

whether it impacts the company's standardized operations, highlighting the related risks:

- i. He has been subject to administrative penalties by CSRC within the last three years;
- ii. He has been publicly censured by the securities exchange or criticized more than three times within the last three years;
- iii. He is under criminal investigation by judicial authorities or under investigation for suspected legal or regulatory violations by CSRC, with no definitive conclusion;
- iv. He is publicly listed as untrustworthy on the illegal and untrustworthy information inquiry platform of the securities and futures market by CSRC or included in the list of dishonest persons enforced by People's Courts.

The period mentioned above ends on the date the Board of Directors deliberates on the director candidate's appointment proposal.

Article 9 After being nominated, a director candidate must self-examine whether he meets the qualifications for the position and promptly provide the listed company with written explanations and relevant qualification certificates (if applicable).

He must make a written commitment to accept the nomination, ensuring that the disclosed information about the candidate is true, accurate, and complete, and guarantee to faithfully fulfill his duties upon election.

Article 10 Directors are elected or replaced by the Shareholders' Meeting, serving a

Article 14 The Company may increase or decrease the number of Board of Directors' members as needed for business development within the scope allowed by law, regulations, and the *Articles of Association*. Any changes to the Board of Directors' members, including increasing or decreasing the number of board members, dismissing, or electing directors, shall be decided by the Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the *Articles of Association*.

Article 15 The Company shall fully disclose detailed information about the director candidates in the notice of Shareholders' Meeting, which shall include at least the following:

- i. Academic background, working experiences, concurrent jobs and other personal information;
- ii. Any affiliation with the Company or its de facto controller and controlling shareholders;
- iii. The number of shares held in the Company;
- iv. Any penalties imposed by CSRC and other relevant departments, and disciplinary actions by the securities exchanges.

Except in elections of directors using a cumulative voting system, each director candidate shall be proposed as a separate item.

Article 16 If a director fails to personally attend or appoint another director to attend two consecutive board meetings, it shall be considered as a failure to perform his duties, and the Board of Directors shall recommend that the Shareholders' Meeting dismiss him.

Article 17 A director may resign before the end of his term. He shall submit a written resignation report to the Board of Directors, which shall disclose the relevant circumstances within two days.

Article 18 If a director's resignation results in the Board of Directors falling below the minimum legal number of directors, his resignation report shall not take effect until the

obligations of a director to the company and shareholders do not automatically terminate until a reasonable period after his resignation report takes effect or after the end of his term, and his duty to keep the Company's trade secrets remains effective until such secrets become public information.

Article 21 If a director is nominated again as a candidate for director or senior management of the listed company within three years of leaving office, the Company shall promptly disclose the reasons for the appointment and his stock transactions after leaving office.

Article 22 Independent directors shall comply with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, and departmental regulations.

Article 23 With the approval of the Shareholders' Meeting, the Company may purchase liability insurance for directors, except for liabilities arising from violations of laws, regulations, and the *Articles of Association* by the directors.

Chapter III Standards for the Conduct of Directors

Section 1 Employment

Article 24 A director must personally attend the Shareholder's Meeting or the meeting of the Board of Directors where his appointment is being considered, and he must explain his qualifications, professional capabilities, work experience, any illegal or non-compliant activities, potential conflicts of interest with the listed company, and relationships with the company's de facto controller, controlling shareholders, other directors, and senior management personnel.

Independent directors shall also state their independence and competency and be subject to inquiries from shareholders.

Article 25 A director must ensure that he can devote sufficient time and energy to the affairs of the Board of Directors and fully perform the duties required of a director before accepting the appointment.

Section 2 Deliberation of Material Events

Article 26 A director must attend meetings of the Board of Directors in person. If unable to attend in person for a valid reason, a director must carefully choose another director to attend on his behalf in writing. Independent directors may not delegate their attendance to non-independent directors. When voting matters are involved, the mandator must specify in the proxy his consent, dissent, or abstention on each item. The director must not make or accept proxies without voting intention, grant full authority, or issue proxies with unclear scopes. A director's responsibility for voting matters is not excluded by delegating attendance to another director. During the deliberation of related-party transactions, non-related directors may not delegate their attendance to related directors.

A director may not accept proxies from more than two other directors at a single meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article 27 A director should pay attention to the decision-making process of deliberations of the Board of Directors, especially the proposal procedures, decision-making authority, voting procedures, and matters of avoidance.

Article 28 A director must attend meetings of the Board of Directors in person. Under the following circumstances, a director must provide written explanations and disclose them publicly:

- i. Failure to personally attend two consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors;
- ii. Failure to personally attend more than half of the meetings of the Board of Directors held during any consecutive twelve-month period within his tenure.

