ENN Natural Gas Co., Ltd.

Rules of Procedure for the Shareholders' Meeting

ENN Natural Gas Co., Ltd.

Board of Directors

May 16, 2025

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 To regulate the Company's conduct and ensure that the Shareholders' Meeting exercises its powers in accordance with the law, these Rules are formulated in accordance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Company Law"), the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Securities Law"), the Code of Corporate Governance for Listed Companies, the Rules for Shareholders' Meetings of Listed Companies, and the Articles of Association of ENN Natural Gas Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Articles of Association").

Article 2 The Company shall convene Shareholders' Meetings strictly in accordance with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations, these Rules and the Articles of Association, and ensure that shareholders can exercise their rights in accordance with the law.

The Company's Board of Directors shall effectively perform its duties and organize Shareholders' Meetings conscientiously and on time. All directors of the Company shall diligently perform their duties to ensure that Shareholders' Meetings are convened normally and exercise their powers in accordance with the law.

Article 3 The Shareholders' Meeting shall exercise its powers within the scope prescribed by the Company Law and the Articles of Association.

Article 4 Shareholders' Meetings are divided into annual Shareholders' Meetings and extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings. The annual Shareholders' Meeting shall be convened once a year within six months after the end of the preceding accounting year. Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings shall be convened from time to time. Where any circumstance requiring the convening of an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting under the Company Law occurs, the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting shall be convened within two months.

The Company shall convene an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting within two months from the date of occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

(1) The number of directors is less than two-thirds of the number prescribed in the Articles of Association;

(2) The Company's unrecovered losses reach one-third of the total share capital;

(3) Requested by shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares;

(4) Deemed necessary by the Board of Directors;

(5) Proposed by the Audit Committee;

(6) Other circumstances prescribed by laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules or the Articles of Association.

The aforesaid two-month period for convening an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting as specified in items (3) and (5) above shall commence on the date when the Company's Board of Directors receives a proposal from the proposing shareholders or the Audit Committee that meets the conditions prescribed by these Rules.

If the Company is unable to convene a Shareholders' Meeting within the aforesaid period, it shall report the reasons to the local office of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange and make an announcement.

Article 5 When convening a Shareholders' Meeting, the Company shall engage lawyers to issue legal opinions on and make an announcement regarding the following matters:

(1) Whether the convening and holding procedures of the meeting comply with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, these Rules and the Articles of Association;

(2) Whether the qualifications of persons attending the meeting and the qualifications of the convener are lawful and valid;

(3) Whether the voting procedures and voting results of the meeting are lawful and valid;

(4) Legal opinions on other relevant matters as requested by the Company.

Chapter II Convening of Shareholders' Meetings

Article 6 The Board of Directors shall convene Shareholders' Meetings on time within the period prescribed in Article 4 of these Rules.

Article 7 With the consent of more than one-half of all independent directors, independent directors shall have the right to propose to the Board of Directors that an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting be convened. With respect to a proposal by independent directors to convene an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, provide written feedback on whether it agrees to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, it shall issue the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting within five days after adopting the Board resolution; if the Board of Directors does not agree to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, it shall state the reasons and make an announcement.

Article 8 Where the Audit Committee proposes to the Board of Directors that an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting be convened, it shall submit the proposal to the Board of Directors in writing. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, provide written feedback on whether it agrees to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting within 10 days after receiving the proposal.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, it shall issue the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting within five days after adopting the Board resolution. Any change to the original proposal in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the Audit Committee.

If the Board of Directors does not agree to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, or fails to provide written feedback within 10 days after receiving the proposal, it shall be deemed unable or unwilling to perform its duties of convening the Shareholders' Meeting, and the Audit Committee may convene and preside over the meeting on its own.

Article 9 Where shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares request the Board of Directors to convene an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, they shall submit the request to the Board of Directors in writing. The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association, provide written feedback on whether it agrees to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting within 10 days after receiving the request.

If the Board of Directors agrees to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, it shall issue the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting within five days after adopting the Board resolution. Any change to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders.

If the Board of Directors does not agree to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, or fails to provide feedback within 10 days after receiving the request, shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares may propose to the Audit Committee that an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting be convened and shall submit the request to the Audit Committee in writing.

If the Audit Committee agrees to convene the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, it shall issue the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting within five days after receiving the request. Any change to the original request in the notice shall be subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders.

