other voting systems may be opted. In case of repetitive voting in the name of the same voting right, the first voting result shall prevail.

Article 51 The shareholders' meeting shall vote by named ballot.

Article 52 The shareholders' meeting shall, prior to the voting on proposals, elect two shareholder representatives to participate in the counting and scrutinizing of ballots. In case of any connection between a shareholder and items on the agenda, the shareholder and his/its proxy shall not participate in the counting and scrutinizing of ballots.

When deliberating related matters, connected shareholders shall not count the votes on such matters.

Upon the voting on proposals in a shareholders' meeting, lawyers and shareholder representatives shall be jointly responsible for the counting and scrutinizing of ballots. The voting results shall be announced on the spot and recorded in the minutes.

Shareholders or proxies thereof voting by online or other means have the right to verify their own voting results through corresponding voting systems.

Article 53 The voting at a shareholders' meeting through online or by other means shall not end later than the on-site meeting, the chairperson shall announce the voting result of each proposal at the on-site meeting, and announce whether the proposal is adopted based on the voting result. Before the voting result is formally announced, the companies, tally clerks, poll watchers, shareholders and online service providers involved in the voting at the meeting site through the online and by other means are obliged to maintain confidentiality.

Article 54 Shareholders present at a shareholders' meeting shall issue any of the following opinions on a proposal put to be voted: approval, opposition or abstention. This shall not apply where the securities registration and clearing institution, as the nominee holder of shares under the mutual stock market access mechanism between the mainland and Hong Kong, makes declarations in accordance with the expressed intent of the actual holders.

The blank, wrongly-filled and illegible ballots or ballots not cast shall be deemed as the waiver of voting right by the voters and the voting result from the shares they hold shall be recorded as "abstention".

Article 55 If the chairperson of the meeting has any doubt about the voting results, he/she may have the votes counted. If the chairperson of the meeting does not have the votes counted, and the shareholders or their proxies attending the meeting demur at the voting results announced by the chairperson of the meeting, they shall have the right to require the vote counting immediately once the voting results are announced, and the chairperson of the meeting shall organize the vote counting at once.

Article 56 The resolution of a shareholders' meeting shall be announced in a timely manner, the number of shareholders and proxies present thereat, the total amount of shares with voting rights they hold and the percentage thereof to the total shares with voting rights of the Company, the voting method, voting result of each proposal and each resolution adopted shall be stated in the announcement.

Article 57 In the event that a proposal is not adopted or a resolution adopted in the previous shareholders' meeting is altered in the current shareholders' meeting, a special note thereon shall be made in the resolution of the current shareholders' meeting.

Article 58 Where a proposal on the election of directors is adopted in a shareholders' meeting, the newly-elected directors shall take office on the date when the resolution is passed at the shareholders' meeting.

Article 59 Where a proposal on cash dividend, bonus shares or the conversion of capital reserve to share capital is adopted in a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall implement concrete plans within two (2) months following the conclusion of such meeting.

Article 60 Any content of a resolution adopted in a shareholders' meeting in violation of laws and administrative regulations is invalid.

The controlling shareholder and the actual controller of the Company shall not restrict or obstruct retail investors from exercising their voting rights pursuant to law, and shall not jeopardize the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and its retail investors.

Where the convening procedure or voting method of a shareholders' meeting violates laws, administrative regulations or the AOA, or the contents of the resolution violate the AOA, the shareholders may, within sixty (60) days of the adoption of said resolution, request the people's court to rescind such resolution. However, this shall not apply where the convening procedure or voting method of the shareholders' meeting has only minor flaws and has no substantive impact on the resolution.

If the Board of Directors, shareholders and other relevant parties have disputes over the qualifications of the convener, the convening procedures, the legality of the proposals, the validity of the shareholders' meeting resolution, etc., they shall promptly file a lawsuit with the people's court. Before the people's court makes a judgment or ruling to rescind the resolution, the relevant parties shall execute the shareholders' meeting resolution. The Company, directors and senior executives shall earnestly perform their duties, promptly execute the shareholders' meeting resolution, and ensure the normal operation of the Company.