Article 29 When deliberating authorization proposals, the director should carefully assess the scope, reasonableness, and risks of the authorization. He should pay full attention to whether it exceeds the authorization limits stipulated in the Company's *Articles of Association, Rules of Procedures for the Shareholders* ~~ETC & re WBT g~~ ~~000206~~ ~~ETC &~~

accounting estimates, or corrections of significant accounting errors, directors should pay attention to the reasonableness of these changes or corrections, their impact on the regular reporting of accounting data, whether retrospective adjustments are involved, whether they could lead to changes in the profit or loss nature of the relevant years, and whether they could be used to manipulate profits.

Directors should base their decisions on thorough investigations and available documentation about the issues under consideration, considering the legality and compliance of the matters, their impact (including potential impact) on the Company, and the associated risks, while diligently performing their duties with a reasonable and prudent attitude and clearly expressing their personal opinions on the matters. If there are doubts regarding any matters, directors should actively investigate or request the Board of Directors to provide more sufficient information or data necessary for decision-making.

Article 47 Directors owe a duty of loyalty to the Company. When their personal interests conflict with those of the Company and shareholders, they should act in the best interests of the Company and shareholders and ensure:

- i. To comply with relevant laws, regulations, and the *Company's Articles of Association*, and adhere to publicly made commitments;
- ii. To make the Company comply with national laws, regulations, rules, and the *Company's Articles of Association*, fulfilling duties of integrity and diligence;

Income of the director in violation of provisions of this Article shall be attributed to the Company; in the event that the director causes any loss to the Company, he shall bear the responsibility for indemnification.

Article 48 Directors should exercise the rights granted by the Company cautiously, earnestly, and diligently to ensure:

- i. To protect the best interests of the Company and all shareholders, and to perform their duties faithfully, honestly, and diligently;
- ii. To ensure sufficient time and energy to fulfill their responsibilities;
- iii. To guarantee the Company's business actions comply with national laws, administrative regulations, and various economic policies, and do not exceed the business scope specified in the business license;
- iv. To treat all shareholders fairly;
- v. To read carefully the Company's various business and financial reports, and to stay informed about the Company's business management and operational status;
- vi. To exercise personally the legally granted management and disposal rights, free from manipulation by others, and without delegating these rights to others unless permitted by law, administrative regulations, or approved by the Shareholders'

Article 51 Directors must ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is true, accurate, and complete. If directors cannot guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy, and completeness of the disclosed information, or if they have objections to the disclosed information, they must make an appropriate statement in the announcement and explain the reasons. The Board of Directors should explain and announce the matters involved and their impact on the Company.

Article 52 Directors should supervise the Company's compliance with regulations and actively promote the establishment of internal Company systems. They should proactively understand the significant matters that have occurred or may occur and their progress and impact on the Company, and promptly report any issues in the Company's operations to the Board of Directors, not excusing themselves from responsibility by claiming they are not directly involved in or unfamiliar with relevant business.

Article 53 When directors discover that the Company or its directors, senior management, shareholders, or controlling shareholders are suspected of illegal or irregular activities or other actions that may harm the Company's interests, they should demand that the parties involved immediately correct or stop these actions and promptly report the situation to the Board of Directors, calling for an investigation. If necessary, they should report to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

Section 4 Special Conduct Guidelines for the Chairman

Article 54 The Chairman of the Board is a director, elected and removed by a majority of all directors.

The Chairman of the Board has the following powers:

- i. To preside over the Shareholders' Meeting and convene and chair the BoD meetings;
- ii. To supervise and inspect the implementation of the Board of Directors' resolutions;
- iii. To sign stocks, company bonds, and other securities issued by the Company, unless otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations, securities supervision and management authorities, or stock exchanges of the GDR listing location;
- iv. To sign important Board of Directors documents and other documents that should be signed by the Company's legal representative;
- v. To exercise the power of the legal representative;
- vi. To exercise special disposal rights that comply with legal provisions and company interests in the event of major natural disasters or other force majeure emergencies, and report to the Board of Directors and Shareholders' Meeting afterward; and
- vii. To exercise other powers granted by the Board of Directors.

Article 55 If the Chairman is unable to perform or does not perform his duties, the Vice Chairman shall preside (if there are two or more Vice Chairmen, the Vice Chairman elected by a majority of directors shall perform the duties). If the Vice Chairman is also unable to perform or does not perform his duties, a director elected by a majority of directors shall perform these duties.