If the Audit Committee fails to issue the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting within the prescribed period, it shall be deemed that the Audit Committee does not convene or preside over the Shareholders' Meeting, and shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the Company's shares for 90 consecutive days or more may convene and preside over the meeting on their own.

Article 10 Where the Audit Committee or shareholders decide to convene a Shareholders' Meeting on their own, they shall notify the Board of Directors in writing and file the same with the stock exchange.

Before the announcement of the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting, the shareholding ratio of the convening shareholders shall not be less than 10%.

The Audit Committee and the convening shareholders shall submit relevant supporting materials to the Shanghai Stock Exchange when issuing the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting and publishing the announcement of the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 11 With respect to a Shareholders' Meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on their own, the Board of Directors and the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall provide assistance. The Board of Directors shall provide the register of shareholders as of the record date. If the Board of Directors fails to provide the register of shareholders, the convener may apply to the securities registration and clearing institution for obtaining it by presenting the relevant announcement of the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting. The register of shareholders obtained by the convener shall not be used for any purpose other than convening the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 12 The expenses necessary for a Shareholders' Meeting convened by the Audit Committee or shareholders on their own shall be borne by the Company.

Chapter III Proposals and Notice of Shareholders' Meetings

Article 13 The contents of a proposal shall fall within the scope of the powers of the Shareholders' Meeting, contain clear topics and specific matters for resolution, and comply with the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article 14 Shareholders individually or collectively holding 1% or more of the Company's shares may submit interim proposals to the convener in writing 10 days before the Shareholders' Meeting is convened. The convener shall issue a supplemental notice of the Shareholders' Meeting within two days after receiving the proposal, announce the contents of the interim proposal, and submit the interim proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting for deliberation, except where the interim proposal violates the provisions of laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or does not fall within the scope of the powers of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, after issuing the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting, the convener shall not amend any proposal already set out in the notice or add any new proposal.

The Shareholders' Meeting shall not vote on or adopt a resolution on any proposal not specified in the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting or not complying with Article 13 of these Rules.

With respect to the aforesaid interim proposals of shareholders, the convener shall conduct a formal review of the proposals based on the following principles:

(1) Relevance. Where a matter involved in a shareholder proposal has a direct relationship with the Company and does not exceed the scope of the powers of the Shareholders' Meeting prescribed by laws, regulations and the Articles of Association, it shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for discussion. Any proposal that does not meet the aforesaid requirements shall not be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for discussion.

(2) Legality. Whether the contents of the shareholder proposal violate the relevant provisions of laws, administrative regulations and the Articles of Association.

(3) Certainty. Whether the shareholder proposal contains clear topics and specific matters for resolution.

Where the convener decides not to include a shareholder proposal in the meeting agenda, the convener shall explain the decision at the relevant Shareholders' Meeting. If the proposing shareholder objects to the convener's failure to include its proposal in the agenda of the Shareholders' Meeting, it may request that another extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting be convened in accordance with the Articles of Association and these Rules.

Article 15 The convener shall notify all shareholders by announcement 20 days before the annual Shareholders' Meeting is convened, and shall notify all shareholders by announcement 15 days before an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting is convened.

Article 16 The notice and supplemental notice of a Shareholders' Meeting shall fully and completely disclose the specific contents of all proposals and all materials or explanations necessary for shareholders to make reasonable judgments on the matters to be discussed.

Article 17 Where the Shareholders' Meeting intends to discuss the election of directors, the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting shall fully disclose the detailed information of the director candidates, including at least the following:

(1) Personal information such as educational background, work experience and concurrent positions;

(2) Whether there is any related-party relationship with the Company or its controlling shareholder or actual controller;

(3) The number of Company shares held;

(4) Whether the candidate has been subject to penalties imposed by the CSRC or other relevant authorities or disciplinary actions by a stock exchange.

Except where directors are elected by cumulative voting, each director candidate shall be put forward as a separate proposal.

Article 18 The notice of the Shareholders' Meeting shall specify the time and place of the meeting and determine the record date. The interval between the record date and the date of the meeting shall not exceed seven working days. Once the record date is confirmed, it shall not be changed.

Article 19 After the notice of a Shareholders' Meeting is issued, the Shareholders' Meeting shall not be postponed or cancelled without justifiable reasons, and the proposals specified in the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting shall not be cancelled. In the event of postponement or cancellation, the convener shall make an announcement and state the reasons at least two working days before the originally scheduled date of the meeting.