When the people's court makes a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the Company shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations,

the regulations of the CSRC and the stock exchange, fulfill the obligation of information disclosure, fully explain the impact, and cooperate with the execution after the judgment or ruling takes effect. If it involves correcting previous matters, it shall handle them promptly and fulfill the corresponding information disclosure obligations.

Chapter 8 Disciplines of the Shareholders' meeting

Article 61 The convener of the shareholders' meeting shall take necessary measures to ensure the seriousness and normal order of the shareholders' meeting.

Personnel attending the shareholders' meeting of the Company shall observe the provisions of related laws, regulations, normative documents, the AOA of the Company, and the Rules, and maintain the order at the meeting place consciously.

Article 62 The Company's shareholders registered on the record date or their proxies, directors, the Secretary of the Board of Directors, senior executives, the lawyers employed, notaries, and the guests invited by the Board of Directors or the proposing shareholders, and journalists, etc. may attend the shareholders' meeting; other personnel shall not enter the meeting place, and if they have, they may be required by the chairperson to exit.

Article 63 Shareholders and their proxies shall enter the meeting place before starting of the meeting, and may exit midway with the permission of the chairperson.

Article 64 The chairperson of the meeting may require the following personnel to exit:

(1) Personnel not having the qualification to attend the meeting;
(2) Personnel severely disturbing the order at the meeting place;
(3) Personnel in inappropriate dress offensive to public decency and affecting the normal conduct of the meeting;
(4) Personnel carrying dangerous articles;
(5) Personnel carrying pets that affect the normal conduct of the meeting;
(6) Other circumstances under which related personnel must exit.

If the abovementioned personnel disobey the order of exit, the chairperson may order the staff to force them to exit. If necessary, the

assistance of the public security organs may be requested.

Article 65 When a proposal is deliberated, only shareholders or their proxies have the floor, while other attendees shall not ask questions or give speeches, except for the persons specified in the last paragraph of this Article.

If a shareholder wants to give speech, he/she shall put up his/her hand, and obtain the permission of the chairperson first. If multiple shareholders raise their hands to ask for the floor, the chairperson shall determine the sequence of speakers.

The chairperson shall stipulate everybody's speech time and frequency according to concrete situations. Shareholders' speeches within regulated speech time shall not be interrupted, so that shareholders have sufficient right to speak.

Shareholders' speeches violating the regulations of the previous three paragraphs may be refused or restrained by the chairperson.

Directors, the general manager, and the Company's other senior executives and those with the approval of the chairperson of the meeting attending the meeting may give a speech.

Article 66 Shareholders or their proxies giving a speech shall firstly introduce their shareholder status, the units represented, the number of shares held, etc., and then express their own viewpoints.

Article 67 The chairperson of the shareholders' meeting shall have the right to announce temporary adjournment according to the progress and schedule of the meeting.

Article 68 Only after the chairperson has announced the voting results on all the proposals at the shareholders' meeting and the shareholders have no objection thereto may the chairperson announce the close of the meeting.

Chapter 9 Supplementary Provisions

Article 69 For the purpose of the Rules, announcements or notices mean the disclosure of information in the media and websites designated by the Company that meet the conditions prescribed by the CSRC. For a lengthy announcement or notice, the Company may opt to disclose the abstract thereof in the aforementioned media and websites, provided that

the full text thereof shall be disclosed simultaneously on the designated information disclosure website, namely the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (http://www.sse.com.cn).

The supplementary notice of a shareholders' meeting as referred to in the Rules shall be announced in the same designated media and websites as the meeting notice.

Article 70 For the purpose of the Rules, "or more" and "within" contain the given figure itself, "exceeding", "less than", "lower than" and "more than" do not contain the given figure itself.

Article 71 The power to interpret the Rules resides with the Board of Directors.

Article 72 The Rules come into effect when passed by the shareholders' meeting.

Article 73 In case the Rules, during its implementation, conflicts with national laws, regulations, the AOA of the Company, the latter ones shall prevail.

Article 74 The revision of the Rules shall be determined by the shareholders' meeting, and for the revision, the shareholders' meeting shall authorize the Board of Directors to draw out the draft for amendment, which shall be approved by the shareholders' meeting before taking effect.

Bluestar Adisseo Company

October 30, 2026