Article 56 The Chairman should actively promote the formulation and improvement of internal systems within the Company, strengthen the construction of the Board of Directors, ensure the Board meetings operate legally and normally, legally convene,

chair Board meetings, and ensure directors personally attend the Board meetings.

Article 57 The Chairman must comply with the rules of procedures for the Board of Directors, ensure the normal convening of the listed company's Board meetings, timely submit matters that should be deliberated by the Board for deliberation, and must not in any way restrict or hinder other directors from independently exercising their powers.

The Chairman must strictly adhere to the collective decision-making mechanism of the Board of Directors, not substituting individual opinions for Board decisions, nor influencing other directors' independent decision-making.

Article 58 The Chairman must not engage in actions beyond his authority. When exercising powers within his scope of responsibility (including authorization), if encountering matters that may significantly impact the Company's operations, the Chairman should make prudent decisions and submit them to the Board of Directors for collective decision-making when necessary. The Chairman should also keep all directors informed about the implementation of authorized matters.

Article 59 The Chairman should actively promote the implementation of the Board of Directors' resolutions and promptly inform other directors of relevant situations.

If the actual implementation does not align with the content of the Board of Directors' resolutions, or if significant risks are discovered during the implementation, the Chairman should promptly convene the Board of Directors for deliberation and take effective measures.

The Chairman should regularly inquire about the implementation of the Board of Directors' resolutions from the president and other senior management personnel.

Article 60 The Chairman should ensure that independent directors and the board secretary are informed, create favorable conditions for them to perform their duties, and must not obstruct their lawful exercise of powers in any form.

Article 61 When the Chairman receives reports on significant matters concerning the Company, he should immediately urge the Board Secretary to promptly fulfill disclosure obligations.

Chapter IV The Board of Directors

Section 1 General Provisions

Article 62 The Company shall set up a Board of Directors, which is accountable to the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 63 The Board of Directors consists of nine directors, including three independent directors. There is one Chairman and two Vice Chairmen.

Article 64 The Board of Directors exercises the following powers:

- i. To convene the Shareholders' Meeting and report to the Shareholders' Meeting;
- ii. To implement the resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting;
- iii. To determine the Company's operational guidelines and investment plans;
- iv. To appoint members of subcommittees;

- v. To review and approve reports from subcommittees unless otherwise provided;
- vi. To formulate the Company's annual financial budget plans and final accounting plans;
- vii. To formulate the Company's profit distribution plans and loss recovery plans;
- viii. To devise plans for increasing or decreasing registered capital, issuing convertible bonds, ordinary bonds, or other financial instruments, and their listing;
- ix. To draft plans for significant acquisitions, share repurchases, mergers, splits, dissolutions, or changes in company form;
- x. To decide within the scope of authorization granted by the *Articles of Association* and the Shareholder's Meeting on the Company's external investments (including venture investments), asset disposals (including sales, purchases, leases, setting up guarantees, and disposal of scrapped assets), signing of major contracts, entrusted financial management, related transactions, implementation and modification of stock incentive plans, and external guarantee matters;
- xi. To draft proposals for changes in the use of raised funds, to be approved by the Shareholders' Meeting;
- xii. To draft proposals for major asset sales or purchases, to be approved by the Shareholders' Meeting;
- xiii. To draft proposals for external guarantees that require approval by the Shareholders' Meeting;
- xiv. To draft proposals for related transactions that require approval by the Shareholders' Meeting;
- xv. To decide on the setup of internal management bodies;
- xvi. To hire or dismiss the President, Board Secretary, and, based on the President's nomination, hire or dismiss Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and other senior management personnel, and to decide on their compensation and disciplinary actions;
- xvii. To formulate basic management systems;
- xviii. To draft amendments to the Company's Articles of Association;
- xix. To manage information disclosure matters;
- xx. To propose to the Shareholders' Meeting the hiring or replacement of the accounting firm auditing the Company;
- xxi. To hear reports from the President on their work and inspect their performance; and
- xxii. Other powers stipulated by laws, regulations, or the *Articles of Association*, or granted by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 65 The Board of Directors exercises its powers in accordance with the *Company Law*, the *Company's Articles of Association*, and the Rules.

Without the stipulation in the Articles of Association or legal authorization by the Board of Directors, no director may act on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors

in a personal capacity. When a director acts in his own name, if a third party reasonably believes that the director is acting on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors, the director shall first state his position and the capacity in which he acts.

Article 66 The Board of Directors must explain to the Shareholders' Meeting about any audit reports issued by registered accountants with reservations regarding the Company's financial reports.