Chapter IV Holding of Shareholders' Meetings

Article 20 The Company shall hold Shareholders' Meetings at its domicile or at a place expressly specified in the notice of the Shareholders' Meeting.

A Shareholders' Meeting shall have a venue and be held in the form of an on-site meeting, and shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC or the Articles of Association, provide shareholders with convenience through secure, economical and convenient online and other means. Shareholders may attend the Shareholders' Meeting in person and exercise their voting rights, or entrust another person to attend on their behalf and exercise voting rights within the scope of authorization.

Article 21 The notice of a Shareholders' Meeting shall expressly specify the voting time and voting procedures for voting online or by other means.

The starting time for online or other voting at a Shareholders' Meeting shall not be earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day before the on-site Shareholders' Meeting and shall not be later than 9:30 a.m. on the day of the on-site Shareholders' Meeting, and the ending time shall not be earlier than 3:00 p.m. on the day on which the on-site Shareholders' Meeting ends.

Article 22 The Board of Directors and other conveners shall take necessary measures to ensure the normal order of a Shareholders' Meeting. They shall take measures to stop acts that interfere with the Shareholders' Meeting, cause disturbances or infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of shareholders, and promptly report them to the relevant authorities for investigation and handling.

The presiding officer may require the following persons to leave the venue:

(1) Persons who are not qualified to attend the meeting;

(2) Persons who commit acts at the venue in violation of laws, regulations or the Articles of Association and disrupt the order of the venue but refuse to stop after being advised.

Where the aforesaid persons refuse to obey the order to leave, the presiding officer may order staff to forcibly remove them. Where necessary, assistance may be requested from the public security authorities.

Article 23 All shareholders or their proxies registered on the record date shall have the right to attend the Shareholders' Meeting, and the Company and the convener shall not refuse them for any reason.

Article 24 Shareholders shall attend the Shareholders' Meeting with their identity cards or other valid documents or certificates capable of proving their identity. A proxy shall also submit the shareholder's power of attorney and the proxy's valid identity document.

Where an individual shareholder attends the meeting in person, the shareholder shall present his or her identity card or other valid document or certificate capable of proving his or her identity; where the shareholder appoints a proxy to attend, the proxy's valid identity document and the shareholder's power of attorney shall be presented.

A legal-person shareholder shall attend the meeting through its legal representative or a proxy appointed by its legal representative. Where the legal representative attends the meeting, the legal representative shall present his or her identity card and valid proof of his or her qualification as legal representative; where a proxy attends the meeting, the proxy shall also present his or her identity card and the written power of attorney lawfully issued by the legal representative of the legal-person shareholder.

Article 25 The convener and the lawyer shall jointly verify the legality of shareholders' qualifications based on the register of shareholders provided by the securities registration and clearing institution, and register the names or titles of shareholders and the number of voting shares held by them. Meeting registration shall end before the presiding officer announces the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting in person and the total number of voting shares held by them.

Where the relevant credentials submitted by a person attending the meeting fall under any of the following circumstances, the person's qualification to attend the meeting shall be deemed invalid:

(1) The identity card of the principal or the person attending the meeting is forged, expired, altered, contains an incorrect number of digits in the identity card number, or otherwise fails to comply with the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Resident Identity Cards;

(2) The identity information submitted by the principal or the person attending the meeting is illegible;

(3) Where the same shareholder appoints multiple persons to attend the meeting, the signature specimens on the powers of attorney are manifestly inconsistent;

(4) The power of attorney is not signed or sealed by the principal;

(5) The relevant credentials submitted by the principal or the person attending the meeting on the principal's behalf otherwise manifestly violate the relevant provisions of laws, regulations, normative documents or the Articles of Association.

Where the qualification of the principal or the proxy to attend the meeting is determined to be invalid because the principal's authorization is unclear or the credentials submitted by the proxy proving the principal's lawful identity, agency relationship or other relevant matters do not comply with the provisions of laws, regulations, normative documents or the Articles of Association, the principal or the proxy shall bear the corresponding legal consequences.

If, before voting, the principal has died, lost capacity for civil conduct, withdrawn the appointment, withdrawn the authorization to sign the appointment, or the relevant shares have been transferred, the vote cast by the shareholder's proxy pursuant to the power of attorney shall remain valid, provided that the Company has not received written notice of such matter before the relevant meeting begins.

Shareholders attending the meeting shall arrive on time in accordance with the time specified in the notice. If a shareholder or proxy arrives late but attends before on-site meeting registration ends, such person may vote; if the person attends after on-site meeting registration ends, such person may not vote but may attend as a non-voting participant. A late-arriving shareholder or proxy may not raise questions, make suggestions or request to speak on proposals already deliberated, and may not affect the normal conduct of the Shareholders' Meeting; otherwise, the presiding officer shall take measures to refuse entry.

Article 26 Where the Shareholders' Meeting requires directors or senior management to attend, the directors or senior management shall attend and accept shareholders' inquiries.

Article 27 The Shareholders' Meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. If the Chairman is unable or unwilling to perform his or her duties, the Vice Chairman shall preside; if the Vice Chairman is unable or unwilling to perform his or her duties, one director shall be jointly elected by more than one-half of the directors to preside.

A Shareholders' Meeting convened by the Audit Committee itself shall be presided over by the convener of the Audit Committee. If the convener of the Audit Committee is unable or unwilling to perform his or her duties, one member of the Audit Committee shall be jointly elected by more than one-half of the members of the Audit Committee to preside.

A Shareholders' Meeting convened by shareholders themselves shall be presided over by the convener or a representative elected by the convener.

The Company shall formulate rules of procedure for Shareholders' Meetings. If the presiding officer violates the rules of procedure and makes it impossible for the Shareholders' Meeting to continue, the Shareholders' Meeting may, with the consent of more than one-half of the shareholders attending the Shareholders' Meeting and holding voting rights, elect one person to preside over the meeting and continue the meeting.

The presiding officer shall announce the opening of the meeting at the scheduled time, except that the meeting may be announced open after the scheduled time under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Directors, the lawyer engaged by the Company to witness the meeting, or other relevant persons prescribed by laws, regulations or the Articles of Association have not arrived;

(2) The venue conditions or facilities are incomplete or unsuitable for holding the meeting;

(3) Other material matters determined by the presiding officer.

Article 28 At the annual Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall report to the Shareholders' Meeting on its work during the preceding year, and each independent director shall also deliver an annual report on the performance of duties.

Article 29 Directors and senior management shall explain and respond to shareholders' inquiries at the Shareholders' Meeting.

An inquiry may be refused under any of the following circumstances, but the reason shall be explained to the person making the inquiry:

(1) The inquiry is unrelated to the agenda item;

(2) The matter inquired about is pending investigation;

(3) Responding to the inquiry would disclose the Company's trade secrets or materially harm the common interests of shareholders;

(4) Other material reasons.

Article 30 Before voting, the presiding officer shall announce the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting in person and the total number of voting shares held by them. The number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting in person and the total number of voting shares held by them shall be based on the meeting registration.

Under the presiding officer's direction, the Shareholders' Meeting shall deliberate each agenda item and proposal in the order in which they are included in the agenda. Where necessary, related agenda items may also be discussed together. For the contents included in the agenda, the presiding officer may, depending on the actual circumstances, adopt the method of reporting first, centralized deliberation and centralized voting, or adopt the method of reporting, deliberating and voting on each item separately for relatively complex matters. The Shareholders' Meeting shall allow a reasonable amount of discussion time for each agenda item.

Article 31 Where a shareholder has a related-party relationship with a matter to be deliberated by the Shareholders' Meeting, the shareholder shall abstain from voting, and the shares carrying voting rights held by the shareholder shall not be counted in the total number of shares carrying voting rights held by shareholders attending the Shareholders' Meeting. The resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting and its announcement shall fully disclose the voting of non-related shareholders.

When the Shareholders' Meeting deliberates a related-party transaction, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall determine the scope of related shareholders in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and normative documents before the meeting. Where it is difficult to determine whether a shareholder is a related shareholder, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall consult the professional intermediary institutions engaged by the Company for determination. Before the meeting begins, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall notify the presiding officer of the list of related shareholders, and the presiding officer shall announce that the related shareholders shall abstain from voting when deliberating the related-party transaction.

A related shareholder or its authorized representative may attend the Shareholders' Meeting and explain its views to the shareholders present in accordance with the meeting procedures, but shall voluntarily abstain from voting and not participate in the vote. If a related shareholder does not voluntarily abstain from voting, other shareholders attending the meeting or the presiding officer shall have the right to request that the related shareholder abstain from voting. After the related shareholder abstains, the other shareholders shall vote according to the voting rights held by them.