Article 67 The Board of Directors should establish strict review and decision-making procedures within its authority over investments, asset disposals, contract signings, and external guarantees; for major investment projects, the Board of Directors shall organize relevant experts and professionals to conduct a preliminary review.

Article 72 Extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors are convened by the Chairman and all directors are to be notified three days (excluding the day of the meeting) prior to the meeting.

The notice can be given in writing, by fax, email, personal delivery, SMS, WeChat, instant messaging tools, or other legal methods. If notice is given in a non-written form, all written meeting materials must be delivered to the directors no later than two days from the date of the notice.

If the Chairman is unable to perform his duties, the Vice Chairman convenes the extraordinary meeting of the Board of Directors (if there are two or 32 810,(t1)-5(e)4()-179(C)-2

Board of Directors' office, thoroughly consider, and prepare opinions on each proposal.

Section 3 Convening of the Board of Directors

Article 78 The Board of Directors meeting shall be held only when more than half of the directors are present, with each director having one vote. In the event of a tie in votes, the Chairman has the casting vote, unless otherwise provided by laws, regulations, securities supervision and management authorities, or stock exchanges where the company's stocks or GDRs are listed.

Non-director senior management personnel may attend BoD meetings but do not have voting rights.

Article 79 BoD meetings should be attended personally by the directors. If a director

proposals and must be submitted for discussion at the next Board of Directors meeting.

Article 84 The chair of the meeting declares the start of the meeting and then begins to review each proposal in order.

Article 85 Discussion of proposals in BoD meetings may take place in a free speech format, but the order of the meeting must be maintained. Speakers may not use personal attacks or other insulting or threatening language. The chair of the meeting decides the discussion time.

Article 86 The chair of the meeting should verbally inquire whether the directors have finished deliberating on the proposals, and if not, must state it verbally; otherwise, it is considered that the deliberation is complete.

The Board of Directors adopts the rules of concentrated deliberation and sequential voting for proposals, meaning that after all attending directors have finished deliberating on all the proposals, they will vote on each proposal in the order they are discussed.

Article 87 If necessary, the Board of Directors may invite other personnel related to the proposals to attend the meeting, provide information or opinions, but non-Board members do not have voting rights.

Article 88 Directors attending the meeting should deliberate on the proposals responsibly and express their opinions fully; directors are accountable for their votes.

Article 89 Voting in regular and extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors is conducted by a show of hands. If a director is also representing other directors, votes should be cast separately.

BoD meetings may allow directors to participate in voting via fax or scanning under the premise of ensuring that directors can fully express their opinions. Directors participating in voting via fax or scanning should also sign the Board of Directors resolution document via fax or scanning and later send a signed copy by mail after the meeting.

Article 90 The chair of the meeting should tally and announce the voting results of each proposal on the spot, and the recorder should document the results.

Article 91 When deliberating on related transactions, major asset disposals, significant investment issues, loans, and external guarantees, the Board of Directors must comply with relevant laws, regulations, and the Company's Articles of Association.

Section 4 Resolutions and Meeting Records of the Board of Directors

Article 92 Each proposal becomes a resolution of the Board of Directors once it receives the required number of valid votes, as declared by the chair of the meeting.

A Board of Directors resolution takes effect after being signed by the directors present at the meeting, and cannot be altered or amended unless following legal procedures stipulated by law, regulations, and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 93 Directors must sign the Board of Directors' resolution and are responsible for its contents.

If a Board of Directors resolution contravenes laws, regulations, stock market supervisory bodies where the company's stocks or GDRs are listed, or the Company's

Articles of Association, causing loss to the Company, the directors involved in the

- ii. Name of directors attending the meeting in person and directors (proxy) attending the meeting under the authorization of other persons;
- iii. Meeting agenda;
- iv. Key points of speeches by directors;
- v. Voting method and results of each matter resolved (results shall state the number of votes for or against such matter or the abstention votes).

Section 5 Board Secretary

Article 99 The Board of Directors shall establish a position for a Board Secretary. The Board Secretary is a senior management personnel and is responsible to the Board of Directors.