The abstention and voting procedures of related shareholders shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.

When the Shareholders' Meeting deliberates a material matter affecting the interests of minority investors, the votes of minority investors shall be counted separately. The separately counted results shall be publicly disclosed in a timely manner.

The Company shall have no voting rights in respect of its own shares, and such shares shall not be counted in the total number of shares carrying voting rights held by shareholders attending the

Shareholders' Meeting.

Where a shareholder purchases the Company's shares carrying voting rights in violation of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 63 of the Securities Law, the portion of shares exceeding the prescribed percentage shall not exercise voting rights within 36 months after the purchase and shall not be counted in the total number of shares carrying voting rights held by shareholders attending the Shareholders' Meeting.

The Company's Board of Directors, independent directors, shareholders holding 1% or more of the shares carrying voting rights, or investor protection institutions established in accordance with laws, administrative regulations or CSRC provisions may publicly solicit shareholders' voting rights. When soliciting shareholders' voting rights, complete information such as specific voting intentions shall be fully disclosed to the solicited persons. Solicitation of shareholders' voting rights for consideration or in a disguised form of consideration is prohibited. Except for statutory conditions, the Company shall not impose a minimum shareholding ratio requirement on the solicitation of voting rights.

Article 32 When the Shareholders' Meeting votes on the election of directors, cumulative voting may be adopted in accordance with the Articles of Association or a resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting. Where the proportion of shares carrying rights held by a single shareholder and its concerted action persons is 30% or more, or where the Shareholders' Meeting elects two or more independent directors, cumulative voting shall be adopted.

The cumulative voting system referred to in the preceding paragraph means that, when the Shareholders' Meeting elects directors, each share has the same number of voting rights as the number of directors to be elected, and the voting rights held by a shareholder may be used in a concentrated manner.

Article 33 Except for cumulative voting, the Shareholders' Meeting shall vote on all proposals item by item. Where there are different proposals on the same matter, voting shall be conducted in the order in which the proposals were submitted. 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 refuse to vote on a proposal.

Article 34 When deliberating a proposal, the Shareholders' Meeting shall not amend the proposal. If it is changed, it shall be deemed a new proposal and shall not be voted on at the current Shareholders' Meeting.

When the Shareholders' Meeting discusses a proposal, the presiding officer may, as appropriate, decide whether to terminate the discussion.

During the Shareholders' Meeting, the presiding officer shall have the right to decide on temporary recesses based on the progress of the meeting and the time schedule.

Article 35 The same voting right may be exercised through only one of the on-site, online or other voting methods. Where the same voting right is exercised repeatedly, the result of the first vote shall prevail.

Article 36 Shareholders attending the Shareholders' Meeting shall express one of the following opinions on a proposal submitted for voting: approval, objection or abstention, except where a securities registration and clearing institution, as the nominee holder of shares under the

Mainland-Hong Kong Stock Connect, makes a declaration in accordance with the intention of the actual holder.

An unmarked, incorrectly marked or illegible ballot, or a ballot not cast, shall be deemed a waiver of the voter's voting rights, and the voting result for the shares held by the voter shall be counted as "abstention."

Article 37 Before the Shareholders' Meeting votes on a proposal, two shareholder representatives shall be elected to participate in vote counting and scrutineering. Where a matter under deliberation has a related-party relationship with a shareholder, the relevant shareholder and proxy shall not participate in vote counting or scrutineering.

When the Shareholders' Meeting votes on a proposal, the lawyer and shareholder representatives shall jointly be responsible for vote counting and scrutineering, and shall announce the voting results on the spot.

A shareholder of the Company or its proxy voting online or by other means shall have the right to check its voting results through the relevant voting system.

Article 38 The on-site session of a Shareholders' Meeting shall not end earlier than the online or other voting. The presiding officer shall announce the voting status and results of each proposal at the venue and announce, based on the voting results, whether the proposal has been adopted.

Before the voting results are officially announced, all relevant parties involved in on-site, online and other voting at the Shareholders' Meeting, including the Company, vote counters, vote scrutineers, shareholders and network service providers, shall have a duty of confidentiality regarding the voting status.

Article 39 The resolution of a Shareholders' Meeting shall be announced in a timely manner. The announcement shall specify the number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of shares carrying voting rights held by them and the percentage thereof in the total number of shares carrying voting rights of the Company, the voting method, the voting results of each proposal, and the detailed contents of each resolution adopted.

Article 40 Where a proposal is not adopted, or the current Shareholders' Meeting changes a resolution of a previous Shareholders' Meeting, a special note shall be made in the announcement of the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 41 The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting, which shall record the following:

(1) The time, place, agenda and name or title of the convener;

(2) The name of the presiding officer and the directors and senior management attending the meeting as non-voting participants;

(3) The number of shareholders and proxies attending the meeting, the total number of shares carrying voting rights held by them and the percentage thereof in the total number of shares of the Company;

(4) The deliberation process, key points of speeches and voting results for each proposal;

(5) Shareholders' inquiries or suggestions and the corresponding replies or explanations;

(6) The names of the lawyer, vote counters and vote scrutineers;

(7) Other contents required by the Articles of Association to be recorded in the minutes.

Directors, the Secretary of the Board of Directors, the convener or its representative, and the presiding officer attending or participating in the meeting as non-voting participants shall sign the minutes and ensure that the contents of the minutes are true, accurate and complete. The minutes shall be kept together with the register of signatures of shareholders attending the meeting in person, the powers of attorney for proxies attending on behalf of shareholders, and valid materials on online and other voting, for a period of not less than 10 years.

Article 42 The convener shall ensure that the Shareholders' Meeting continues until a final resolution is formed. Where the Shareholders' Meeting is suspended or unable to adopt a resolution due to special reasons such as force majeure, necessary measures shall be taken to resume the Shareholders' Meeting as soon as possible or directly terminate the current Shareholders' Meeting, and an announcement shall be made in a timely manner. At the same time, the convener shall report to the local office of the CSRC and the stock exchange where the Company is located.

Article 43 Where the Shareholders' Meeting adopts a proposal on the election of directors, the newly appointed directors shall take office in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Article 44 Where the Shareholders' Meeting adopts a proposal on cash dividends, stock dividends or conversion of capital reserves into share capital, the Company shall implement the specific plan within two months after the Shareholders' Meeting ends.

Article 45 The contents of a resolution of the Company's Shareholders' Meeting that violate laws or administrative regulations shall be invalid.

The Company's controlling shareholder and actual controller shall not restrict or obstruct minority investors from exercising their voting rights in accordance with the law, or harm the lawful rights and interests of the Company and minority investors.

Where the convening procedures or voting method of a Shareholders' Meeting violate laws, administrative regulations or the Articles of Association, or the contents of a resolution violate the Articles of Association, a shareholder may request a people's court to revoke the resolution within 60 days from the date on which the resolution is adopted, except where the convening procedures or voting method of the Shareholders' Meeting have only minor defects and have no substantive impact on the resolution.

Where the Board of Directors, shareholders or other relevant parties have disputes over the qualifications of the convener, the convening procedures, the legality of proposal contents, the validity of a Shareholders' Meeting resolution or other matters, they shall promptly bring an action before a people's court. Before the people's court issues a judgment or ruling revoking the resolution or otherwise, the relevant parties shall implement the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting. The Company, directors and senior management shall effectively perform their duties and promptly implement the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting to ensure the normal operation of the Company.

Where a people's court issues a judgment or ruling on relevant matters, the listed company shall perform its information disclosure obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, the CSRC and the stock exchange, fully explain the impact, and actively cooperate with implementation after the judgment or ruling takes effect. Where correction of prior matters is involved, the Company shall handle the matter and perform the corresponding information disclosure obligations in a timely manner.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 46 For purposes of these Rules, an announcement or notice means the publication of relevant information disclosure contents on media meeting the conditions prescribed by the CSRC and on the website of the stock exchange. Where an announcement or notice is lengthy, the Company may choose to make a summary disclosure of the relevant contents in media designated by the CSRC, but the full text shall be published simultaneously on the website designated by the CSRC.

Article 47 For purposes of these Rules, "above" and "within" include the stated number; "over," "below" and "more than" exclude the stated number.

Article 48 The Board of Directors of the Company shall be responsible for interpreting these Rules.

Article 49 These Rules shall come into force from the date on which they are considered and approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

ENN Natural Gas Co., Ltd.

Board of Directors

May 16, 2025