Article 100 The Board Secretary must possess the necessary financial, management, and legal expertise required for the role, along with good professional ethics and personal integrity. They must hold a Board Secretary qualification certificate issued by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Individuals in the following circumstances shall not serve as the Company's Board Secretary:

- i. He is disqualified from serving as a company director as prescribed in the Company's Articles of Association;
- ii. He is under a securities market ban imposed by CSRC (CSRC) and is within the ban period;
- iii. He has been administratively penalized by the CSRC within the last three years;
- iv. He has been publicly censured by the stock exchange or has received three or more notices of criticism within the last three years;
- v. He is

- iv. To manage the confidentiality of the Company's information disclosures, reporting promptly to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and announcing when significant information not yet public is leaked;
- v. To monitor public media reports and actively verify the facts, urging the Board of Directors to promptly respond to inquiries from the Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
- vi. To organize training for directors and senior management on securities laws and regulations and relevant rules of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, assisting them in understanding their rights and obligations within information disclosure;
- vii. To supervise directors and senior management to comply with securities laws, regulations, departmental rules, normative documents, the ChiNext Listing Rules, other relevant provisions of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and the Company's Articles of Association, and to fulfill their commitments; when aware of resolutions made or likely to be made by the Company that violate relevant regulations, they should remind and immediately report truthfully to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange; and
- viii. Other duties as required by the *Company Law*, *Securities Law*

Article 108 The Board Secretary may be dismissed by the Board of Directors, which should have valid reasons for such dismissal and must not dismiss without cause.

Article 109: If the Board Secretary exhibits any of the following behaviors, the Company must dismiss him within one month from the date the relevant facts occurred:

- i. One of the circumstances specified in Article 100;
- ii. He is unable to perform duties for more than three consecutive months;
- iii. He commits significant errors or omissions while performing duties that result in substantial losses to investors;
- iv. He violates laws, regulations, rules, and the *Company's Articles of Association*, thereby causing substantial losses to investors.

Article 110 Prior to leaving office, the Board Secretary must undergo a departure review conducted by the Board of Directors and, under the supervision of the Company's Audit Committee, hand over relevant files and ongoing or pending matters.

Article 111 During any vacancy in the position of Board Secretary, the Company must promptly appoint a director or senior manager to act as Board Secretary and expedite the selection of a new Board Secretary. Before such an appointment is made, the Chairman will act as the Board Secretary. If the position remains vacant for more than three months, the Chairman shall continue to perform the duties of the Board Secretary until a new one is appointed.

Article 112 The Company shall actively establish and perfect its investor management system, proactively enhancing communication and engagement with shareholders, particularly the public shareholders. The Board Secretary is specifically responsible for managing the Company's investor relations.

Chapter V Avoidance System

Article 113 A director must promptly disclose to the Board of Directors both the nature and extent of any direct or indirect involvement he or any organization he serves has with any existing or planned contracts, transactions, or arrangements with the Company (excluding employment contracts), regardless of whether such matters normally require Board of Directors approval.

Unless the related director discloses their involvement as specified, and the Board of Directors approves the matter without counting that director for quorum and without their participation in the vote, the Company has the right to rescind the contract, transaction, or arrangement, except when dealing with a bona fide third party.

Article 114 A Board of Directors meeting must be convened when the circumstances described in the preceding article occur. The related director should fully disclose the relevant details at the Board of Directors meeting and explicitly state their avoidance from voting.

The Board of Directors meeting deliberates and votes without including the related director in the quorum, and makes the resolution. If the Board of Directors does not

The Board of Directors meeting minutes and resolutions shall document that the related director was not counted in the quorum and did not participate in the voting.

Article 115 If a director notifies the Board of Directors in writing before the Company first considers entering into a contract, transaction, or arrangement, stating that due to the contents of the notification, any future contracts, transactions, or arrangements will be in their interest, within the scope of the notification, the director is deemed to have made the disclosure required by the previous Rules.

Article 116 If a director has a conflict of interest with the business matters under consideration in a Board of Directors resolution, they shall not exercise voting rights on such resolutions, nor may they represent other directors in voting. The meeting of the Board of Directors may be held if more than half of the directors present are non-related directors. Resolutions made at the meeting of the Board of Directors must be subject to approval by more than half of the non-related directors. If there are fewer than three non-related directors attending a meeting of the Board of Directors, the matter shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for deliberation.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 117 Matters concerning the qualifications and powers of independent directors will be addressed separately in the "Independent Director Work System of Yangzhou Yangjie Electronic Technology Co., Ltd."

Article 118 Matters not covered by the Rules shall be governed by relevant national laws, regulations, the Company's Articles of Association, and other regulatory documents. In case of any inconsistency between the Rules and the Articles of Association, the provisions of the Articles of Association shall prevail.

Article 119 The Rules are subject to interpretation by the Company's Board of Directors.

Article 120 The Rules shall take effect from the date of approval by the Company's Shareholders' Meeting, and the same applies to any amendments.

Yangzhou Yangjie Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.

Board of Directors

November 2025